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THE

Chronicles of Baltimore;

BEING A

COMPLETE HISTORY

OF

"Baltimore Town" and Baltimore City

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY

COL. J. THOMAS SCHARF,

MEMBER OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, ETC., ETC.

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PREFACE.

IT has been the chief aim of the author and compiler of this volume to furnish such a contribution in connection with the history of the city of Baltimore, by grouping the written and unwritten, the scattered and fragmentary facts bearing upon the city's rise and progress, as would afford, as a whole, a more complete book upon this subject than any in possession of the public. While we have histories, annals, sketches, and writings upon Baltimore of recognized excellence and general accuracy, it is nevertheless true that very much of interest and importance has been left unrecorded; and these gaps we have sought to fill up.

The only plan in the work that has been followed has been to chronicle events through the years in their order; beginning with the earliest in which any knowledge on the subject is embraced, and running on down to the present. We have been most particular with dates, facts, and figures, and at great pains to be strictly correct, never setting down a doubtful item.

The amount of information and its variety massed between the covers of the book might entitle it to be regarded as a very encyclopædia of its kind. Little or nothing that relates to Baltimore has been overlooked, and neither time, money, nor labor has been spared in the preparation of the work. Every possible and available source has been sought and used in the collection of material; and the house of history, if we may so speak, has been literally ransacked in the unremitting search for all, and whatever, to the minutest matter, would throw light upon the subject. An idea may be formed of the extent and character of the researches made when we mention some of the books, authorities, and other matter gone over. For example, all the newspapers, from the first editions ever published in Baltimore to the last; all pamphlets published relating to Baltimore; all the laws of Maryland and the Colonial Government; Niles' Register; Metropolitan Magazine; Griffith's Annals; Lossing's Field-Book of the Revolution, War of 1812, and Civil War and Historical Record; Sparks's Washington; Baltimore, Historical and Biographical; Kennedy's Life of Wirt; Tuckerman's Life of Kennedy; Coggeshall's American Privateers; Bosman's, McMahon's, and McSherry's Histories of Maryland; Memoirs of Commodore Barney; Dunlap's History of American Theatres; Kilty's Landholder's Assistant; Holmes' and Chalmers' Annals of America; Memoir of R. B. Taney; Smith's Virginia; Botta's American Revolution; Marshall's Washington; Annals of Annapolis; Rebellion Record; Custis's Life of Washington; American Biography; American Archives; State Archives; different histories of religious denominations in Baltimore; Green's Maryland Gazette; Conventions of Maryland; Journals of the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland; directories published in Baltimore since 1796; old and rare books out of print; old maps; early surveys; many valuable private letters and manuscripts obtained from friends; Land Office records; Congressional Library, etc., etc., etc.

We will here make our acknowledgments to Messrs. R. A. Reed and J. P. Des Forges, antiquarian booksellers, for the loan of valuable unpublished letters, rare books, etc., that must otherwise have escaped us. We have also been assisted materially by Messrs. Osmond Tiffany and William Jefferson Buchanan. Extracts from authorities used have been liberally made, and much original and interesting matter quoted.

Many old and valuable letters of eminent men, never before published, have been preserved in the book. Brief biographical notices, also, of prominent citizens of the past have a place, as well as many pleasing reminiscences and incidents in connection with the customs and habits of the people of Baltimore in the olden time. The ancient style of dress is fully described, with the fashion of our ancestral dames flaunting its absurdities no less glaring than of to-day. The churches and their histories have a place. The time of formation of societies of different kinds and for various purposes is noted and their histories given. The rise of canals and railroads, with the account of their rude commencement and their subsequent wonderful expansion and the changes they have wrought since the days of post-roads and Conestoga wagons, is given; also notices of the public schools from their first establishment; records of riots, fires, meetings, and processions. The four revolutions or wars, and the part Baltimore bore in them — 1776, 1812, 1846, and 1861.

A history of the newspapers of Baltimore, portraying the rise and development of the mighty agency of the press in our midst, has its appropriate space allotted it, together with such other matters, statistical, commercial, industrial, mechanical, professional, political, religious, private, and public, as makes the entire collection a book indeed of large instruction, of great use for ready reference as a repository of valuable knowledge not otherwhere to be obtained, and partly of almost romantic interest.

Whatever of profit and pleasure shall be drawn from its pages by the reader, it cannot exceed that profit and pleasure experienced by the author in his researches, amid the labors and difficulties of his undertaking. For with him his work has been a labor of love, of pride, of sympathy, of ambition, and one which he hopes will be received as a laudable, and he trusts not altogether unsuccessful effort, by such in particular as, like himself, are "native here and to the manor born." The preparation of such a book was felt by him to have become a public necessity and a benefaction, nothing of a similar character having been placed before the public since 1829, when Griffith's "Annals of Baltimore" was published,—a work regarded as authentic as far as it goes, but which does not embrace in an entirety the subject of which it treats.

The "Chronicles of Baltimore" embraces, in substance, all, and very much more that has been omitted in the "Annals," going back to the earliest beginnings, taking up the story where Griffith stops, and continuing it to the present day. In the volume are collected and preserved historical materials, obtained from widely separated sources, from private libraries and individuals, from musty records on the brink of decay, from odd places and unexplored corners, which by the accident of fire or flood or time's hard touches, might otherwise have been forever lost to us.

The book, the author feels, will commend itself to the people of Baltimore chiefly on account of the immense, unusual, and various information to be found within its pages, and because of the pleasing minor matters with which it abounds as well. The map upon the wall, the directory upon the desk, the bible upon the table, the tools upon the bench, express, in their places, that appropriateness and utility which we would bespeak for the "Chronicles of Baltimore" in the place which may be given it as a household need and addition, in the libraries, the business offices, and homes of the city.

J. THOMAS SCHARF.

BALTIMORE, *April*, 1874.

CHRONICLES OF BALTIMORE.

We enter upon our arduous yet inspiring labor in gathering together the "Chronicles of Baltimore," with a feeling akin to that lofty spirit of enterprise which animates the navigator and explorer of new and unknown regions of the earth.

Pressing forward with eager hope and expectation, he sees the realm of discovery still apparently receding before him, yet continually rewarding his research and curiosity by the most valuable results; and he at length returns from the scene of his achievements with the records of his enterprise, anxious in his narrative that no historic foot-print may be lost. In the inexhaustible field of the old are mines of as deep interest and reward as are in the new; and it would be difficult to find in the history of America any page which offers a more varied attraction than that which treats of Baltimore, not alone to her own fond people, but to any people. He who will go over the track of her career, will seek her in company with those who first pressed her virgin soil with their feet ere she had risen from the wilderness, follow her as she has grown, and behold her as she is, cannot fail to be pleasantly and instructively impressed. Let us approach her with those who were the first to approach her, and stand with them, and see with them the then tangled, wild, unbroken site in the forest, now the proud, busy, palatial city. Let us make this approach through the quaint, yet clear and touching recital of Captain John Smith, who in his History of Virginia records the following, which we reprint in the original text:—

THE SIXT VOYAGE. 1606.

TO ANOTHER PART OF VIRGINIA,

WHERE NOW ARE PLANTED OUR ENGLISH COLONIES WHOM GOD INCREASE AND PRESERUE:

DISCOVERED AND DESCRIBED

By CAPTAINE IOHN SMITH,

Sometimes Governour of the Countrey.

"By these former relations you may see what inconveniences still crossed those good intents, and how great a matter it was all this time to finde but a Harbour, although there be so many. But this *Virginia* is a Country in *America* betweene the degrees of 34. and 45. of the North latitude. The bounds thereof on the East side are the great *Ocean:* on the South lyeth *Florida:* on the North *nova Francia:* as for the West thereof, the limits are vnknowne. Of all this Country we purpose not to speake, but onely of that part which was planted by the *English men* in the yeare of our Lord, 1606. *And this is vnder the degrees* 37. 38. *and* 39. The temperature of this Country doth agree well with *English* constitutions, being once seasoned to the Country. Which appeared by this, that though by many occasions our people fell sicke; yet did they recover by very small meanes, and continued in health, though there were other great causes, not onely to haue made them sicke, but even to end their dayes, &c.

"The Sommer is hot as in *Spaine;* the Winter cold as in *France* or *England.* The heat of sommer is in Iune, Iuly, and August, but commonly the coole Breeses asswage the vehemency of the heat. The chiefe of winter is halfe December, Ianuary, February, and halfe March. The colde is extreame sharpe, but here the Proverbe is true, that *no extreame long continueth.*

"In the yeare 1607. was an extraordinary frost in most of *Europe*, and this frost was found as extreame in *Virginia.* But the next yeare for 8. or 10. dayes of ill weather, other 14 dayes would be as Sommer.

"The windes here are variable, but the like thunder and lightning to purifie the ayre, I haue seldome either seene or heard in *Europe.* From the Southwest came the greatest gusts with thunder and heat. The Northwest winde is commonly coole and bringeth faire weather with it. From the North is the greatest cold, and from the East and Southeast as from the *Barmudas*, fogs and raines.

"Sometimes there are great droughts, other times much raine, yet great necessitie of neither, by reason we see not but that all the raritie of needful fruits in *Europe*, may be there in great plentie, by the industrie of men, as appeareth by those we there Planted.

"There is but one entrance by Sea into this Country, and that is at the mouth of a very goodly Bay, 18. or 20. myles broad. The cape on the South is called *Cape Henry*, in honour of our most noble Prince. The land white hilly sands like vnto the Downes, and all along the shores great plentie of Pines and Firres.

"The North *Cape* is called *Cape Charles*, in honour of the worthy Duke of *Yorke.* The Isles before it, *Smith's* Isles, by the name of the discover. Within is a country that may haue the prerogatiue over the most pleasant places knowne, for large and pleasant navigable Rivers, heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for mans habitation; were it fully manured and inhabited by industrious people. Here are mountaines, hils, plaines, valleyes, rivers, and brookes, all running most pleasantly into a faire Bay, compassed but for the mouth, with fruitfull and delightsome land. In the Bay and rivers are many Isles both great and small, some woody, some plaine, most of them low and not inhabited. This bay lyeth North and South, in which the water floweth neare 200. myles, and hath a channell for 140 myles of depth betwixt 6 and 15 fadome, holding a breadth for the most part 10 or 14 myles. From the head of the Bay to the Northwest, the land is mountanous, and so in a manner from thence by a Southwest line; so that the more Southward, the farther off from the Bay are those mountaines. From which fall certaine brookes which after come to fiue principall navigable rivers. These run from the Northwest into the Southeast, and so into the West side of the Bay, where the fall of every River is within 20 or 15 myles one of the other.

"The mountaines are of divers natures: for at the head of the Bay the rockes are of a composition like Mill stones. Some of Marble, &c. And many peeces like Christall we found, as throwne downe by water from those mountaines. For in Winter they are covered with much snow, and when it dissolveth the waters fall with such violence, that it causeth great inundations in some narrow valleys, which is scarce perceived being once in the rivers. These waters wash from the rocks such glistering tinctures, that the ground in some places seemeth as guilded, where both the rocks and the earth are so splendent to behold *that better iudgements then ours might haue beene perswaded, they contained more then probabilities.* The vesture of the earth in most places doth manifestly proue the nature of the soyle to be lusty and very rich. The colour of the earth we found in diverse places, resembleth *bole Armoniac, terra a sigillata,* and *Lemnia,* Fullers earth, Marle, and divers and other such appearances. But generally for the most part it is a blacke sandy mould, in some places a fat slimy clay, in other places a very barren gravell. But the best ground is knowne by the vesture it beareth, as by the greatnesse of trees, or abandance of weeds, &c.

"The Country is not mountanous, nor yet low, but such pleasant plaine hils, and fertile valleyes, one prettily crossing another, and watered so conveniently with fresh brookes and springs, no lesse commodious, then delightsome. By the rivers are many plaine marshes, containing some 20 some 100. some 200 Acres, some more, some lesse. Other plaines there are few, but onely where the Salvages inhabit: but all overgrowne with trees and weeds, being a plaine wildernesse as God first made it.

"On the west side of the Bay, we sayd were 5. faire and delightfull navigable rivers. The first of those, and the next to the mouth of the Bay hath his course from the West Northwest. It is called *Powhatan,* according to the name of a principall countrey that lyeth vpon it. The mouth of this river is neare three myles in breadth, *yet doe the shoules force the Channell so neare the land, that a Sarce will overshoot it at point blancke. It is navigable* 150 *myles, the shouldes and soundings are here needlesse to be expressed.* It falleth from Rockes farre west in a Country inhabited by a nation they call *Monacans.* But where it commeth into our discovery it is *Powhatan.* In the farthest place that was diligently observed, are falles, rockes, shoules, &c., which makes it past navigation *any higher.* Thence in the running downeward, the river is enriched with many goodly brookes, which are maintained by an infinit number of small rundles and pleasant springs, that disperse themselues for the best service, as do the veines of a mans body. From the South there fals into it: First, the pleasant river of *Apamatuck.* Next more to the East are two small rivers of *Quiyougheohanocke.* A little farther is a Bay wherein falleth 3 or 4 prettie brookes and creekes that halfe intrench the Inhabitants of *Warraskoyac*, then the river of *Nandsamund*, and lastly the brooke of *Chisapeack.* From the North side is the river of *Chickahamania*, the backe river of *Iames* Towne; another by the *Cedar Isle*, where we liued ten weekes vpon Oysters, then a convenient harbour for Fisher boats at *Kecoughtan*, that so turneth it selfe into Bayes and Creekes, it makes that place very pleasant to inhabit; their cornefields being girded therein in a manner as *Peninsulaes.* The most of these rivers are inhabited by severall nations, or rather families, of the name of the rivers. They haue also over those some Governour, as their King, which they call *Werowances.* In a *Peninsula* on the North side of this river are the *English* Planted in a place by them called *Iames* Towne, in honour of the Kings most excellent Maiestie.

"The first and next the rivers mouth are the *Kecoughtans*, who besides their women and children, haue not past 20. fighting men. The *Paspaheghes* (on whose land is seated *Iames* Towne, some 40. myles from the *Bay*) haue not past 40. The river called *Chickahamania* neare 250. The *Weanocks* 100. The *Arrowhatocks* 30. The place called *Powhatan*, some 40. On the South side this river the *Appamatucks* haue sixtie fighting men. The *Quiyougcohanocks* 25. The *Nandsamunds* 200. The *Chesapeacks* 100. Of this last place the *Bay* beareth the name. In all these places is a severall commander, which they call *Werowance*, except the *Chickahamanians*, who are governed by the Priests and their Assistants, or their Elders called *Caw-cawwassoughes.* In sommer no place affordeth more plentie of *Sturgeon*, nor in winter more abundance of foule, especially in the time of frost. I tooke once 52 Sturgeons at a draught, at another 68. From the later end of May till the end of Iune are taken few, but yong Sturgeons of two foot, or a yard long. From thence till the midst of September, them of two or three yards long and few others. And in 4 or 5 houres, with one Net were ordinarily taken 7 or 8: often more, seldome lesse. In the small rivers all the yeare there is good plentie of small fish, so that with hookes those that would take paines had sufficient.

"Fourteene myles Northward from the river *Powhatan*, is the river *Pamavnkee, which is navigable* 60 *or* 70 *myles, but with Catches and small Barkes* 30 *or* 40 *myles farther.* At the ordinary flowing of the salt water, it divideth it selfe into two gallant branches. On the South side inhabit the people of *Youghtanund*, who haue about 60 men for warres. On the North branch *Mattapament*, who haue 30 men. Where this river is divided the Country is called *Pamavnkee* and nourisheth neare 300 able men. About 25. myles lower on the North side of this river is *Werawocomoco*, where their great King inhabited when I was delivered him prisoner; yet there are not past 40 able men. Ten or twelue myles lower, on the South side of this river, is *Chiskiack*, which hath some 40 or 50 men. These, as also *Apamatuck*, *Irrohatock*, and *Powhatan*, are their great Kings chiefe alliance, and inhabitants. The rest his Conquests.

"Before we come to the third river that falleth from the mountaines, there is another river (*some* 30 *myles navigable*) that commeth from the Inland, called *Payankatanke*, the Inhabitants are about 50 or 60 serviceable men.

"The third navigable river is called *Toppahanock*. (*This is navigable some* 130 *myles*). At the top of it inhabit the people called *Mannahoacks* amongst the mountaines, but they are aboue the place we described. Vpon this river on the North side are the people *Cuttatawomen*, with 30 fighting men. Higher are the *Moraughtacunds*, with 80. Beyond them *Rapahanock* with 100. Far aboue is another *Cuttatawomen* with 20. On the South is the pleasant seat of *Nantaughtacund* having 150 men. This river also as the two former, is replenished with fish and foule.

"The fourth river is called *Patawomeke*, 6 or 7 myles in breadth. *It is navigable* 140 *myles*, and fed as the rest with many sweet rivers and springs, which fall from the bordering hils. These hils many of them are planted, and yeeld no lesse plentie and varietie of fruit, then the river exceedeth with abundance of fish. It is inhabited on both sides. First on the South side at the very entrance is *Wighcocomoco* and hath some 130 men, beyond them *Sekacawone* with 30. The *Onawmanient* with 100. And the *Patawomekes* more then 200. Here doth the river divide itselfe into 3 or 4 convenient branches. The greatest of the least is called *Quiyough*, trending Northwest, but the river it selfe turneth Northeast, and is still a navigable streame. On the Westerne side of this bought is *Tauxenent* with 40 men. On the North of this river is *Secowocomoco* with 40. Somewhat further *Potapaco* with 20. In the East part is *Pamacaeack* with 60. After *Moyowance* with 100. And lastly, *Nocotchtanke* with 80. The river aboue this place maketh his passage downe a low pleasant valley overshaddowed in many places with high rocky mountaines; from wheene distill innumerable sweet and pleasant springs.

"The fift river is called *Pautuxunt*, of a lesse proportion then rest; but the channell is 16 fadome deepe in some places. Here are infinit skuls of divers kindes of fish more then elswhere. Vpon this river dwell the people called *Acquintanacksuak*, *Pawtuxunt*, and *Mattapanient*. Two hundred men was the greatest strength that could be there perceived. But they inhabit together, and not so dispersed as the rest. These of all other we found most civill to giue intertainement.

"Thirtie leagues Northward is a river not inhabited, yet navigable; for the red clay resembling *bole Armoniack* we called it *BOLUS*. At the end of the Bay where it is 6 or 7 myles in breadth, it divides it selfe into 4. branches, the best commeth Northwest from among the mountaines, but though Canows may goe a dayes iourney or two vp it, we could not get two myles vp it with our boat for rockes. Vpon it is seated the *Sasquesahanocks*, neare it North and by West runneth a creeke a myle and a halfe: at the head whereof the Eble left vs on shore, where we found many trees cut with hatchets. The next tyde keeping the shore to seeke for some Salvages; (for within thirtie leagues sayling, we saw not any, being a barren Country,) we went vp another small river like a creeke 6 or 7 myle. From thence returning we met 7 Canowes of the *Massowomeks*, with whom we had conference by signes, for we vnderstood one another scarce a word: the next day we discovered the small river and people of *Tockwhogh* trending Eastward.

"Having lost our Grapnell among the rocks of *Sasquesahanocks*, we were then neare 200 myles from home, and our Barge about two tuns, and had in it but twelve men to performe this Discovery, wherein we lay about 12 weekes vpon those great waters in those vnknowne Countries, having nothing but a little meale, oatemeale and water to feed vs, and scarce halfe sufficient of that for halfe that time, but what provision we got among the Salvages, and such rootes and fish as we caught by accident, and Gods direction; nor had we a Mariner nor any had skill to trim the sayles but two saylers and my selfe, the rest being Gentlemen, or them were as ignorant in such toyle and labour. Yet necessitie in a short time by good words and examples made them doe that that caused them ever after to feare no colours. What I did with this small meanes I leaue to the Reader to iudge, and the Mappe I made of the Country, which is but a small matter in regard of the magnitude thereof. But to proceed, 60 of those *Sasquesahanocks* came to vs with skins, Bowes, Arrows, Targets, Beads, Swords, and Tobacco pipes for presents. Such great and well proportioned men are seldome seene, for they seemed like Giants to the English, yea and to the neighbours, yet seemed of an honest and simple disposition, with much adoe restrained from adoring vs as Gods. Those are the strangest people of all those Countries, both in language and attire; for their language it may well beseeme their proportions, sounding from them, as a voyce in a vault. Their attire is the skinnes of Beares, and Woolues, some haue Cassacks made of Beares heads and skinnes, that a mans head goes through the skinnes neck, and the eares of the Beare fastened to his shoulders, the nose and teeth hanging downe his breast, another Beares face split behind him, and at the end of the nose hung a Pawe, the halfe sleeues comming to the elbowes were the neckes of Beares, and the armes through the mouth with pawes hanging at their noses. One had the head of a Wolfe hanging in a chain for a Iewell, his Tobacco pipe three quarters of a yard long, prettily carued with a Bird, a Deere, or some such devise at the great end, sufficient to beat out ones braines: with Bowes, Arrowes, and clubs, sutable to their greatnesse. These are scarce knowne to *Powhatan*. They can make neare 600 able men, and are pallisadoed in their Townes to defend them from the *Massawomekes* their mortall enemies. Fiue of their chiefe *Werowances* came aboord vs and crossed the *Bay* in their Barge. The picture of the greatest of them is signified in the Mappe. The calfe of whose leg was three quarters of a yard about, and all the rest of his limbes so answerable to that proportion, that he seemed the goodliest man we ever beheld. His hayre, the one side was long, the other shore close with a ridge over his crowne like a cocks combe. His arrowes were fiue quarters long, headed with the splinters of a white christall-like stone, in forme of a heart, an inch broad, and an inch and a halfe or more long. These he wore in a Woolues skinne at his backe for his Quiver, his bow in the one hand and his clubbe in the other, as is described.

"On the East side of the *Bay*, is the river *Tockwhogh*, and vpon it a people that can make 100 men, seated some seaven myles within the river: where they haue a Fort very well pallisadoed and mantelled with barkes of trees. Next them is *Ozinies* with sixty men. More to the South of that East side of the *Bay*, the river *Rapahanock*, neere vnto which is the river *Kuscarawaock*. Vpon which is seated a people with 200 men. After that, is the river *Tants Wighcocomico*, and on it a people with 100 men. The people of those rivers are of little stature, of another language from the rest, and very rude. But they on the river *Acohanock* with 40 men, and they of *Accomack* 80 men doth equalize any of the Territories of *Powhatan*, and speake his languge, who over all those doth rule as King.

"Southward we went to some parts of *Chawonock* and the *Mangoags* to search for them left by Mr. *White*. Amongst those people are thus many severall Nations of sundry Languages, that environ *Powhatans* Territories. The *Chawonockes*, the *Mangoags*, the *Monacans*, the *Mannahokes*, the *Masawomekes*, the *Powhatans*, the *Sasquesahanocks*, the *Atquanachukes*, the *Tockwoghes*, and the *Kuscarawaokes*. All those not any one vnderstandeth another but by Interpreters. Their severall habitations are more plainly described by this annexed Mappe, which will present to the eye, the way of the mountaines, and current of the rivers, with their severall turnings, bayes, shoules, Isles, Inlets, and creekes, the breadth of the waters, the distances of places, and such like. In which Mappe obserue this, that as far as you see the little Crosses on rivers, mountaines, or other places haue beene discovered; the rest was had by information of the Savages, and are set downe according to their instructions.

> "Thus haue I walkt a wayless way, with vncouth pace,
> Which yet no Christian man did ever trace:
> But yet I know this not affects the minde,
> Which eares doth heare; as that which eyes doe finde."

In the foregoing account, the "annexed Mappe," of which Captain Smith speaks, showing "the way of the mountains, and current of the rivers, with their severall turnings, bayes, shoules, Isles, Inlets, and creeks, the breadth of the waters, the distance of places, and such like," presents to the eye almost a fac-simile of modern maps representing the same section, the only material distinguishing difference between them being in the Indian names, which have, of course, been superseded by English ones. Its accuracy, as compared with the maps of the present day, is wonderful; and upon it may be, not traced, but immediately fixed on by the familiar eye, the locale which has since become Baltimore on the Patapsco — a river marked on the "Mappe" as the "Bolus" river, and so called by Captain Smith because of "the red clay resembling Bole armoniack." This red clay, or "bole," after which Captain Smith named this river Bolus, was a covering for extensive mines of iron ore since discovered and worked extensively on the Patapsco (the old Bolus), the first of which mines were owned and worked by Mr. John Moale, at "Moale's Point," that "point" where it was sought to establish Baltimore town, but where the town was not established, through the hostility of Mr. Moale, who refused to sell his land, and who preferred and had a greater interest in his ores than in a prospective town.

Concurrent authorities fix upon the Bolus and the Patapsco as one and the same river, either in words or by inference. Bozman says "the Patapsco is the Bolus river of Smith."

Lossing says of Smith: — "He went up the Potomac to the falls above Washington city. He also entered the Patapsco, and ate maize upon the site of Baltimore. These long voyages were made in an open boat, propelled by oars and paddles. It was one of the most wonderful of exploring expeditions, considered in all its aspects, recorded by the pen of history. Smith constructed a map of his discoveries, and every subsequent survey of the region attests its wonderful accuracy."

That Captain John Smith was the first white man whose eye rested upon the site of Baltimore, there can be, hardly, a reasonable doubt. It was as far back as 1606, as appears, that he penetrated the Patapsco; and when he had turned away from the head-waters he had sought, a long time intervened before the coming of any other of the European race to the Patapsco again. It is not improbable that the next white man who penetrated to this river, and who mayhap also stood and ate maize upon the site of the present city, was Lord Baltimore himself, in 1628, of whom, in this connection, the historian Bozman says:—"Whether Lord Baltimore personally, at the time of his visit to Virginia, explored that tract of country now denominated Maryland, of which he afterwards procured a grant, we are not positively informed. But as the obtaining a more complete knowledge of the country bordering on the Chesapeake, than he could otherwise possibly have from report, must have been the principal object of his visit, we cannot but suppose that he must at this time, notwithstanding the discouragement of his pursuits by the Virginians, have made the tour by water of the principal parts of the Chesapeake Bay."

Nothing is positively known of the presence of any others in the neighborhood of Baltimore up to the year 1659, although it is not unlikely that some had pushed up and settled about the head waters of the Patapsco, following in the track of Captain John Smith's and Lord Baltimore's visit.

1659. Baltimore County was established in this year. Its limits were then far more extensive than at present, embracing not only all of Harford and Carroll Counties, but large portions of Anne Arundel, Howard, and Frederick. At that time the population of all Maryland was only twelve thousand, and that of the newly erected county was probably less than one-sixth of that number.

On the 28th, 29th and 30th of July, patents for land in the neighborhood of Baltimore were issued to Robert Gorsuch for 500 acres, Hugh Kensey 400 acres. Richard Gorsuch 500 acres, Thomas Humphreys 300 acres, John Jones 200 acres, Thomas Powell 300 acres, Howell Powell 300 acres, William Ball 420 acres, and Walter Dickinson 420 acres. Captain Thomas Howell, Captain Thomas Stockett, and Messrs. Henry Stockett and John Taylor, styled Commissioners of the County, took up patents, and on the 20th of July, 1661, held a court at the house of Captain Howell, the presiding Commissioner, Mr. John Collett being their clerk.

On the 20th day of October, Mr. Walter Dickinson sold all his land to Mr. Abraham Clarke, a ship-wright. Mr. Clark also purchased of Mr. John Collett, on the 2d of March, 1662, 200 acres, and of Richard Gorsuch 300 acres, and on the 7th of March, 1662, Mr. Clarke sold all his lands to Thomas Muntross.

1661. The next settler who took up ground was Charles Gorsuch, said to be a member of the Society of Friends, who patented fifty acres of land on the 24th of February, 1661, which is afterwards known as "Whetstone Point," lying between the branches of the Patapsco River, and at whose extremity Fort McHenry now stands—Mr. Gorsuch yielding and paying the rent of £1 sterling per annum in equal half-yearly instalments at Saint Mary's.

Mr. Gorsuch vacating, a patent was granted for the same land, on the 2d of June, 1702, to Mr. James Carroll, who called it "Whetstone," he paying two shillings rent per annum.

On the 15th of June, Mr. Peter Carroll surveyed for Mr. David Jones, 380 acres of land on the line of what is now called Jones Falls, at a rent of fifteen shillings two and one-half pence per year, which was called "Jones Range." Mr. David Jones gave his name to the stream which is so often mentioned, and by its repeated overflows, of such troublesome interest to Baltimoreans of the present day. Jones is said to have been the first actual settler, having his residence on the north side of his "Falls" on Jones street, which by the sacrilegious interference of the ministers of the law has been changed into Front street. We say sacrilegious, because the ancient landmarks and names of towns, cities, &c., should be preserved and cherished reverentially as are family heir-looms. Mr. Jones built his residence in the neighborhood of the intersection of French street, near what was known as "Finn's Bridge."

On the 8th of February a warrant was issued to the Surveyor General to lay out 200 acres of land for Alexander Mountenay, which was afterwards called "Mountenay's Neck." Mr. Alexander Mountenay did not, however, receive a patent for his lands until the 30th of June, 1663. The patent states that Lawrencen Porter assigned 200 acres to Mr. Mountenay, at the rent of 4 shillings sterling, &c., per annum; but we can find but one entry where L. Porter demands 100 acres for transporting himself and servant in 1661. There is another entry on the Land Records where Margaret Kinsey assigns 50 acres, Robert Ball 100 acres, and Wm. Like 50 acres, to Alex. Mountenay in 1661, which is no doubt the correct entry. "Mountenay's Neck," which lay on each side of Harford run, was re-surveyed the 27th of April, 1737, for Wm. Fell as Escheat Land. The run in question is now bound in by long straight walls, or tunneled over, through which in drier times it trickles in a meagre rivulet, or after heavy rains dashes with a swollen and turbid tide, to contribute its portion of alluvion to supply labor to the ponderous "mud machines" to which the harbor or basin of Baltimore owes its continuing existence. In olden days, Harford run meandered lazily along the broad low lands until it silently entered the Patapsco; extending now to the right, now to the left, now hid among the rushes on its banks, now lost to view as it spread into some widening of the marsh, and then reappearing, slowly creeping onward to its destination. Insignificant as it was, it possessed charms for Mr. Alexander Mountenay, the ancient patentee; and as if acquiring dignity in the course of years, it now, with its confines, is the boundary between "Old Town" and "Fell's Point."

On the 1st of May an Act was passed by the General Assembly "that all vessels whatsoever, not properly belonging to this Province, having a deck flush fore and aft, coming in, and trading within this Province, shall pay, for port duties, or anchorage, half a pound of powder, and three pounds of shot, or so much in value, for every ton of burden, to the Lord Proprietary, and his Heirs."

1668. The next land taken up was "Cole's Harbor," on which the town of Baltimore was originally laid out, containing about 550 acres, and divided into nearly two equal parts by the current of "Jones Falls."

On the 13th of January, Thomas Cole received a warrant for 300 acres of land, which he soon after revoked, but renewed it again on the 8th of June. He also received on the 8th of June 200 acres more by assignment from Geo. Yates, and 50 acres more by assignment from John Blomfield, the assignee of Roger Sheekie, for his the said Sheekie's transporting himself into Maryland in the year 1649. Geo. Yates received his land from John Collitt the 8th of Feb., 1668, and John Collitt received the same from Major Samuel Goldsmith, who claimed five rights of 50 acres each, for transporting Robert Parker, Nicholas Banks, Thomas Pickerall, Edward Jackson, and Elizabeth Hopkins,—all excepting 50 acres which were laid out for John Deering, were transferred to Yates as aforesaid. "Cole's Harbor" was surveyed for Thomas Cole, Aug. 28th, 1668, and was patented to him Sept. 4th: "To be held in fee and common soceage, by fealty only, for all manner of services; yielding and paying therefor yearly unto us our heirs, at our receipt at St. Maries, at the two most usual feasts in the year (viz) at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and at the feast of St. Michael the archangel, by even and equal portions the rent of eleven shillings sterling in silver, or gold, and for a fine upon every alienation of the said land or any part or parcel thereof, one whole year's rent in silver or gold, or the full value thereof, &c., &c."

"Cole's Harbor" was for a long time ample space for the accommodation of Baltimore; and until, like a sturdy boy outgrowing his first garments, it required larger limits, and embraced within its expansion Hap Hazard, Spicer's Inheritance, Chatsworth, Welsh Adventure, Bond's Pleasant Hill, Ridgely's Delight, Lunn's Lot, Mount Royall, Timber Neck, David's Fancy, Salisbury Plains, Haile's Folly, Gay's Neglect, Darly Hall, Hanson's Wood Lot, Cole's Addition, Gallow Barrow, Roger's Inspection, Carter's Delight, Kemp's Addition, Parker's Haven, Mountenay's Neck, Upton Court, Whetstone Point, Georgia, Diligence, Fell's Point, Elizabeth, Inspection and Portland. All of these lands or farms, by various names and titles, subsequently fell within the growing limits of Baltimore. "Cole's Harbor," after being patented to Cole, September 4th, 1668, was re-surveyed February 17th, 1698, and found to contain only 510 acres, which were patented to James Todd, June 1st, 1700, as "Todd's Range," at the rent of ten shillings and two and a half pence per year.

On the 20th of June, 1668, Mr. John Howard patented "Timber Neck," comprising 200 acres, yielding and paying therefor yearly the rent of four shillings sterling in silver or gold. "Timber Neck" lay between the middle and north branches of the Patapsco, being that part of the city now occupied by Howard, Eutaw and Paca streets. Other parties followed Gorsuch, Mountenay, &c., and year after year the cultivation of this part of Baltimore County went on increasing.

The most striking feature upon the face of society was these plantations. Upon them were held some of our earliest courts and councils. Hardly a home or a tenement was not approached by water. And our governors, privy-councillors, and county court judges, were, all of them, planters. The principal planters were also the merchants, who traded with London and the other great ports of England. And the large plantations, with their group of storehouses and other buildings, assumed the appearance and performed the office of little towns.

The currency of the province presents a good key to the state of society. In some contracts, none was required. There was simply a barter or an exchange of one commodity for another. In commercial transactions, a little English or European coin was occasionally used. In the trade with the Indians, for beaver skins and other valuable articles, the *peake* and the *roanoke* obtained a free circulation, and a good deal of this kind of currency was held by the colonists. There was also a provincial coin consisting of silver, and issued by the Proprietary, of various denominations (as groats, sixpences, and shillings), having upon one side his lordship's arms, with the motto *Crescite et Multiplicamini*, upon the other his image, with the circumscription *Cæcilius Dominus Terræ-Mariæ*, &c.; being equal in fineness to English sterling, and of the same standard, though somewhat less in weight. Specimens of this curious money are preserved in the Maryland Historical Society; but very little of which, there is reason to believe, was ever coined — tobacco being the most common currency of the province; and one pound of it, in 1650, worth about three pence of English money.

Our ancestors, about this time, generally sat upon stools and forms, the latter a sort of bench, and sometimes, if not always, attached to the wall. They dined without forks, but made a free use of the napkin; and paid especial attention to the furniture of their bed-chambers. The walls, also, of their principal rooms were wainscotted, specimens of which are still preserved at some of the old family-seats in Maryland. And they kept a great deal of rich and massive silver plate, upon which were carved the arms of their own ancestry. Tea and coffee they rarely if ever tasted; sugar they sometimes had; but freely did they drink both cider and sack. And there is frequent mention of the silver sack-cup. Strong punch and sack, it would seem, were their favorite drinks. They had, also, every variety of fruit, both for the winter as well as for the summer. They delighted in pears and apricots, in figs and pomegranates, in peaches and apples, and the most luscious melons. The wild strawberry and grape-vine grew, also, in the richest profusion. The air and the forest abounded in game; the rivers and bays in fish. Our ancestors feasted upon the best oysters of America; and dined, we may suppose, upon the canvas-back, the most delicious duck in the world. Providence was "not content with food to nourish man." All nature then was "music to the ear," or "beauty to the eye." The feathered songsters of the forest were constantly heard. And so fascinated were our forefathers with a bird they had never seen before their arrival, that they gave it the name of *Baltimore* — its colors (black and yellow) corresponding with those upon the escutcheon of the Calverts. The eagle also, which still lingers, was then more frequently seen, in all his proudest majesty.

Tobacco was the great product of the province. In all the parts of Maryland at that time colonized, was it cultivated. And it is said upon good authority, that "a hundred sail of ships," a year, from the West Indies and from England, traded in this article — the source also of a very large revenue to the English crown, at "his lordship's vast expense, industry, and hazard." Indian corn (or "mayz,") was also cultivated at an early period. From the Indian also did we obtain the sweet *potato*. The word itself is derived from them. So also are *pone hominy, po coson*, and many others.

No regular post was established; and it is doubtful if we had any printing-press before the year 1689 in the province. Gentlemen travelled on horseback by land, or in canoes or other small boats by water. Ferries over the rivers and other large streams were erected by the government, and kept by the most respectable colonists — the duties in most cases, however, being performed by their deputies. Letters were sent by private hand, and dispatches from the government by a special messenger. The practice of partaking of ardent spirits and other refreshments at funerals was brought by our earliest ancestors from their own fatherland, and generally, if not universally observed. The sums expended in "hot waters" and other drinks upon such occasions were surprisingly large.

The costume, during the reign of Charles I., bore the marks of the strong military spirit of that age, and was the most striking and picturesque ever worn in England. We have also, here and there, a glimpse of it upon the records of this province. The inventory of Thomas Egerton, a cavalier, may illustrate a part of it. There we have the falchion and the rapier; the cloth coat lined with plush, and the embroidered belt; the gold hat-band, and the feather; the pair of shoes, and the silk stockings; the pair, also, of cuffs, and the silk garters. The signet-ring is also mentioned, one of the articles of a gentleman at that period. And we find that leather breeches, and stockings of the same material, were frequently worn. The collar was succeeded by the cravat, it would seem about the time of the Protestant Revolution. Buff coats were also worn as early as 1650. The cocked hat was probably not introduced before the year 1700.

Finger-rings were worn by almost all the early landed gentry of Maryland, and they were the favorite tokens of regard and remembrance given in their wills. The number bequeathed during the first hundred years after the settlement at St. Mary's would seem incredible to any one who is not familiar with our early testamentary records.

Mr. Macaulay says that many English gentlemen and lords of manors, as late as 1685, had hardly "learned enough to sign" a *mittimus*. The accuracy of his picture has been doubted; but so far as it regards the education of many of the early gentry of Maryland, nothing could be more faithfully drawn. That many gentlemen could not write their names is evident; they repeatedly made their marks. Cases from the records could be cited. We have instances in which the servant writes his name and the master makes his mark. One, if not several, of the earliest udges of the provincial court came within this same category. The fact, indeed, suggests a very important inference, and can only be accounted for upon the true historical hypothesis. In the past we see the military, in the present the commercial spirit of society.

1683. In 1663 an Act was passed by the General Assembly, "for seating of lands in Baltimore County," which was rejected by the Proprietary. But on the 6th of November, 1683, an Act was passed establishing towns, ports, and places of trade in "Baltimore County on Patapsco, near Humphrey's Creek," and on "Bush River on the town land, near the Court House." By this Act, "all ships and vessels, trading into this province, shall unlade, and put on shore, and sell, barter and traffic away all goods, &c., imported into this province. And all tobacco, goods, &c., of the growth, production or manufacture of this province, intended to be sold here, or exported, shall be for that intent brought to the said ports and places." The commerce of the bay and river was growing, and as the most convenient converging point at that time for all sections bordering on or communicating with the great streams, "North Point" was agreed on as the common resort and anchorage of vessels for loading and distribution.

1696. On the 13th of January, 1695, Charles Carroll surveyed 1000 acres of land "lying in Baltimore County on the north side of Patapsco river in the woods upon Jones' Falls, and on the west side of the said Falls," which was called "Ely O. Carroll." On the 10th of February, 1696, this land was patented; 500 acres to Daniel Carroll and 500 to Charles Carroll, at the yearly rent of two pounds per annum for the whole — this land being "Cole's Harbor," with further additions.

1702. On the 25th of March an Act was passed for the "establishment of religious worship in this province, according to the Church of England; and for the maintainance of ministers." By this act the Episcopal Church was established by law throughout the State, and a tax or assessment of forty pounds of tobacco per poll was successively levied upon every taxable person within each parish, for the maintenance of the minister, who was appointed by the Governor or Commander-in-Chief.

1704. On the 3d of October an Act was passed "prohibiting the importation of bread, beer, flour, malt, wheat, or other English or Indian grain or meal, horses, mares, colts or fillies, or tobacco from Pennsylvania, and the territories there belonging." At the same time an Act was passed "requiring the masters of ships and vessels to publish the rates of their freight, before they take any tobacco on board." By this Act "every Master and Commander of a ship or vessel, before he take any tobacco on board his said ship or vessel, publish in writing, by a note under his hand, which he shall cause to be affixed on the Court-house door of the County where his said ship shall ride at Anchor, at what rate he will receive tobacco upon freight per ton, on board his said ship for that intended voyage; which note the Clerk of the County shall enter upon record."

On the 3d of October of this year it was "thought convenient, and very much for the benefit of the inhabitants of the province, that roads and paths be marked." It was enacted, therefore, that all public and main roads be hereafter cleared and grubbed, fit for travelling twenty feet wide, and that the roads that led to any County Court-house shall have two notches on the trees on both sides of the roads, and another notch a distance above the other two; and any road that leads to any church shall be marked into the entrance of the same, and at the leaving any other road, with a slip cut down the face of the tree, near the ground. This certainly shows how much of the country then settled was a wild wood, and at the same time the primitive guide-marks along the public roads and paths leading to court-houses, and also to the places of public worship.

1,06. On the 19th of April an Act was passed creating "Whetstone Point" a town,— the original favorite among locaters of land in this vicinity.

Speaking about this period, Beverly, in his history of Virginia, says: —"At the mouth of their rivers, and all along upon the Sea and Bay, and near many of their creeks and swamps, grows Myrtle, bearing a berry of which they make a hard, brittle wax, of a curious green color, which by refining becomes almost transparent. Of this they make candles, which are never greasie to the touch, nor melt with lying in the hottest weather; neither does the snuff of these ever offend the smell, like that of a tallow candle; but instead of being disagreeable, if an accident puts a candle out, it yields a pleasant fragrancy to all that are in the room; insomuch, that nice people often put them out, on purpose to have the incense of the expiring snuff. The method of managing these berries is by boiling them in water, till they come to be entirely dissolved, except the stone or seed in the middle, which amounts in quantity to about half the bulk of the berry; the bigest of which is something less than a corn of pepper."

1708. On the 17th of December an Act was revived "imposing three pence per gallon on rum and wine, brandy and spirits, and twenty shillings per poll for negroes, for raising a supply to defray the public charge of this Province, and twenty shillings per poll on Irish servants, to prevent the importing too great a number of Irish Papists into this Province."

1711. In this year we find Mr. Charles Carroll selling thirty-one acres of his portion of "Cole's Harbor" with a mill-seat, to Mr. Jonathan Hanson, millwright, who erected a mill, of which the remains were standing a short time since, in the old building near the northwest intersection of Bath and Holliday streets.

1713. On the 14th of November an Act was passed "for the more speedy conveying public letters and packets of this Province and defraying the charge thereof; and to prevent the abuses of breaking open, and concealing any letters whatsoever." By this Act the sheriff of each county was authorised to convey all public letters to the sheriff of the next county, and so on to the place of destination—the sheriff of Baltimore county to receive for his services six hundred pounds of tobacco annually.

1715. On the 3d of June an Act was passed authorising "that for the future there shall be held four courts in the year, viz.: for Baltimore County, the first Tuesday in March, June, August, and November."

1717. On the 8th of June an Act was passed "for laying an additional duty of twenty shillings current money per poll on all Irish servants, being Papists, to prevent the growth of Popery by the importation of too great number of them into this Province; and also the additional duty of twenty shillings current money per poll on all negroes, for raising a fund for the use of Public Schools within the several counties of this Province." By this Act "all masters of ships and vessels, or others, importing Irish servants, being Papists, into this Province, by land or by water, at the time of their entry, shall pay unto the Naval officer for the time being, belonging to such port or place, where they make their entry, the additional sum of twenty shillings current money, over and above the twenty shillings sterling per poll imposed by a former Act of Assembly of this Province, for every Irish servant so imported, on penalty and forfeiture of five pounds current money for every servant that shall be by him or them concealed at the time of his or their entry as aforesaid, one-half thereof to be appropriated for defraying the public charge of this Province, the other half to the informer, or to him or them that shall sue for the same, to be recovered in his Lordship's name, in any court of record within this Province, that shall have jurisdiction of the same, by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, wherein no ession, protection or wager of law to be allowed." It is further "enacted, that the Naval Officers of the time being, belonging to the several and respective Districts within this Province, be, and are hereby authorized, impowered and required to administer to every such Irish servant, except children under the age of fourteen years, (to be adjudged at the discretion of the Naval Officer) so imported as aforesaid, the several oaths appointed by the Act of Assembly, and cause them to subscribe the Oath of Abjuration and the test, and all and every such servants that shall refuse to take the Oaths, and sign the Oaths and test as aforesaid (except before excepted), shall be and are hereby deemed and declared Papists, for whom the owner or importer shall be obliged to pay the additional duty as aforesaid."

1723. On the 26th of October, an Act was passed "to punish blasphemers, swearers, drunkards, and sabath-breakers." By this Act it was imposed, "That if any person shall hereafter, within this Province, willingly, maliciously, and advisedly, by writing or speaking, blaspheme or curse God, or deny our Saviour Jesus Christ to be the Son of God, or shall deny the Holy Trinity — the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, or the Godhead of any of the Three Persons, or the Unity of the Godhead, or shall utter any profane words concerning the Holy Trinity, or any the Persons thereof, and shall be thereof convict by verdict, or confession, shall, for the first offence be bored through the tongue, and fined twenty pounds sterling to the Lord Proprietor, to be applied to the use of the County where the offence shall be committed, to be levied on the offender's body, goods and chattels, lands or tenements; and in case the said fine cannot be levied, the offender to suffer six months imprisonment without bail or mainprizes; and that for the second offence, the offender being thereof convict, as aforesaid, shall be stigmatized by burning in the forehead with the letter B, and fined forty pounds sterling to the Lord Proprietor, to be applied and levied as aforesaid, and in case the same cannot be levied, the offender shall suffer twelve months imprisonment without bail or mainprize, and that for the third offence, the offender being convict as aforesaid, shall suffer death without the benefit of clergy." Profane swearers were fined two shillings and six pence for the first oath or curse, and five shillings for every oath or curse after the first. Drunkards to be fined five shillings for every offence. In case of the non-payment of fines by drunkards and swearers, they were to be fined or whipped not over thirty-nine lashes, or be placed in the stocks over three hours. Sabbath-breaking was punishable by a fine of 200 pounds of tobacco. House-keepers selling strong liquor on Sunday, punishable by a fine of 2000 pounds of tobacco. This act to be read by every minister in his parish church four times a year, on forfeiture of 1000 pounds of tobacco.

In this year there were but five ships in the Patapsco up for freight for London, to which place the trade was then carried on extensively, but one of which ships was said to lie in the Northern Branch. There were persons living in the last twenty years who have seen as many vessels of burthen anchored at the same time, at the point between the south and middle branches of the Patapsco, as in the north branch on which our city was finally established. The ships which traded with the surrounding country never at this time ascended the Patapsco, but lying at anchor off North Point, received their cargoes from the rivers which emptied into the bay in the vicinity.

1726. Mr. Edward Fell, a Quaker from Lancashire, England, who had settled east of Jones Falls, took out an escheat warrant, and employed Richard Gist to survey "Cole's Harbor," or "Todd's Range," and in the succeeding year purchased the rights in it of John Gorsuch, son of Charles. But this stirred the sons of Charles Carroll, then lately dead, who entered a caveat, and prevented the new grant sought for by the enterprising land-hunter from Lancashire. Gist's return of the survey is interesting as showing that, in 1726, the sole improvements in that part of modern Baltimore were three dwellings, a mill, tobacco-houses and orchards, and that the land was about "one-half cleared and of middling quality."

1728. On the 24th of October, an Act was passed "to encourage the destroying of wolves, crows, and squirrels." By this Act every taxable person was required to produce annually to the Justice of the Peace where they resided, three squirrels' scalps or crows' heads, under a forfeiture of two pounds of tobacco by execution, for every such scalp, &c., not produced. Two pounds of tobacco were also allowed in the county levy for every such scalp, &c., produced over and above the three required by law; 200 pounds of tobacco were also allowed in the payment of taxes for every wolf's head.

1729. As yet no designation had been given to the significant settlement, which had groped its way and fixed itself amid the creeks and marshes and under the hills of the northwestern branch of the Patapsco. To the point between the south and middle branches, the main road from the west and through the country generally was directed, passing south of Gwynn's Falls, at the mouth of which once stood Tasker & Carroll's Furnace of the "Baltimore Company." This point, the terminus of such a road, and with such an anchorage for commerce, was, of course, one of vast importance in "seating counties" and establishing a future metropolis. And at last, when the head of tide began to attract attention as the proper site for a fair and promising town, it was upon the southern, and not the northwestern branch it was proposed to be placed. Fortunately for the owners of "Cole's Harbor," and for us of the present day, "Moale's Point"— which looks in on Spring Gardens — the intended and designated site of the new city, was the property of a Mr. John Moale, a merchant from Devonshire, in England, who set prodigious store by certain iron mines which he believed to be situated on his territory, and when he got wind of the attempt about to be made to put a town upon his property, he posted off to Annapolis, which by this time had become the seat of government, and taking his place in the Legislature, of which he was a member, defeated the plan, much to his own satisfaction, no doubt, but whether equally to the satisfaction of his heirs is a point which admits of question. Excluded from the level land, those persons interested in forming a new town, were obliged from sheer necessity, which in this instance forced them to their true interests, to seek the site of Baltimore under the hills and amid the marshes of the northwestern branch of the river; and accordingly, on Monday morning, July 14th, 1729, the petition of the inhabitants of Baltimore was read in the Upper House of Assembly, "praying that a bill may be brought in for the building of a Town, on the North side of Patapsco river, upon the land supposed to belong to Messrs. Charles and Daniel Carroll." On Friday morning, July 25th, the bill was read a second time and ordered to be endorsed thus, "the name of the land being inserted, and a saving clause as usual in bills of the like nature to be added." It was then sent to the Lower House by Colonel Tilghman, signed, &c., by order of John Ross, clerk. On July 14th, Colonel Ward, from the Upper House, delivered to the Speaker of the Lower House "the petition of several the inhabitants in and about Patapsco river and the rest of the inhabitants of Baltimore County" endorsed thus, "By the Upper House of Assembly, 14th July, 1729, read and recommended to the consideration of the Lower House of Assembly," with this further endorsement: "We the subscribers proprietors of the land mentioned in the within petition, do consent there may an act pass as prayed in the usual terms.

"CHARLES CARROLL,
"DANIEL CARROLL."

On the second day it was ordered that leave be given to bring in a bill as prayed. On Saturday, July 26th, the bill was passed for engrossing. On the 30th the bill was finally passed. On the 8th of August the Lower House assembled in the Upper House, where the laws passed during the session were signed and received the assent of the Right Honorable the Lord Proprietary, &c., of which the following is a copy of the law relating to Baltimore:—"At a session of Assembly begun and held at the City of Annapolis, in the County of Ann-Arundel, for the Province of Maryland, on the

10th Day of July, in the 15th Year of the Dominion of the Right Honourable Charles, absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Province of Maryland and Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore, &c., and ended the 8th of August, Anno Domini 1729, was enacted the following law: 'Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq., Governor. Passed Aug. 8th, 1729:—An Act for erecting a Town on the North side of Patapsco, in Baltimore County, and for laying out in Lots, Sixty Acres of Land, in and about the place where one John Fleming now lives.'" By this Act Major Thomas Tolley, William Hamilton, William Buckner, Dr. George Walker, Richard Gist, Dr. George Buchanan and Colonel William Hammond were appointed commissioners to lay off the town. They were all justices of the county, excepting Doctor Walker, and as such, generally deputy commissaries; some of them were delegates before or after. Mr. Gist, then deputy surveyor of the western shore, was the son of Mr. Christopher Gist, or Guest, as in some records, who had settled on the south side of the Patapsco as early as 1682, and died before the river became the bounds of the county; Dr. Buchanan, who came from Scotland, purchased lands and practised medicine in the county from the year 1723; Colonel Hammond was, from all accounts, the son of Mr. John Hammond, who settled on the north side of the Patapsco, upon lands for which he paid forty shillings sterling per acre, as early as 1695; Mr. Hamilton purchased lands in the county, as appears by the records, in 1710; Doctor Walker, with a brother James, had practised medicine in Anne Arundel county some years, but came to reside in Baltimore county about the year 1715, and was the proprietor of that well-known seat and tract of land on the west side of the town called Chatsworth, which is occupied at present by Daniel B. Banks, on Franklin street; Mr. Buckner had not apparently been long settled in the country, but in 1726 became purchaser of several tracts of land in Patapsco Neck. John Flemming, who has thus travelled down to posterity by Act of Assembly, and to whose memory a great city may now be almost deemed a monument, was a tenant of Mr. Carroll's; and the antiquarian who revels in the occupation of deciphering the almost illegible remnants of the past, may deposit himself on the east side of South Charles street at the intersection of Lombard, and repeating, as he may do with perfect security, "here was once the homestead of John Flemming," enjoy at his ease the associations that the occasion may give rise to. The Commissioners of Baltimore Town were appointed for life, and were authorised to fill their own vacancies; also empowered "to purchase (by agreement, or valuation of a jury) sixty acres of land, on the tract whereon John Flemming now lives, commonly known by the name of 'Cole's Harbor;' and to lay out the same in the most convenient manner into sixty equal lots, to be erected into a town. The land being laid out, surveyed, marked, staked out and divided into convenient streets, lanes, &c., and the lots marked, numbered, &c., the owner of the land to have the first choice for one lot, after which the remaining lots to be taken up by others, none to take up more than one lot during the first four months, nor any but the inhabitants of the county within six months after laying out; after which vacant lots may be taken up by any other persons. The takers-up of lots to pay the owner of the land the valuation of the sixty acres, proportionably to their lots, which shall give such purchasers, their heirs and assigns, an absolute estate, in fee simple, in said lots; they complying with the requisites in this Act mentioned. The surveyor to return a plat of the town to the County Clerk, to be by him kept among the county records. In case the taker-up of any lot or lots neglect to build thereon within eighteen months, a house that shall cover 400 square feet, then may any other person enter upon such lot or lots so not built upon, paying the Commissioners, or person by them thereunto appointed, the sum first set and assessed upon such lot, for the use and benefit of the town; provided, such second taker-up do build and finish, within eighteen months after such his entry made, such house as in this Act is before limited and appointed be built by the first taker-up; which house so built, shall give as good estate to such second taker-up as is by this Act settled upon the first taker-up and builder. If any lots remain untaken after seven years from the date of this Act, then shall the owner of the land (after such time has expired) be possessed and interested in such lots, as in his first and former estate. The town to be called Baltimore Town; the Commissioners to employ a sufficient clerk to make true and impartial entries of their proceedings, upon oath, which entries shall be made up into a well bound book, and lodged with the clerk of Baltimore county court, for the inspection of any person, saving to the Crown, the Lord Proprietor, all bodies politic and corporate, and all others not mentioned in this Act their several rights." On the first of December, Messrs. Richard Gist, William Hamilton, Doctors Buchanan and Walker, agreed with Mr. Charles Carroll, acting for himself and brother Daniel, about the price and purchase of the sixty acres of land, to be erected into a town called Baltimore Town, in honor of the Lord Proprietary, who in his turn had borrowed his from a town of the same name, which stands on a promontory in the sea, in the County of Cork, Ireland, at the rate of forty shillings per acre in current money of Maryland, or tobacco, to be paid into the hands of the Sheriff of the County, at the rate of one penny per pound, this to be paid by each "taker-up" of lots.

1730. On the 12th of January, the commissioners, assisted by Philip Jones, the county surveyor, laid off the town, commencing at a point near the northwest corner of what is now called Pratt and Light streets and running thence northwesterly, along or near Uhler's alley, towards what was then called a "great eastern road" and "a great gully" or drain at or near Sharp street, thence across the present Baltimore street, east of the gully northeasterly with the same road, afterwards called the Church road, and now McClellan's alley, to the precipice which overhung the falls at or near the southwest corner of St. Paul and Saratoga streets, then with the bank of Jones Falls (which then swept up to the last named corner) southwardly and eastwardly various courses, unto the low grounds which lay ten perches west of Gay street, including the African Bethel church lot, then due south along the margin of those low grounds to the bank on the north side of the river, which then came up to near the present Custom House and Post Office building, and thence by that bank various courses, nearly as Lombard street runs, westwardly and southwardly to the first mentioned point, making thus by its original bounds the form of an ancient lyre. The town was divided by Long street, now called Baltimore street, running 132¾ perches from east to west and four perches wide, intersected at right angles by Calvert street, then not named, 56¼ perches from the hill near the falls north, to the riverside south, also four perches wide, and by Forrest street, afterwards called Charles street, 89¼ perches in the same course, and three perches wide. There were also nine lanes of the width of one perch each, since widened and called South, Second, Light, Hanover, East, Belvedere, Lovely, St. Paul's and German streets. The lots, containing about one acre each and numbered from one to sixty, commencing on the north side of Long (Baltimore) street and running westward, returned eastward on the south side. On the 14th of January, and on several of the following days, the office was open for *takers-up*, and it appears that the proprietor, Mr. Carroll, chose No. 49, which was the east side of Calvert street next the river bank, Mr. Gist taking the lot on the opposite side of Calvert street. Other lots were taken by Messrs. Walker, Jones, Jackson, Hammond, Price, Buckner, Sheridine, Powell, Ridgely, Trotten, North, Hewitt, Gorsuch and Harris, all inhabitants of the vicinity; some did not improve in time, and their lots were taken by new settlers in succession, but some lots fell to the original proprietor, not being taken up within seven years. Thus the first "Baltimore Town" was laid out and disposed of, but it was as we see a small affair of sixty rough acres, comprised within the westernmost basin of the Patapsco on the south, the chalk hills of Charles and Saratoga streets on the north, the deep drain and gully which swept down about the present course of Liberty street and McClellan's alley on the west, and on the east of the big swamp, which bordering Jones Falls, ran up by its western flank as far on the present Frederick street as Saratoga or Bath streets. Jones Falls, the absolute easternmost limit, swept round in a deep, horse-shoe bend, a couple of squares above our Gay street bridge, the course of the horse-shoe penetrating as far as the corner of Calvert and Lexington streets, and thence going northeastwardly along the line of Calvert street. From the small quantity of ground originally taken for the town, and from the difficulty of extending the town in any direction, as it was surrounded by hills, water-courses or marshes, it is evident that the commissioners did not anticipate either its present commerce or population. The expense of extending streets, of building bridges, and of levelling hills and filling marshes, to which their successors have been subjected, and which unfortunately increases that of preserving the harbor as improvements increase and soil is loosened, have been obstacles scarcely felt in other American cities, requiring immense capitals of themselves, against which nothing but the great local advantages for internal and external trade would have enabled the citizens to contend. The situation relative to other parts of the country, however, afforded the most direct communication; the proximity of better soil, the great security presented by the harbor, the abundance of stone, lime, iron and timber, and the proximity of seats for water-works, all contributing to make the first part of the town the centre around which additions have been nearly equally made, affords some proof of the commissioners' judgment and foresight. It is to be noticed also, that the lots toward the river were all taken within the first three days, and not one of those on Baltimore street, except that on the north side, next adjoining the great public road, now McClellan's alley.

It appears that Roger Mathews was presiding justice at this time, and Thomas Sheridine sheriff, but the latter was succeeded the same year by John Hall.

During this year a ship-carpenter, William Fell, brother of Edward, who settled east of Jones Falls in 1726, bought the tract of land called Copus's Harbor, and built a mansion there, on the present site of Lancaster street, so that the subsequent improvements and disposition of the property have resulted in what still bears the name of "Fell's Point."

The situation of the town at this time was unhealthy, and would continue to be so until a large marsh was reclaimed. The alluvion of the falls, spreading from the shore from Harford run to South street, already limited the channel of the river on the north side of it, and formed some islands which continued to be overflowed by high tides, until the islands and shoals were made fast land, as they now are. Certainly the commissioners were not regardless of the navigation, or they would not have located the town by the water; yet the exterior lines nowhere reached the shore, and one street only, Calvert street, appeared to communicate with it, for between the east end of Baltimore street and the falls, there was a marsh, and on the south, Charles street terminated at Uhler's spring branch, or rather a precipice which stood on the south side of it, as did the north end of Calvert street, at a greater precipice, where, indeed other commissioners closed the street by erecting the Court-house, which stood on a bluff overhanging the falls, precisely where the Battle Monument now stands.

The zeal of the founders of our city furnishes evidence this year, in the passage of an Act by the Assembly on the 16th of June, for the erection of a parish church in Baltimore, which, being the first church erected in the town, we will endeavor to give a brief history of the same from the first knowledge we have of it, down to the present time. In January, 1675, Mr. Jeremiah Eaton in his will devised to the first Protestant minister who should reside in Baltimore County, and his successors, "Stokely Manner." containing 550 acres. Up to this time there had been no resident Protestant, in other words Church of England, minister in the county. This Manor was about two miles south from Abington, as it is now called, and four or five miles northeast from Joppa, and six or seven miles from the bay.

It is not probable that as *yet* there was a population of more than one thousand in the whole county, which extended from below the Patapsco river to the north line of the Province, a distance in a direct line from north to south of more than forty miles, and a considerable proportion of it was on the south side of the Patapsco. The rest, save on the Spesutiæ and Bush river neighborhood, were scattered widely distant from each other on the rivers and inlets along the bay. Little land could as yet have been brought under cultivation, and a house of unhewed timbers from the wild forest, afforded the most comfortable dwelling possessed by any one. The original terms for seating lands in this country indeed had materially hindered the increase of population. Not only had the time fixed for the emigrants sailing from England been too short as well as unseasonable, but each one was obliged to keep three servants, above three years old, upon his plantation, which many were not able to do. Besides all this, through this vast region of wild forests lay the great war-path of the "*Sasquesahanocks*" and more northern Indians, in their too frequent forays on the Piscataway nations on the Patuxent. Of these a few were sometimes killed in their passing through by the settlers, and revenge was not long delayed; and when even not prompted by revenge, the lives and property of the settlers were alike a prey to their savage depredations. It is not long after this date that we have a petition, quite illustrative, to the General Assembly, from Thomas Hawkins of this county, asking for relief, in which he states that the Indians had lately broken into his house with violence and spoiled him of all his goods, so that he had not a bed left him to lie on or a spoon left to eat his victuals with. It may not be out of place to mention here some account of the Indian tribes which inhabited Baltimore County, and the surrounding country. Captain John Smith, in his history, speaking of the habits and customs of the Indians, says:

"When they need Walnuts they break them between two stones, yet some parts of the shels will cleave to the fruit. Then doe they dry them againe upon a Mat over a hurdle. After they put it into a morter of wood, and beat it very small. That done, they mix it with water, that the shels may sinke to the bottome. This water will be coloured as milke, which they call *Pawcohiccora*, and keepe it for their use. Of their Chesnuts and *Chechinquamins* boyled, they make both broath and bread for their chiefe men, or at their greatest feasts. They divide the year into five seasons. Their winter some call *Popanow*, the spring *Cattapeuk*, the sommer Cohattayough, the earing of their Corne Nepinough, the harvest and fall of leafe Taquitock. From September untill the midst of November are the chiefe feasts and sacrifice. Then haue they plentie of fruits as well planted as naturall, as corne, greene and ripe, fish, fowle, and wilde beasts exceeding fat. The greatest labour they take, is in planting their corne, for the Country naturally is overgrowne with wood. To prepare the ground they bruise the barke of the trees neare the root, then doe they scortch the roots with fire that they grow no more. The next yeare with a crooked peece of wood they beat up the weeds by the rootes, and in that mould they plant their Corne. There manner is this: They make a hole in the earth with a sticke, and into it they put foure graines of wheate and two of beanes. These holes they make foure foote one from another. Their women and children do continually keepe it with weeding, and when it is growne middle high they hill it about like a hop-yard. Their corne they rost in the eare greene, and bruising it in morter of wood with a Polt, lap it in rowles in the leaues of their corne, and so boyle it for a daintie. As small as the proportion of ground that hath yet beene discovered, is in comparison of that yet vnknowne; the people differ very much in stature, especially in language, as before is expressed. Some being very great, as the *Sasquesahanocks;* others very little, as the *Wighcocomocoes:* but generally browne when they are of any age, but they are borne white. Their hayre is generally blacke, but few haue any beards. The men weare halfe their beards shaven, the other halfe long; for Barbers they vse their women, who with two shels will grate away the hayre of any fashions, agreeable to their yeares, but ever some part remaineth long. They are very strong, of an able body and full of agilitie, able to endure to lie in the woods vnder a tree by the fire in the worst of winter, or in the weedes and grasse in ambuscado in the sommer. Some are of disposition fearefull, some bold, most cautelous, all savage. They are soone moued to anger, and so malicious that they seldome forget an iniury. For their apparell they are sometimes covered with the skinnes of wilde beasts, which in winter are dressed with the hayre, but in sommer without. The better sort vse large mantels of Deare skins, not much differing in fashion from the Irish mantels, some imbrodered with white beads, some with Copper, other painted after their manner. But the common sort haue scarce to cover their nakednesse, but with grasse, the leaues of trees, or such like. Their women, some haue their legs, hands, breasts and face cunningly imbrodered with divers workes, as beasts, serpents, artificially wrought into their flesh with black spots. In each eare commonly they haue 3 great holes, whereat they hang chaines, bracelets, or copper. Some of their men weare in those holes, a small greene and yellow coloured snake, neare halfe a yard in length, which crawling and lapping her selfe about his necke oftentimes familiarly would kisse his lips. Others weare a dead Rat tyed by the taile. Some on their heads weare the wing of a bird, or some large feather with a Rattell. Those Rattels are somewhat like the chape of a Rapier, but lesse, which they take from the taile of a snake. Many haue the whole skinne of a Hawke or some strange foule, stuffed with the wings abroad. Others a broad peece of Copper, and some the hand of their enemy dryed. Their heads and shoulders are painted red with the roote *Pocone* brayed to powder, mixed with oyle, this they hold in summer to preserve them from the heate, and in winter from the cold. Many other formes of paintings they vse, but he is the most gallant that is the most monstrous to behold."

In closing his description he says: "So then here is a place, a nurse for souldiers, a practise for mariners, a trade for marchants, a reward for the good, and that which is most of all, a businesse (most acceptable to God) to bring such poore Infidels to the knowledge of God and his holy Gospell."

Under all these circumstances, it is not wonderful that the early settlers of this country had not as yet been able to have the services of a minister; and it was a noble Christian act for Mr. Eaton to provide as he did for the support of a resident minister, for this scattered, struggling, destitute people. The Rev. John Yeo, who removed to this county from Calvert about 1682, is the first Church of England clergyman, or any other of whom we have any mention, in Baltimore County. Mr. Eaton having made the provision which we have mentioned, it may have been some inducement to Mr. Yeo to remove to this county. The places for holding public worship were generally private dwellings; for we have found no hint that there were any other than such in the county, save St. George's, which was simply a log-building. St. Paul's Parish were accustomed to assemble for public worship in Patapsco Neck, the neck of land between Back Creek and the Patapsco river, east from the city of Baltimore. Their place of assembling at that time, was probably from six to eight miles from the present city limits. Mr. Yeo was spared to minister here only a few brief years. He died in 1686, leaving a married daughter, and a son John, if no other children, to which son the Court gave his property, and made Miles Gibson his administrator.

Within three years after the death of Mr. Yeo, on the first of August, 1689, occurred what is called the Protestant revolution in Maryland. On that day the government of the Province was seized by the Protestants, without bloodshed, which put an end here to the Roman Catholic rule and domination. The government passed into the hands of a Protestant Convention of the Colonies, and Lord Baltimore's officers were deposed. After its continuance for two years and a half, the government of the Province was taken in charge by King William and Queen Mary, and early in the spring of 1692 Gov. Copley arrived as their Majesties' Governor. In this government no Roman Catholic was permitted to hold office.

By the Act establishing the Church of England in the Province, passed on the 9th of June, 1692, every taxable inhabitant (and such were all male persons, and female slaves, female mulattoes born of white persons, and free negro women), of the age of sixteen, were obliged to pay 40 pounds of tobacco annually to the support of the parish minister. Patapsco Hundred, or St. Paul's Parish, in the returns of the year 1694 to the County Court, contained 231 taxable inhabitants, equal to 8240 pounds of tobacco, or $226 less than one dollar tax to each inhabitant. Under the Act of 1692, the several parishes having been determined or defined, the freeholders of each parish were then directed to meet by the appointment of the County Justices, and make a choice of six vestry-men. Such an appointment having been made, the freeholders of Patapsco Parish, as it was then called, now known as St. Paul's, accordingly met and elected a vestry. But of that meeting we find no record. That they however did so meet and make then an election, the following entry, found in the records of the Baltimore County Court for 1693, folio 126, fully proves. It is this:

"We, the Vestrymen for Patapsco Hundred, met together at the house of Maj. John Thomas," when it was determined "that at Pettetes old field was the most convenient place to erect a church, and also appointed John Gay to be clerk of the Vestry, Mr. Watkings being absent. And at another meeting at Master Demondidies. did confirm the above mentioned proceedings. Mr. Watkings also absent. George Ashman, Nicholas Corban, John Terry, Richard Sampson, Francis Watkings, Richard Cromwell." This record thus tells of two vestry meetings, of what was done at, and who the vestry-men were. Such were the beginnings at the organization of this parish one hundred and seventy-nine years ago.

General Tobias Stansbury, who died in 1849, aged 92 years, said that the old St. Paul's Church stood about thirty or forty rods west of where the Sollers Point road leaves the North Point road on the left side as you go east. It was built of brick. In 1765 it was then in ruins, and the bones of the dead buried there were removed to Baltimore town. The plough has not left a trace of the old building on the spot where it stood.

In 1702 St. Paul's was made a missionary parish, mainly under the ministry of Rev. Wm. Tibbs, who does not appear to have been a faithful rector. After several unsuccessful attempts to build a new church, the parish at last succeeded, and about 1702 built, as is supposed, the one mentioned by Gen. Stansbury. On the 2d of January 1728, Mr. Thomas Sheredine and Mr. Richard Gist having been appointed a committee by the vestry to purchase a site for the building of a new church, purchased two acres of land of Mr. Moses Edwards, on the old York road near Walsh's tan-yard. The vestry afterwards, on the 8th of July, 1729, decided to build at Mr. Edward Fells', who lived east of Jones Falls.

On the 16th of June, 1730, an Act was passed by the General Assembly "for the Building a Church in Baltimore County, and in a Town called Baltimore Town, in St. Paul's Parish." Bacon says: "The Act of 1727 having impowered the Vestry-men and Church wardens to purchase one or more acres of land, and thereon to build a Parish Church; in pursuance whereof, land was purchased but not built on; and the same being very inconvenient, the present Act impowers the Vestry-men and Church-wardens to purchase a Lot in Baltimore-Town and to cause a Church to be built thereon; which shall be the Parish Church of the said Parish, and be called St. Pauls Church, and directs, that the Tobacco to be raised by the afore recited Act, be applied to the Building a Church in the Town as aforesaid." Under the provisions of this Act, on the first of July, 1730, the vestry having abandoned the idea of building at Mr. Fells', as they had previously determined, on the lot purchased on the old York road, agreed with Doctor George Walker for lot No. 19 on the town plat, to build the church on. This lot was the most elevated point on the plat, and it is on the northwest corner of that lot that the present St. Paul's now stands — on the corner of Saratoga and Charles streets. The lot then extended south below Lexington street, and eastward to St. Paul's street.

On the 28th of July, 1730, the vestry again met, and agreed with Thomas Hartwell to build the walls of the new church, which were to be 50 feet by 23 feet in the clear, and 18 feet high from the floor to the ceiling, for £40; the vestry to haul the bricks, lime and sand. They also agreed with Charles Wells to make 100,000 bricks, to be delivered at or upon the last day of October, and May then succeeding, for £90 currency. On the 3d of November the vestry agreed with Mr. John Moale and Mr. William Hammond to get the rafters, six window-frames, two for each side, and one for each end, and two door-frames, one for the southeast side, and the other for the end, for £59 5s. currency, or tobacco at 105 per hundred at the same amount. On the 2d of February 1731, the vestry agreed with Mr. Hammond to build a vestry-house in Baltimore Town, 16 feet by 12, in height 7½ feet, for which they were to pay £6. They also agreed with Mr. Charles Ridgely to draw the brick for £10, and Mr. Jonas Robinson to furnish 1500 bushels of lime, at the place where the church was to be built, for 6d. currency per bushel. On the 9th of April Mr. Hartwell failed in his contract, and the vestry agreed with Mr. John Babcock to build the walls of the church for £50 currency. On the 11th of October 1732, Rev. Wm.

Tibbs died. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Hooper. Owing to the failures in fulfilling contracts and other delays, the church was not completed until 1739, a period of eight years from the time work was first commenced. Mr. Hooper died July 12th, 1739, and was buried in the church. He was succeeded by the Rev. Benedict Bourdillon, July 29th, 1739. He died January 5th, 1745, greatly lamented. On the 11th of February 1745, Rev. Thomas Chase was appointed rector by Gov. Bladen. At the meeting of the vestry on the 30th of June, 1753, they ordered that the middle portion of the front gallery be taken down. This was done in order to place the organ there, which had been purchased by subscription from Mr. Adam Lynn, to put in its place. At this period the church also had a bell. On the first of June the vestry ordered a brick wall to be built around the church. After an eventful and useful ministry of thirty-four years, Dr. Chase, father of Samuel Chase, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, &c., &c., died on the 4th of April 1779, and was succeeded by Rev. Wm. West, D. D., who became rector June 7, 1779.

On the 1st of November 1779, the vestry resolved to build a new church; and on the 25th of April 1780, the corner-stone was laid with religious services by Rev. Wm. West. This church was erected with the assistance of money raised by lottery, which realised $33,443 currency. It was finished May 10th, 1784, when the pews, 83 in number, were distributed "by ballot." The church was opened May 30th at Whitsuntide. The Rev. Mr. West preached from Psalm cxxii. 1: "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord." This new edifice stood a little at the south of the centre of the square, and just in front of the old one. Its appearance was similar to St. Peter's which lately stood on the southeast corner of Sharp and German streets, except that it was not quite so large. At the east end there was an immense window of common glass, which during the morning service would have poured an intolerable light into the church but for the protection of a green baize curtain. It had three large doors, more imposing than any belonging to the structure to which it has just been compared. One was at the west end, and was seldom entirely opened, but access was given to the church through a sort of wicket cut in one side. The other two doors were on the south side; one of them was closed and plastered on the inside, but on the outside it appeared as a door. This was the eastern one of the two; the western was the principal entrance.

The church stood on very high ground, surrounded on three sides by the graveyard. On the south side was a terrace, paved with imported brick and shaded by sycamore trees. From the terrace to the two south doors it was reached by flights of rough stone steps, three or four steps each, and the ground descended to New Church street, now called Lexington, by three or four of what gardeners call falls. At Lexington street was a fence, the gate of which was about halfway between the present doors of Mr. Hodges and Prof. Hall. The interior appearance of the church was very heavy. The galleries were solid wainscotting and supported by large solid pillars. The galleries were reached by two very massive flights of stairs. The pews were the old-fashioned square boxes, very high. In the original plan of the church there were five aisles. There was no vestry-room; the minister put on his robe behind a red stiff curtain suspended from an iron rod. The bell remained in the tower built in the time of the former church. The organ was placed in the west gallery, in front of which was a desk, from which the clerk made the response. There was no choir, and the organ was generally so much out of repair as to be useless until the present century.

In April 1785, it appears from the records of this date, that the communion furniture consisted of one silver plate, two napkins, one table cloth, one pewter basin, and one green cloth cover for the communion table. In the same year the old church was used for a school-house by Rev. Wm. Nixon. In November 1786, the old church, excepting the bell-tower, was ordered to be torn down, and the brick to be used in a wall to be placed around the church lot. In 1791 a new parsonage was finished, on ground donated by John Eager Howard, at the head of Liberty street, where the rector now resides. The house which had been heretofore occupied as a parsonage, and in which Dr. West resided, was on the northwest corner of the intersection of Charles and Lexington streets, nearly opposite the church. It was a one-story frame building with a "hip roof," and was painted red, had a yard in front ornamented with trees and shrubbery. There was then no house between the parsonage and one on the south side of Baltimore street.

On the 22d of June, 1783, the first Convention of the Diocese met, and adopted a constitution adapted to the new state of affairs, resulting from the independence of the United States, and the separation of state and church affairs. Dr. West died March 30th, 1791. June 17th, Rev. Joseph G. J. Bend, D. D., was elected rector, whose ministry was signalised by a violent controversy with a Rev. Mr. Ralph. Rev. John Ireland was made associate rector, December 8th, 1796, and removed October 17th, 1801. On the 10th of June, 1797, the church was consecrated by Bishop Claggett. On the 8th of April, 1802, Rev. Elijah Rattoone was then elected associate. He was succeeded by Rev. James Whitehead, March 24, 1806, who died August 24, 1808; and he by Rev. Frederick Beasley, D. D., August 7, 1807. Upon the death of Rev. Dr. Bend, November 25th, 1812, Rev. Dr. James Kemp was elected rector — a man of high literary and scientific culture, and an author of much repute. He died suddenly, from injuries received by the upsetting of a stage-coach, October 28th, 1827. Rev. William Wyatt was elected May 3d, 1814, as associate rector, and afterwards, November, 1827, rector; and after a most useful and distinguished ministry of 50 years, died universally lamented, June 24th, 1864.

On the 4th day of May, 1814, the corner stone of the new St. Paul's Church, was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, Rev. Dr. Kemp delivering the address. This church was situated where the present one now stands. It was a spacious and noble edifice, of the Grecian Doric order, 126 feet in length by 84 feet in breadth. The portico was supported by four fluted marble columns, and the steeple was considered the handsomest in the United States. The church was finished in 1817, R. C. Long architect, and cost $126,140. On Saturday morning, April 29th, 1854, shortly after one o'clock A. M., the stately edifice of St. Paul's was discovered to be in flames. The rain was falling heavily, but upon forcing the doors, it was perceived that the flames had gained great headway in a room in the back part of the building, immediately over the altar, and in that place most certain to ensure the complete destruction of the building. At about this stage of the fire, Dr. Colburn, the Secretary of the Episcopal Convention, residing directly opposite, assisted by others, succeeded, after great exertions and no little danger, in removing from the church the iron safe containing the records and other valuable papers of the Diocese of Maryland. The firemen labored hard to arrest the progress of the flames, but this was impossible, in consequence of the elevated position of the building and the scarcity of water. The fire gaining increased power, soon swept through the building, forced through the roof, and illumined the darkness of night by its glare. Its towering torch gained access to the beautiful steeple, and then the terribly grand spectacle was complete. The bell fell from its airy perch, and the crashing timbers throughout sent a chill to the heart of many a silent witness of the picture; the fire had subdued its victim, and the raging element ceased.

The rebuilding of St. Paul's was at once entered on, without the indecision of an hour on the part of the vestry or the congregation, and being finished, was dedicated by Bishop Whittingham on the 10th of January, 1856, assisted by the Rev. Drs. Wyatt, Johns, and Balch, and Rev. Messrs. Crane, Rankin, Leakin, Stringfellow, Thos. J. Wyatt, C. C. Adams, McFarland, Piggot, Reed, Rich, Schroeder, Bausman, Cox, Swope, Spoon, Tuttle, Harrison, and Allen. The building is Norman Gothic, designed by Mr. Upjohn of New York. The walls of the previous building remain entire, with the addition of a new front, bringing the church much nearer to the street than it was before. The bell-tower if finished would be one hundred and fifty feet high, but in view of the westward and northward march of the population, including the members of the church, it may never be completed; the sacred edifice itself being perhaps destined to give place to other buildings.

1731. The county town of Joppa being afflicted by small-pox, the Legislature suspended the sessions of the court, which made it very dangerous for the magistrates and people to meet from June court till first Tuesday in November, a circumstance the more unfortunate for the place, as Baltimore was then preparing to become its rival.

1732. On the 8th day of August the Assembly passed "An Act for erecting a Town on a creek, divided on the East from the Town lately laid out in Baltimore County, called Baltimore Town, on the land whereon Edward Fell keeps store." (Samuel Ogle, Esq., Governor.) By this Act Major Thomas Sheridine, Capt. Robert North, and Messrs. Thomas Todd, John Cockey and John Boring were appointed Commissioners, who also appointed Doctor Walker their clerk. They were empowered to purchase by agreement with the owner, or in case of such owner's refusal, &c., by valuation of a jury — (a common custom at the present day, when an individual's land is taken for public purposes, on his being paid what twelve of his neighbors, who have no property similarly situated, think that he ought to be satisfied with) — ten acres of land out of the said tract lying most convenient to the water, and to lay out the same into twenty lots, &c., to be numbered from one to twenty for better distinction thereof, &c., &c., &c. The town to be called Jonas Town, but afterwards Jones's Town, in compliment to one of the former owners of the land. The new town was laid off on Wednesday, November 22d, 1732, in twenty lots, valued at 150 pounds of tobacco each, on that part of "Cole's Harbor" which was first improved, east of the Falls, and where Edward Fell kept store, belonging, it is said in the return of the jury, to the orphan children of Richard Colgate. The conditions of settlement were similar to those of Baltimore Town, except that the possessors of lots in this town were to pay the Proprietary one penny sterling per lot annually. Major Sheridine had taken up land in the county as early as 1721, and in 1734 purchased the Kigsbury lands at the head of Back river, where the furnace was afterwards erected, and General Smith built a mill. Capt. North, who took the lot No. 10 at the northwest corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets, and upon the laying out of Jones's Town, had visited the Patapsco and carried freights in the ship *Content*, which he commanded, as early as 1723. Mr. Thomas Todd was the son and heir of Capt. Thomas Todd, who removed from Virginia and purchased the land at North Point in 1664, which had been first taken up by Messrs. William Batten and Thomas Thomas. Mr. John Cockey purchased lands near Patapsco in 1728; the year after, his brother Thomas settled in the Limestone Valley, on the York Road. Mr. Boring was a merchant, whose father had bought several tracts of land on Patapsco Neck as early as 1679. Jones's Town consisted of three streets, or one street with courses corresponding with the meanders of the bank of the Falls, from a great gully at Pitt Street to the ford at the intersection of the old road where French Street commences, and which was afterwards called Front, Short, and Jones Streets; on the last of which, at the southwest corner of Bridge, or Gay Street as since called, and the only cross street, stood Mr. Fell's store.

Improvements were soon made on the east side of the Falls, by which, and from the early settlement of Cole, Gorsuch, or Jones, it obtained the name which it now bears of "Old Town." The communication with Baltimore Town being obstructed by the passage of the Falls, was so inconvenient by the ford that a bridge was soon erected where Gay Street bridge now stands, by the respective inhabitants of the towns.

Edward Hall was presiding Justice in 1732, and Sheriff in 1734, when Col. William Hamilton was presiding Justice.

1735. On the 23d of April the Assembly passed an Act to prevent the injuring of harbors within this Province. By this Act masters of vessels and others were prohibited, under a penalty of £50 currency, from casting ballast into the bay above Cedar Point, nor into any river, creek or harbor below high-water mark, nor to unload ballast but between the rising and setting of the sun.

1736. John Stokes, Clerk of the county, died, and was succeeded by his son, Humphrey W. Stokes. Col. William Hammond was Sheriff, and Richard Gist presiding Justice.

1738. In this year Col. Nicholas Ridgely was Sheriff. Mr. Edward Fell died, leaving a daughter, or daughters, in England, but bestowed his property here on his brother's son Edward.

1739. On the 29th of August Captain Michael Willson, of the good ship *Parad and Gally*, published according to law that he was up for freight; and it appears from the records that he received one hogshead of leaf tobacco, shipped by Avarila Day, and consigned to Messrs. Delmitt and Heathwat of London, at the rate of £7 sterling per ton. This is the first vessel we find in the records of Baltimore County published according to law for freight.

1740. Mr. John Moale died, bequeathing his lands near Baltimore to his two surviving sons, John and Richard.

1741. Thos. Brereton was clerk of the county. On the 19th day of February, for the sum of 40 pounds sterling money of Great Britain, Mr. Jonathan Hanson sold to Mr. Edward Fottrell all of his the said Hanson's right, title and interest in the lands lying upon Jones Falls, being part of the tract called "Cole's Harbor," containing by estimation about 30 acres, and also all of his interest and property of and into 20 acres of land lying on both sides of Jones Falls: the latter being taken by Jonathan Hanson and George Walker in 1735 by virtue of the law for appropriating mill-seats. Walker also sold his interest this year to Fottrell for 120 pounds paper money of the Province. Mr. Edward Fottrell was a gentleman from Ireland, and imported the materials and erected the first brick house with freestone corners, and the first which was two stories without a "hip-roof" in the town. It stood near the northwest corner of Calvert and Fayette streets, on or near the lot at present occupied by Reverdy Johnson's mansion, opposite Barnum's Hotel, and was the dwelling house of Mr. Fottrell. He returned to Ireland before the Revolution, when his property was confiscated and sold. Our worthy forefathers did not, at this period, arrive at the stature of so high a fact as to believe that there was earth in Maryland which could be made into a brick, much less that they were daily walking over a soil which was destined to be fashioned into the material of a beautiful city, whose architectural renown should be in some degree connected with the unrivalled excellence of its brick.

1742. Mr. Thomas Harrison, merchant, arrived from England, and built a house near the northeast corner of South and Lombard streets, buying the lots nearest the water on each side of South street.

On the 29th of October St. Thomas's Parish was taken from St. Paul's, and the new parish church of that name was erected about ten miles northwest of the town.

Major Thomas Sheredine was presiding Justice, and John Ridgely sheriff.

On the 20th of January, Mrs. Elizabeth Groor shipped on board the ship *Swan*, Capt. Joseph Tuck, four hogsheads of Maryland leaf tobacco, consigned to Jonathan Foward, of London, at the rate of nine pounds sterling per ton.

1744. On the 22d of August, John Boyley shipped on board the *Elizabeth*, Capt. David Frazer, 4 hogsheads Maryland leaf tobacco, consigned to Joseph Adams, London, at the rate of nine pounds sterling per ton.

1745. The Assembly of Maryland, on the 28th of September, passed a supplementary and additional Act to the Act entitled, "An Act for erecting a town on the north side of Patapsco, in Baltimore County, and for laying out in lots sixty acres of land in and about the place where John Flemming now lives; and to an Act entitled, An Act for erecting a town on a creek divided on the east from the town lately laid out in Baltimore County, called Baltimore Town, on the land whereon Edward Fell keeps store." (Thomas Bladen, Esq., Governor.) "On the joint petition of the inhabitants of Baltimore and Jones's Town, in the County of Baltimore, it is herein enacted:

"1st. That the same Towns, now called Baltimore and Jones's Town, be incorporated into one entire Town, and for the future called and known by the name of Baltimore Town and by no other name.

"2d. The bridge built by the inhabitants on the branch that divided the said Towns, shall for the future be deemed a public bridge, and repaired and kept, &c., at the charge of Baltimore County.

"3d. Certain Commissioners (Maj. Thomas Sheridine, Doctor G. Buchanan, Capt. Robert North, Colonel William Hammond, Capt. Darby Lux, and Messrs. Thomas Harrison and William Fell), seven in number, appointed to see the present and former acts, relating to the Towns before mentioned, put in execution, and cause them to be carefully surveyed by their outlines, therein including the branch over which the bridge is built; and shall from time to time (for preventing disputes), cause all the lots taken up and improved, or that shall hereafter be taken up, &c., to be regularly surveyed, substantially and fairly bounded, and numbered.

"4th. On the death, removal, or declining to act, of any commissioner, the major part of the remaining commissioners shall appoint another to serve in the stead of such commissioner dying, &c.

"5th. Disputes about the bounds of lots shall be fully determined by a majority of the said commissioners; and to prevent partiality herein, the commissioners, or a major part, shall meet at least once a year, and see that a boundary to each lot be kept up and preserved, in manner before prescribed; and cause other sufficient boundaries to be fixed in the room of any missing or decayed.

"6th. The commissioners have power to employ a clerk (William Lux, son of Darby Lux, was appointed in place of Doctor Walker, who died in 1743,) who shall be under oath fairly and honestly to enter in a book, to be kept for that purpose, all the proceedings of the said commissioners relating to the town; in which book, among other things, shall be kept a fair plat of the said town, describing every lot by its right number, and who the taker-up was, or shall be; and to prevent corruption, all or any of said commissioners, and their successors, shall have recourse to the clerk's book as frequently as they please without fee or reward.

"7th. The commissioners are impowered to levy, assess, and take by way of distress, if needful, from the inhabitants of the town, by even and equal proportion, the sum of 3 pounds yearly, to be paid to their clerk; and also have power to place and displace their clerk as often as they shall think fit.

"8th. The commissioners for the time being, may, by due course of law, or any other legal manner, in the name of the said commissioners, or the major part of them, take, demand and recover any money which shall be found due to the first commissioners nominated for the said towns, from any takers-up of lots by virtue of the original laws for laying out the same; which money they shall apply to the uses intended by the said original Acts, and in no other manner.

"9th. All after purchasers of lots, whether before or after the making of this Act, shall be deemed to be within the said town, provided their lots shall be within the outlines thereof; and shall have as good estate in their lots as if taken up, improved and paid for under the original laws erecting the said town.

"10th. All improvements, of what kind soever, either wharf, houses, or other buildings, that have or shall be made out of the water, or where it usually flows, shall (as an encouragement to such improvers) be forever deemed the right, title and inheritance of such improvers, their heirs and assigns forever.

"11th. None shall keep or raise any swine, geese, or sheep, within the said town, unless they be well inclosed within some lot or pen.

"12th. All takers-up of lots, therein directed, shall have a sure indefeasible estate of inheritance, in fee simple, in the lots by them taken up; any law, custom, &c., notwithstanding."

Of the Commissioners, Capt. Lux commanded a ship in the London trade as early as 1733 and 1743, purchased the lots number 43 and 44 on the west side of Light street, where he resided and transacted much business.

On the 28th of September the Assemby passed a law for the "prevention of frauds and abuses, frequently practiced by greedy avaricious traders in pork, beef, tar, turpentine, and pitch, who for their own private lucre and gain, not only make and set up badly made and hooped small barrels, but slightly pack and deceitfully fill the same, to the great prejudice of the trade of this Province in the commodities and merchandise, &c., &c."

On the 27th of November, Mr. Charles Ridgely shipped on board the *Three Friends*, Capt. David Livingston, six hogsheads of Maryland leaf tobacco, consigned to Messrs. Williams & Rothlitt, London, at the rate of 12 pounds sterling per ton freight, and 5 pounds on each hogshead for insurance.

1746. Mr. Wm. Fell dying during this year, he was succeeded by Mr. Alexander Lawson as one of the town Commissioners.

On the 2d of December, Jacob Gupon shipped on board the *Frederick*, Capt. James Hall, 10 hogsheads of Maryland leaf tobacco, consigned to William Black, London, at the rate of 12 pounds per ton, and 5 pounds per hogshead insurance.

1747. The communication by the bridge, which brought the great eastern road from the ford directly through both parts of the town, gave value to the intermediate grounds, and the whole land and marsh, containing twenty-eight acres in all, was purchased of Mr. Carroll by Mr. Harrison in 1747, for 160 pounds sterling; and on the 11th of July the Assembly passed "An Act for the enlargement of Baltimore Town, in Baltimore County, &c. (Samuel Ogle, Esq., Governor.) The inhabitants of Baltimore Town, in Baltimore County, petitioned to the General Assembly that there is between what was formerly called Jones's Town and Baltimore Town, a parcel of land of about eighteen acres which is not included in what was called Jones's Town, nor in Baltimore Town, which, by means of a bridge which is already built, reduce the said places into one, which would be an encouragement to people to build and improve, and they beg that the same may be laid out in lots, and made part of Baltimore Town." The Act was passed, by which Gay and Frederick and part of Water and Second streets were laid off, with eighteen acres of ground. This addition, principally on the west side of the Falls, contained all the fast land between the eastern limits of the first town and the Falls. *Takers-up* of lots were to agree with and pay the owners of the grounds, as for the former addition. The Commissioners were authorised to open and widen streets or alleys, with the consent of the proprietors, and remove nuisances, and also to hold two annual fairs, the first Thursday of May and October, with privileges from civil process during the fairs. Housekeepers were subject to a fine of 10 shillings if they did not "keep a ladder high enough to extend to the top of the roof of such house, or if their chimnies blazed out at top."

During this year the shipping interests of Baltimore and vicinity showed a wonderful increase from one vessel a year to seven. The following is a copy of one of the advertisements:

"I herewith publish the freight of the ship *Baltimore* now at anchor in Patapsco river, burthen 450 tons or thereabouts, carrying twenty guns, six pounders, and forty hands, at the rate of twelve pounds sterling per ton, with insurance at five pounds sterling per hogshead, the freighter consigning their tobacco to Stephen Theod. Jansson, Esq., merchant in London. In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal this 26th of June, 1748.

"John Anter." [seal.]

Captain Antho Beck, of the *Francis and Elizabeth*, publishes that she "mounts ten guns; as good as can be made of wood, and the best sailing ship in Maryland; takes in tobacco for Mr. John Philpott & Co., at £14 sterling per ton, and shall be glad to see my friends on board the said ship at any time they please."

Often at this period when vessels were up for freights, they would be compelled to wait three and four months until they could get a cargo. We find from the records that Captain Darby Lux paid for some time, three pounds sterling per day demurrage, "the tobacco not being ready and collected for that purpose." Mr. John Toward, merchant in London, writing to Captain John Jackson, says, "Capt. Lux will supply you with rum to treat my friends when they come on board, and Mr. Blackburn will supply you with a good parcel of your north country ale, which may be the means of getting dispatched a month earlier."

1748. Messrs. Leonard and Daniel Barnetz, from York, Pa., erected a brewery at the southwest corner of Baltimore and Hanover streets, now replaced by stores. These gentlemen, if not the first, were among the first of the Germans, or the descendants of Germans, whose successive emigration from that Province, with capital and industry employed here, contributed so essentially to aid the original settlers.

Capt. Darby Lux was elected a delegate in the place of Col. Hall. Talbot Risteau was clerk of the county at this time.

During the year there were fifteen vessels published according to law, up for freight in the rivers running into the Patapsco, all bound for London.

1749. Mr. Thomas Sheredine and Thomas Sleigh bought of Mr. Hurst and of Richard Colgate's sons, John and Thomas, their several rights to the residue of Cole's Harbor and Mountenay's Neck, east of the Falls, and High street from Plowman to French street, with lots on each side, including eighteen acres of ground, which is added to the town.

1750. On the 2d of June, the General Assembly, in pursuance of a petition from the inhabitants of that portion of Baltimore County, caused about 25 acres of land, on the north and east sides of Baltimore Town, formerly called Jonas's Town, to be surveyed and laid out into lots and streets, and to be declared to all intents and purposes a part of Baltimore Town.

A house for the inspection of tobacco was erected on the west side of Charles street, and near the head of the inlet into which Uhler's spring emptied, and a public wharf commenced at the south end of Calvert street, a long time called the "County Wharf." Messrs. Lawson, Hammond, and Lux, three of the commissioners, entered notices of their intention to improve into the water, and did actually erect houses on the bank near the shore, the first of wood, on the east, and the last of brick, on the west side of Light street, near the west end of Bank street (Mercer), and the other further east, near South street.

Our annals about this date are embellished with an exploit of some unction, in an historical fact pleasantly demonstrative of the vivacity and of the picturesque imagination of the founders of our city. For what reason connected with our position in reference to foes either foreign or domestic, we have never been able to find out; but there was a vague and latent opinion in Baltimore for several years, that the inhabitants were dangerously exposed to the incursions of an enemy. We have on one occasion at least — just after Braddock's defeat — the tradition of a panic which drove the country people into the town, and the town's-people into the boats of the harbor — suddenly and strangely apprehensive of mischief that never came. This peculiarity of opinion or temper, or whatever it might have been, suggested, at an early period, to the inhabitants the policy of building a defensive fortification. So our people went to work and raised a subscription, and having provided the funds, straightway — under the direction of what military engineer we know not, for history has not preserved his name — but what we suppose was intended to be considered and regarded as a fence or wall of defence around the whole inland border of the town; thus showing very clearly that the enemy against whom this provision was made, was not of the maritime or salt-water kind. In this formidable wall, which, it is to be noted, was not pierced for cannon, there were two great gates to admit the friendly traveller, or to be shut in the face of the unfriendly one. The first of these gates was at the west end of Baltimore street, and was placed somewhere very near the present intersection of McClellan's alley. The second gate for carriages opened into the upper part of North Gay street, not far, we conjecture, from the stone house at the corner of Front street. Between these two great portals a smaller gate, for the use of foot-passengers — a postern, it may be called — was cut through the fence near the head of Charles street, that is to say about the intersection of Saratoga. This line of fortification never had its virtue put to the trial by any attack from abroad, but like some of the most distinguished martyrs of history, it sank before privy sedition at home. It was not more than three or four years after its erection when a severe winter came on, and the wall, by a great and indeed fatal mistake, being made of wood of a very combustible kind, and not being put together with so much skill as the engineer ought to have employed in so weighty a matter — this whole bulwark was, by very secret and gradual assaults, pulled to pieces, and stolen away for "kindling." A second winter finished it; and it thus fell a sacrifice to the rigors of the climate and the fireside comforts of the inhabitants. Not a vestige of a decayed post or rusty nail belonging to this ancient fortification of the only "walled town" in the United States remains. Lloyd Buchanan was employed by the commissioners to prosecute the needy inhabitants, but found they had not sufficient legal authority.

In this year Doctor Buchanan died, leaving, besides the son Lloyd, Archibald, who was a merchant, Andrew, George, and William, noticed hereafter.

The following is a copy of the original subscription-paper, now in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society, to keep the fence in repair:

"MARYLAND, BALTIMORE TOWN, *January 28th*, 1748.

"Whereas, there is an Act of Assembly which prohibits all the inhabitants of Baltimore Town from keeping or raising hogs or geese in the said town, we the subscribers do hereby agree and oblige ourselves to pay to the clerk of said town the sums affixed against our respective names towards keeping up, repairing, and making good the fence of the said town, and supporting a person to keep it in good order —

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Robert North gives.......	10	00	00	Darby Lux gives.......	10	00	00
Wm. Hammond "	10	00	00	Wm. Rogers "	10	00	00
Thos. Chase "	10	00	00	Wil. Lyon "	10	00	00
R. Chase "	10	00	00	Brian Philpot, Jr., "	00	10	00
Nicholas Rogers "	00	10	00	John Ensor, Jr., "	00	5	00
John Shephard "	00	5	00	Abraham Pamer "	00	2	6
Hannah Hughes "	00	10	00	Joseph England "	00	5	00
John Frasher "	00	5	00	Henry Johnson "	00	2	6
James Perkins "	00	5	00	Wm. Ferguson "	00	3	00
Nich. Hartway "	00	5	00	Dr. Geo. Buchanan "	00	10	00
Capt. Darby Lux "	1	00	00	Wm. Rogers "	1	00	00
Chris. Cytmire "	00	5	00	Edward Dogan "	00	10	00
Thomas Harrison "	1	00	00	Capt. Chas. Ridgely gives..	00	10	00

Dr. Buchanan was succeeded in the Board of Commissioners by Mr. Brian Philpot, an English merchant then lately arrived, and in the Assembly, by Wm. Smith, Esq., of the northern part of the county. Thomas Franklin, Esq., was presiding Justice, and so continued more than twenty years, during which time the following gentlemen were appointed to the office of sheriff, viz: Messrs. Roger Boyce, in 1750; William Young, 1754; Charles Christie, 1756; Aquilla Hall, 1761; Robert Adair, 1765; Daniel Chaimier, 1768; and John R. Holliday, 1770.

The precise date of the origin of the First German Reformed Congregation in this city is not known. There is, however, good reason to believe that it was established in or about the year 1750. An old German *manuscript*, found a few years since among the archives of this church, states, among other things, that "in the year 1756 or 1757, the congregation purchased a lot on which to erect a church, of Mr. Croxall for nine pounds, besides making him a present. . . . After this the congregation appointed a committee to superintend the building of a church, which consisted of Andrew Steiger, Frederick Meyer, Jacob Kuhbord, John Soller, Valentine Loersh and Conrad Smith. These men made preparation to build, and with the means they had they built the best church they could. We then called the Rev. John Christian Faber to become our pastor, and we all in peace and love." . . . . . At that early period, one hundred and seventeen years ago, they called a settled pastor, and were numerous and strong enough to give him a support, besides undertaking to build a house of worship. Previous to the year 1756, the congregation was occasionally visited by several German Reformed ministers, among whom was Rev. Mr. Lachey. With these statements before us it is perfectly safe to presume, we think, that if the congregation in 1756-57 felt themselves numerous and strong enough to build a church and support a stated minister, they must have been in existence some six or eight years before, at least, for under the circumstances they must have increased in numbers rather slowly. But there are other facts to sustain the statement. In the early records of the first *Lutheran* congregation in this city, on Gay street, we find "up to the year 1758, both Lutherans and German Reformed worshipped together, and great friendship and harmony prevailed. In that year they resolved to erect a house of worship in common, as each party was too weak to build alone; and it was at the same time determined that a pastor should be called by either church, as might best suit." Previous to this time they were occasionally visited by ministers of both Churches. Although the *Reformed* account makes no mention of the two denominations worshipping together up to a certain period, yet there can scarcely be a doubt of the fact, as stated by the *Lutheran* records. It was usual in the beginning (and even now in very many instances) for the Lutheran and Reformed to worship together in the same place, but maintaining for the most part separate organizations. The first church building owned by the German Reformed Congregation was built, as it would seem, about 1756–58. It was located on North Charles street, nearly opposite to and north of the present St. Paul's Episcopal Church. A deceased member of this congregation for more than forty years, and who, when a boy, used to worship with his parents in the old church on Charles street, once wrote to a friend as follows: "Our first church was located up North Charles street, and was approached with difficulty, especially by the aged and infirm, on account of the steep hill of sand they were obliged to climb every Sabbath in order to reach their humble place of worship. At that time we had no cushioned seats, no carpeted aisles, no sweet-toned organ to aid in the musical exercises — no, not even a stove to warm the body. The cold northwest wind would pierce through the tender weather-boarding, and almost blow the light fabric off." The first regular pastor of this congregation was the *Rev. John Christian Faber*. In one of the old church *books* belonging to the congregation, the following is the first record made:

"BALTIMORE, *January* 25, 1769.

"The first minister of this congregation was John Christian Faber, born in Mosback on the Neckar, in the Pfaltz, in Europe. His father was a preacher at Gimmeldingen on the river Haardt. May the blessing of God attend this enterprise, and may the church increase and flourish."

Mr. Faber was pastor of this church about fourteen years. Towards the close of his ministry he met with great opposition from a portion of his congregation, who charged him, it is said, with coldness and languor in his ministrations. They wished him to give place to a warm-hearted younger preacher, a Rev. Mr. Swope, who had recently come from Germany. In this they did not succeed. Mr. Faber continued in his place, and the consequence was a division of the congregation in the year 1770. The opposition members withdrew, built a Second Reformed church, and elected Mr. Swope as their pastor. After a few years Mr. Swope either resigned or died, we do not know which, and in 1774 the *Rev. Philip William Otterbine*, who came from Germany in 1752 with the Rev. Mr. Slatter and others, and who had served the congregation at Lancaster, Tolpehocken, Frederick, York, alternately, for twenty years with great acceptance and success, took charge of the new congregation, and remained its pastor until his death, which occurred November 11, 1813. The old church blamed Mr. Otterbine and Swope for the division that took place in the congregation. Under Mr. Otterbine's long administration the German Reformed congregation in Conway street, between Hanover and Sharp streets, erected three different houses of worship. The first soon became too small for his rapidly increasing congregation, so the second and then the present fine church edifice on Conway street was erected, where he officiated till the year of his death. In one of the old church books we have the following entry: "After Mr. Faber had been here many years, and had seen much trouble, he left, and was succeeded by Rev. George Wallauer, who held the same faith. The next minister was the Rev. Charles Boehme, a member of the Pennsylvania Synod. After some time Mr. Boehme got into trouble, and at a meeting of the Rev. Synod held at Reading, Pa., in 1782, he was dismissed from the ministry. At the same time liberty was given to call another minister, and they called the *Rev. Nicholas Pomp*, who delivered his first sermon on the first Sunday in September, 1783. At this period Jacob Coberts, Frederick Meyer, Jacob Meyer, and Henry Zorah were the elders of the church; and Philip Crusius, Andrew Granget, and Philip Miller the deacons." Mr. Wallauer during our struggle for independence left his congregation and joined the British army, but in what capacity is not known.

It was under the administration of the Rev. Mr. Pomp that the congregation resolved to build a new and larger church, and to locate it at the northwest corner of Baltimore and Front streets. They purchased the lot, which was 60 by 115 feet, in 1784 for £125, and built the church in 1785, the estimated cost of which was £4000. It was resolved that the thousand pounds which they had at interest should be taken towards erecting the new church, and that every member of the church should give from his private means to the same object, according to his ability. The subscription list was headed by Michael Diffenderffer (who appears to have been the leading spirit of this congregation to the close of a long and useful life), with the very liberal subscription of £150. Next are Frederick Meyers and Daniel Diffenderffer with each a £100; then follow Peter Diffenderffer, Jacob Myers and others, with their fifty and twenty-five pound subscriptions, and the rear is brought up with a good list of names with smaller amounts, and the sum total of the whole is a subscription large enough to encourage them to build. The number of male members who contributed to this object was one hundred, and those who contributed to the support of the pastor one hundred and twenty-five. But there were some, for some reason or other, who opposed the building of the new church, and who gave the congregation a great deal of trouble. Herman Sticher, Weinbert Tschudy, Nicholas Tschudy and others, were opposed to the new church enterprise, but would support it notwithstanding; whilst others not only opposed the building of the new church, but did all they could to hinder the enterprise from going forward. At length the minister, Mr. Pomp, was requested to announce from the pulpit that they could not go on to build in consequence of the violent opposition which a few persons made to the movement. But a little time after, the congregation, on the 26th of June, 1785, again resolved to go forward with the new church. On the first of September, 1785, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate solemnities. After the walls were up the opposition created further and more serious difficulties. Scarcely was the church under roof in 1786, before the gable end wall on Jones Falls was swept away by the flood, and damage done to the amount of more than five hundred pounds. On the 8th of May, 1787, the Consistory met at Daniel Diffenderffer's, and made another contract to put up the injured walls and otherwise improve the church. On the 20th of June, 1787, the first service was held in the church, and the Rev. Mr. Troldenier of York, and Hendel of Lancaster, Pa., were present on the occasion. Soon after this, in view of the difficulties and misfortunes of the congregation, several of the neighboring ministers brought their congregations to the church on different Sabbaths, and after they had preached, took up collections. These pastors were the Rev. Mr. West of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Allison of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. Kurtz of the Lutheran Church. The collections in all amounted to sixty-three pounds. A year after this, in consequence of much opposition, from only two members, chiefly growing out of the new church building, Mr. Pomp resigned, and on the 15th of November, 1789, preached his farewell discourse. The Rev. George Troldenier, a native of Germany, was his successor. He was called from York to this place, and on the 13th of October, 1791, he preached his introductory sermon. At this time Michael Diffenderffer, Conrad Smith, Nicholas Tschudy, and John Dargenberg were the elders; and Peter Diffenderffer, Peter Herr, John Hull, and Philip Heisher, the deacons of the church. In 1788, the congregation petitioned the State Legislature for an Act of incorporation, and they obtained a very liberal and most excellent charter in December of the same year.

In the year 1795, having become dissatisfied with their church property for several reasons, and among others for its proximity to Jones Falls, and the frequent interruptions in public worship from vehicles passing over Philpot's bridge (as our Baltimore street bridge was then called), the congregation resolved to sell the church lot and building, and Jacob Hoffman, Peter Diffenderffer, George Decker, and others were authorised and directed by eighty-two male members to carry the resolutions into effect. After some time the committee succeeded in selling the property (old Christ's Church, as it was afterwards called) to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and the sale was ratified by the congregation in August, 1796. The ground which they afterwards selected as the site for the erection of a new church was situated on the north side of Second street, nearly in the bed of Holliday street, as now cut through. It was nearly 100 feet front by 200 feet deep, and was purchased from a certain William Russell as early as June, 1772, and held in trust by Melchoir Keener, Andrew Stiger, and others, for the congregation. On the 29th of June, 1795, it was conveyed by the surviving trustees, Keener and Stiger, to Geo. Decker, Peter Diffenderffer, Nicholas Tschudy, and others in trust for the congregation. A few months after the charter was obtained this and all other property vested in trustees for their use, was vested in the elders, deacons, and trustees of the church. The corner-stone of this building was laid on the 28th of April, 1796, with appropriate solemnities. The pastor of the congregation, Mr. Troldenier, delivered a brief discourse, from Romans ix. 33. Rev. Mr. Otterbine followed with a short address, the Rev. Dr. Kurtz closed with prayer. When the money received from the sale of the old (Christ's) church, on Baltimore street, was all laid out on the new building, the congregation came together and subscribed liberally to carry on the work. On the 24th of September, 1797, this church, which was nearly one year and a half in building, was solemnly consecrated. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Troldenier, preached in the morning, the Rev. Dr. Becker, of Lancaster, Pa., in the afternoon, and the Rev. Mr. Otterbine at night. The dimensions of this church were fifty by eighty feet. The architect and builder was Lewis Herring, an eminent architect and builder in his day. The *steeple* was erected in 1805, several years after the church proper was completed. It was built by George Robach, of Lancaster, Pa., a celebrated architect, and was nearly two hundred feet high. The bells, three in number, weighing forty-five hundred pounds, were cast in England, by Thomas Mears, for the use of the congregation, at a cost of $1800, and brought to Baltimore by Robert Gilmor, Esq., shipping merchant, free of charge. They were placed in the steeple in 1805-6. About the same time the large clock was put up by Mr. Eberman, of Lancaster, Pa. The organ was built by John Geib and Son, in New York, at a cost of about $3000, and was put in the church in 1809. Soon after the church was finished, the congregation was called to mourn over the death of their pastor, which occurred on the 12th of December, 1800. He was succeeded in 1802 by Mr. John H. Dreyer; four years after he resigned, and was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Christian L. Becker, of Lancaster, Pa., about the 1st of July, 1806.

In February, 1818, a petition drawn up by Dr. M. Diffenderffer, and signed by him and thirty-five other members, was presented to the Consistory, respectfully soliciting permission to have English preaching in the church on every Sabbath afternoon. This subject seems to have caused a great deal of excitement, and gave the pastor no little trouble and uneasiness. On the 12th of July, 1818, Dr. Becker suddenly died, and his death, for a time, put an end to further proceedings about English preaching. The Synod having granted the petition presented by a committee consisting of Peter Diffenderffer and Jacob Hoffman, they invited the Rev. Lewis Mayer to pay them a visit, and preach in German and English. On Sabbath morning, Sept. 27, 1818, Dr. Mayer preached a discourse in the German language to a very large congregation, and in the afternoon he preached another in the English language (which was the first sermon ever delivered in this church in English) to an immense concourse of people. The excitement was intense. Some of the members, regarding English preaching as an innovation that ought not to be tolerated, threatened violence to the minister, and said and did many things which they afterwards regretted. On the 10th of February, 1819, the Rev. Albert Helffenstein, Sr., then pastor of the German Reformed Congregation of Carlisle, Pa., was unanimously invited to the pastorate of this church, and about the 1st of July in the same year he preached his introductory discourse. As years rolled away, German preaching became less and less frequent, and in the year 1827 it was abandoned by the pastor altogether. Mr. Helffenstein tendered his resignation to the Consistory in April, 1835, which was accepted, and in September following he preached his valedictory discourse, and immediately left with his family for the Western country (Ohio). In November, 1835, Rev. Elias Heiner, the last pastor of this church, received a unanimous call, and on the first Sabbath in January, 1836, he delivered his introductory discourse, from Genesis lv. 24, "See that ye fall not out by the way." On the 8th of December, 1850, Mr. Heiner delivered in the Second Street church, a centenary sermon on the occasion of the centenary celebration. A short time after the close of the late civil war the church was torn down, to open Holliday to Second street.

From the statements we have made in the opening sketch of the German Reformed denomination in this city, it is reasonable to suppose that the Lutheran denomination was organized about the same time; for we learn, as before mentioned, from the early records of the first Lutheran congregation in this city, that "up to the year 1758, both Lutherans and German Reformed worshipped together, and great friendship and harmony prevailed. In that year they resolved to erect a house of worship in common, as each party was too weak to build alone; and it was at the same time determined that a pastor should be called by either Church, as might best suit." Previously to this time they were occasionally visited by ministers of both Churches from Pennsylvania, &c. It was usual in the beginning (and even now in very many instances) for the Lutheran and Reformed to worship together in the same place, but maintaining for the most part separate organizations. In 1773, Messrs. Lindenberger, Wershler, Hartwig, Hoecke, Rock, Grasmuck, Levely and Barnetz, Dr. Wiesenthall, and others, German Lutherans, with the aid of a lottery, erected a new church on the site of the original one, which was built in 1758, in Fish (now Saratoga) street; the identical establishment now known as the African Bethel Meeting House—their pastor being the Rev. Mr. Gerock, who was the resident minister of the Lutheran congregation in this city. He died on the 25th of October, 1788, aged 65 years; being some time assisted, he was now succeeded by the Rev. Daniel Kurtz. In 1808, the German Lutherans disposed of the church in Fish street, and erected that on north Gay street, of which Mr. George Roerback was architect. On the 30th of March, 1840, this church was nearly destroyed by fire, (see fire 1840). Mr. Kurtz remained pastor for over 50 years, and was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. John Uhlhorn, a brilliant German orator, who died about 1844 in Bremen, whither he had gone on a visit. The next pastor was Rev. Henry Scheib, who still survives. During Mr. Scheib's pastorate the pastor and congregation dissolved their synodical connection with the Lutheran Church, and now maintain an independent relation.

Until 1824 this was the only Lutheran church in the city. About that time an English Lutheran congregation was established, which worshipped in a school-house on south Howard street, near Pratt. The original corporators were John Reese, David Bixler, George Stonebraker, Joshua Medtart, Frederick Segler, Philip Uhler and Andrew Hack.

In 1826, the church recently burned (see fire 1873) was erected, and in February, 1828, Rev. John G. Morris assumed the pastoral charge. He served the congregation thirty-three years, during which the house of worship was twice enlarged, two Sunday school-rooms and the parsonage were erected. When Mr. Morris resigned his pastorate in 1860, to take charge of the Peabody Institute, over 100 members withdrew and purchased the Presbyterian church on Eutaw street, above Saratoga. When Mr. Morris retired from the Lexington street church, he was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. J. McCron, who served them nine or ten years, when he resigned. Rev. J. H. Barclay was then elected, who is pastor at present. The congregation have purchased a lot on the corner of Lanvale and Fremont streets, and are now engaged in erecting a magnificent house of worship.

1751. In this year a subscription was set on foot to build a market-house, but the object of it was not effected until ten years after. It was erected on the northwest corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, on ground leased by Messrs. William Lyon, Nicholas R. Gay, John Moale and Archibald Buchanan, a majority of the town commissioners, from Mr. Harrison, at eight pounds sterling per annum. It was constructed with a large room in the second story, where public assemblies, dances, jugglery now and then, and other matters of public concern were held or exhibited; an early and dim type, perhaps, of greater market-houses in after-times. The following is a copy of the original subscription list, now in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society, which shows how anxious the first settlers were to improve the town:

"Whereas, Several Acts of Assembly have been made for the Enlargement and Encouragement of Baltimore Town, and forasmuch as the said Town Increases as well in Inhabitants as good

Buildings and Trade, and the Situation thereof renders it convenient for Navigation and Trade, as well with the Inhabitants of Baltimore and Ann Arundel Countys, as the Back Settlements of this Province and Pennsylvania. But no Provision hath yet been made by Law or otherwise for Purchasing a Lott or Lotts, whereon to Build, a Market House, Town House and other Necessary Buildings for the Benefit of said Town, and conveniency of such Persons as bring their Butchers Meat, and other Commodities to sell at Market in the said Town.

"Wherefore, for the further Encouragement, and Improvement of Baltimore Town We whose Names are hereunto subscribed do hereby Promise and Oblige ourselves our Executors and Administrators to Pay to the Commissioners of Baltimore Town or their Order the Several Sum or Sums of Money to each of our Names affixed to be applied to the Purchasing a Lott or Lotts in said Town, and Building thereon a Market House and Town Hall in such manner as the Commissioners of said Town shall direct and appoint Provided the said Lott or Lotts shall be Purchased, and the Building began within Two Years from the date hereof.

"Witness our Hands and Seals this Twenty third Day of April, 1751.

		£
T. Sheredine, ten pounds ..	[SEAL.]	10
W. Hammond, five pounds..	[SEAL.]	5
Thomas Harrison........ T. Flumford............	[SEAL.]	15
Alex. Lawson, ten pounds sterling...............	[SEAL.]	10
Brian Philpot, Jr., ten pounds sterling.......	[SEAL.]	10
Wm. Rogers, cash.........	[SEAL.]	10
Wil. Lyon, 5 pounds sterling	[SEAL.]	5
Thos. Sleigh, sterling......	[SEAL.]	10
Thos. Chase, five pounds ..	[SEAL.]	5
Jno. Rendell, sterling......	[SEAL.]	5
Ld. Buchanan, five pounds currency.............	[SEAL.]	5
Wm. Lux, 5 pounds sterl...	[SEAL.]	5
N. Ruxton Gay, five pounds currency............	[SEAL.]	5

1752. There hangs upon the wall of the saloon of the Maryland Historical Society, a rude and very primitive drawing in ink, colored after a most juvenile fashion, purporting to be a true portraiture of Baltimore Town in the year 1752. It is said to be by Mr. John Moale, the father of one of our oldest and most esteemed families, and the son of that parliamentarian who was so successful in protecting his iron mines. He was then quite a youth, we should say, from the style of his work; rude and unartistic as it is, it is a very interesting memorial. Some years ago it was engraved by the direction of Mr. Edward J. Coale, with some touches of improvement both in the matter and manner of it thrown in by Mr. Bayley. We prefer, however, the original with all its faults, because they obviously show that Mr. Moale was not an ambitious or an imaginative artist, but dealt severely with facts; manifestly, every house is put down to the best of his knowledge and belief, as if he were upon oath. It is palpably a conscientious production, and we would be willing almost to certify that he counted every window, and drew it with a ruler upon the paper, though in a shocking disregard, we must say, of the laws of perspective. Still this picture of Baltimore Town, taken in 1752, is a most veritable historical document, and is a relic to be guarded — precious as the book of Sibyl. These houses are scattered, with abundant space for elbow-room, over a hillside which slopes towards the basin. The principal locality which we recognise is Calvert street, and there is a brick building laid down which is ascertained to be the house that stood, until a few years ago, at the corner of Calvert and Bank street (Mercer), and was at the date of the drawing, Payne's Tavern. There was a rival to this tavern at the northeast corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, kept by Mr. Rogers. Mr. Bayley's improvement of the drawing is valuable for some authentic insight it gives us into the state of navigation at the epoch. The whole of our marine employed in the foreign trade is engraved in the picture. There lies the good brig *Philip and Charles*, belonging to Mr. Rogers, and there the trusty sloop *The Baltimore*, belonging to Mr. Lux. This is the marine list of the port, comprehending all the shipping that ventured beyond the capes of the Chesapeake. These are very descriptive statistics: two hundred inhabitants; twenty-five houses, four of them brick, one of them two-storied, without a hip-roof; one church (St. Paul's,) two taverns; and then, for the navigation, one brig, one sloop, both owned in the town. We have some other particulars to help along this view of Baltimore. Mr. James Gardner kept a school at the corner of South and Water (Lombard) streets; and still he was not sufficient for the literary need of the town, for we read, in an advertisement put in the *Maryland Gazette*, published at Annapolis, of the 27th of February, 1752, that "A schoolmaster of sober character, who understands teaching English, writing and arithmetic, will meet with good encouragement from the inhabitants of Baltimore Town, if well recommended."

The population of the county of Baltimore at this time consisted of 2,692 white men, 3,115 white boys, 2,587 white women, 2,951 white girls, 595 servant men, 126 servant boys, 200 servant women, 49 servant girls, 470 men convicts, 6 boy convicts, 87 women convicts, 6 girl convicts—being 571 convicts in all, designed for compulsory labor in the county, and sold for certain terms; while there were 116 mulatto slaves, 196 free mulattoes, 4,027 black slaves, and 8 free blacks, making a total population of 17,238; whereof eleven thousand three hundred and forty-five occupied the position of master or mistress, and four thousand eight hundred and ninety-three the position of menials, affording a servant for nearly every two. Servants in Maryland at this time may properly be classed as the Redemptioners, provided for by Lord Baltimore in his originial scheme of colonization. Much of the early emigration to Maryland was thus effected, the emigrant binding himself to five years in the Province in consideration of his transportation thither at the cost of the co-contractor. In 1638 the term of service was reduced by Act of Assembly to four years. Where these agreements were made with a merchant, ship-owner or ship-captain, these indentured servants, or "Redemptioners," were sold at auction for the term of four years, and at the end of their term they received one whole year's provision of corn and fifty acres of land. These "servants" therefore are not to be confounded with the *negro slaves* or the *convicts*, the latter of whom were also sold to labor for terms.

The following list of well-known inhabitants of Baltimore town in 1752, is from a paper in possession of the late Joseph Townsend, who had it many years before his death, from one of the early settlers, who was cognizant of the facts stated: "Capt. Lucas, Wm. Rogers, Nich. Rogers, Dr. Wm. Lyon, Thomas Harrison, Alex. Lawson, Bryan Philpot, Nick Ruxton Gay, James Cary (innkeeper), Parson Chase, Mr. Paine, Chris Carnan, Dame Hughes (the only midwife among English folk), Chs. Constable, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Goldsmith, Mr. Jno. Moore, Mr. Sheppard (tailor), Bill Adams (barber), Geo. Strebeck (only wagoner, drove a single team), Jake Keeports (carpenter), Conrad Smith, Captain Dunlop, Jack Crosby (carpenter), Bob Lance (cooper), Philip Littig (whose wife was *accoucheuse* among the German population), John Wood, Hilt Stranwitch (laborer), Nancy Low, Mr. Gwinn."

1753. On the 17th of November, the Assembly passed an Act empowering the commissioners of Baltimore town to make an addition to the town of thirty-two acres of "Cole's Harbor," which Mr. Joshua Hill had purchased of Mr. Carroll, being part of the tract which lay between the town and the lines of Lunn's lot at the south, west and north of the first town; commencing at the same point on the river, and including the grounds between McClellan's alley and Forest's lane (Charles street), and ran to the Falls' side, north of the church and city spring, where Mr. John Frazier rented a ship-yard and resided. It was enacted at the same time, that no earth, sand or dirt was to be thrown into or put upon the beach or shore of the Patapsco river, or any navigable branch thereof below high-water mark, unless secured by stone walls, dove-tailed log-pens, &c., from washing into the river, under a penalty of five pounds current money.

During the year a lottery is advertised in the *Maryland Gazette* (Annapolis,) for the purpose of raising 450 pieces of eight, or dollars, towards building a public wharf; of which lottery Messrs. John Stevenson, Richard Chase, John Moale, Charles Croxall, William Rogers, Nicholas Rogers, John Ridgely, N. R. Gay, William Lux and Brian Philpot were managers. The drawing took place in Annapolis on the 30th of April, 1754.

Mr. George N. Myers, a Pennsylvania German, moved to Baltimore; and another, Mr. Valentine Larsh, built an inn at the southwest corner of Baltimore and Gay streets; and Mr. Andrew Steiger, butcher, built at the southwest corner of Baltimore and Charles streets. Mr. Steiger in 1756 procured the lot at the northeast corner of Gay and Baltimore streets; and in 1759 he purchased of Dr. William Taylor, the wooded marsh in the bend of the Falls, and then on the east side of the stream, which he drained and cleared for the pasturage of his cattle.

1754. On Monday, February 4th, His Excellency Governor Horatio Sharpe, who had lately arrived in Maryland, visited Baltimore town, where he was received by a company of foot under arms, the firing of cannon, displaying of colors, and many other tokens of joy and respect. In the evening there were dances, fireworks, &c.

Tuesday and Tuesday night, July 30th, Baltimore was visited with a great freshet, which did immense damage, and the like had never been known up to this period. Almost all the bridges were carried away in the county, and "the fine large bridge in Baltimore town was removed about sixty feet," and the roads were so washed as to be almost impassable. There was scarcely a mill left either in Baltimore or Kent county.

Mr. Moale built a brick store on the southeast corner of Calvert street and Lovely lane, and a dwelling near the corner of Sharp and German streets, in the rear of where St. Peter's Episcopal church lately stood. Conspicuous among the houses built this year, and forming quite an era in our history, is the Mount Clare House, erected in 1754 by Charles Carroll, then usually called Barrister Carroll. The bricks were imported for this mansion, the record somewhat carefully informs us, as they had been, before that, for other houses. This fact stands in very striking contrast with the brick-yards which now engross the once beautiful grounds of Mount Clare. This old mansion, which yet survives, is a graphic monument of the past time. Its aspect is solemn and scrupulously aristocratic, and magnificent too, in view of the means of that day. One may fancy its amplitude and grave dignity of exterior, with the old lions carved in stone that stood rampant on the pillars of the gateway, and there was a fine terrace overlooking the town. It is but a few years since these disappeared.

Doctors John and Henry Stevenson arrived from Ireland; the former conducted an extensive trade with that and other countries, and the latter entered into the practice of medicine, and built his house on the hill near the York road, rough-cast, which is still to be seen there. This house, on account of its elegance, was called by envious townsmen of that time, "Stevenson's Folly." It was not too elegant nor too costly, however, to be converted by him into a small-pox hospital, supported at his own expense, when the town stood in need of it—a noble act, worthy of honorable commemoration now, of a man whose genius was equal to his generosity.

Mr. Sheredine dying, was succeeded by Lloyd Buchanan; and Mr. Nicholas Ruxton Gay, who was surveyor, succeeded Col. Hammond, who had been one of the first commissioners of the town.

Mr. John Sly came to settle in Baltimore, and erected a house on the north side of south Gay street, and Mr. Conrad Smith another on the opposite side; and three years afterwards, Mr. Jacob Keeports another one adjoining. In the meantime, Frederick and Peter Myers arrived.

John Paca, Wm. Govane, Lloyd Buchanan and Walter Tolley, are elected delegates; but Mr. Buchanan being appointed prosecutor, is succeeded by Wm. Smith. Beale Bordly is clerk of the county.

1755. The savages, after Braddock's defeat by the French and Indians in 1755, penetrated the country past Forts Frederick and Cumberland, and pushed their plundering and murdering parties to within fifty miles of Baltimore. There is no doubt the growth of Baltimore was promoted by the continuation of the war, preventing the extension of the settlements westward, for within a year after peace the town became suddenly the greatest mart of trade in the province, if not before the war began.

1756. On the 26th of March, an Act was passed by the General Assembly to raise large supplies for His Majesty's service towards securing and protecting the frontiers of this province, and engaging the friendship and assistance of the southern tribes of Indians, and for repelling and removing His Majesty's ambitious and perfidious enemies from their unjust encroachments on these dominions. Charles Carroll, Jr., was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the Indians. By this Act a duty was laid on all bachelors of twenty-five years of age and upwards, worth £100 and under £300, five shillings; if worth £300 or upwards, twenty shillings; on all freehold estates per 100 acres, one shilling; if belonging to Roman Catholics, two shillings. Under this Act the following persons, who were bachelors of twenty-five years and upwards, were taxed in Baltimore Town from 1756 to 1762 for six years, when the French or Indian war terminated: Thomas Harrison, John Moale, Andrew Buchanan, Daniel Charnier, Sr., James Franklin, Jonathan Plowman, John Shule, Dr. John Stevenson, Edward Parish, William Baxter, Thomas Dick, John Mercer, Mark Alexander.

In this year there is an influx of inhabitants, sent hither by an event which belongs to a most melancholy page of history, the expulsion of the Acadian French from Nova Scotia, upon the conquest of that province by the British. You may find their story sung in the exquisitely sweet and plaintive story of Longfellow's "Evangeline." There is nothing in human chronicle more tender or more touching than the fate of that little colony, of which a fragment, like frightened birds driven by storm, lit down, wearied and bruised, at our hearthstones. A nation of simple, virtuous peasants are driven from the homes consecrated to them by affections of more than a century, and are thrust almost penniless upon the world. Not friendless, homeless nor hopeless, however, were they in Baltimore. Those who came here were received with a ready and generous hospitality. They were at first lodged in private houses, and in that building of Mr. Fotterall's with the "free stone corners," to which we have alluded, which was now empty. Here they had quarters and established their little chapel, and it was not long before these frugal and industrious exiles were able to construct some small but comfortable houses upon South Charles street, near Lombard, giving to that quarter its designation as "French Town," which it preserved for a long time. The names of Guttro, Blanc, Gould, Dashield and Berbine, who had suffered least perhaps, attached themselves mostly to navigation, and the infirm picked oakum.

1757. At the general election in September, Mr. William Govane, Captain Thomas C. Deye, Doctor Samuel Owings and Captain John H. Dorsey, were chosen delegates, and again in 1758.

1758. Mr. Jacob Myers took a lot at the southeast corner of Gay and Baltimore streets and built an inn. At this period there also arrived and settled on lots north of Baltimore street, Messrs. Leveley, Conrad, and Grandchut, the last of whom erected a brewery on North Frederick street.

The following items, taken from an original bill for the "funeral expenses of a gentleman in Baltimore Town, in this year," are curiously indicative of manners and expenses then: Coffin, £6 16s.; 41 yards crape, £7 3s. 6d.; 32 yards black tiffany, £4 16s.; 11 yards black crape, £1 18s. 6d.; 5½ yards broadcloth, £6 11s. 3d.; 7½ yards of black shaloon, 19s. 3d.; 6½ yards linen, £1 13s.; 3 yards sheeting, 7s. 10d.; 3 dozen pairs men's black silk gloves, £5 8s.; 2 dozen pairs women's do., £3 12s.; 6 pairs men's black gloves at 3s., 18s.; 1 pair women's do., 3s.; then there were black silk handkerchiefs, 8½ yards calamanco, mohair, buckram, 13½ yards ribbon; 47½ pounds loaf sugar; 14 dozen eggs; 10 oz. nutmegs; 1½ pounds allspice; 20⅝ gallons white wine at £4 2s. 6d.; 12 bottles red wine; 10⅝ gallons rum; while 10 shillings additional were paid for coffin furniture, and one pound sterling each to Dame Hannah Gash and Mr. Ireland for attendance; and so it seems our forefathers went becomingly and jovially to their graves Anno Domini 1758, in Baltimore Town.

1759. Messrs. John Smith and William Buchanan, from Carlisle, the first a native of Strabane in Ireland, and the last from Lancaster county in Pennsylvania, purchased of Mr. Harrison, after having been refused water lots on terms which they would accept by Messrs. Moale and Fell, the lot fronting on Gay and Water streets (now Lombard), building besides the dwelling houses there a short time since, two wharves of pine cord wood about one thousand feet long each, to the channel of the river.

Mr. Jonathan Plowman, an English merchant, arrived, and bought several acres of ground of Mr. Sligh, adjoining the last addition east of the Falls, and built at the northeast corner of York (Baltimore) and High streets.

1760. Mr. Philpot purchased of Mr. Sligh most of the peninsula between the Falls and Harford run, and built a house at the northeast corner of Baltimore street bridge, which caused the bridge afterwards built to be known by his name.

1761. Messrs. Wm. Smith and James Sterritt moved from Lancaster, Pa., and improved, the first in Calvert street, and the latter at the northwest corner of Gay and Lombard streets, where he erected a brewery, which was burned and rebuilt, and burned again soon after the Revolution. Mr. Mark Alexander, from Cecil County, purchases part of the original lot number one, on the north side of Baltimore street, and afterwards the water lot on the west side of Calvert street, and erects extensive buildings at both places, as well as a house at the southwest corner of Charles and Saratoga streets.

Mr. Melcher Keener arrived from Pennsylvania and built in North Gay street, and also builds a wharf and warehouse below Hanover street. Mr. Steiger erected a dwelling, and Mr. Lytle took a lot at the corner of Baltimore and Hanover streets and erected an inn, and Mr. Amos Fogg rented the "White Horse Inn," on the southeast corner of Front and Low streets.

Mr. William Moore, who came from Ireland and removed to Baltimore in 1762, purchased from Mr. Edward Fell of William, who held a commission in the provincial army, the mill property (Hanson's). The next year Mr. Moore sold the upper mill-seat to Messrs. Joseph Ellicott and John and Hugh Burgess, from Buck's County, Pa., who built the mill opposite the present jail. Mr. Ellicott sold his interest to Burgess and went away, but returned with his brothers John and Andrew, purchased the lands and erected the mills on Patapsco ten years after.

John Paca, Thomas C. Deye, John H. Dorsey, and Corbin Lee, Esqs., are elected delegates.

1762. The Assembly passed an Act on the 24th of April, empowering the Justices of Baltimore County Court to assess and levy on the taxable inhabitants of St. Paul's parish, in said county, £600 current money, together with the sheriff's salary of 5 per cent. for collection, at three equal annual assessments, in the same manner, &c., as the county charges are usually assessed and levied; and certain commissioners are appointed and empowered to purchase in fee, in the name of the rector, vestrymen, and church wardens of said parish, two acres of land, and thereon erect a Chapel of Ease to the aforesaid parish, &c., &c. The said chapel, when built, to be deemed a Chapel of Ease for the said parish. Divine service shall be performed therein, by the incumbent for the time being, every third Sunday; and the same Chapel of Ease to be constantly kept in repair at the charge of the parish of St. Paul's aforesaid forever.

1763. Messrs. Plowman and Philpot laid out some grounds between the Falls and Harford run, into streets running northwest to southeast, and nearly parallel with the former stream, with other streets at right angles with them. And Mr. Fell laid off part of the tracts of land on the east which his father had purchased of Harris, Carter, and others, buying of Sligh himself part of Mountenay's Neck, and all, two years before, resurveyed and patented by the name of Fell's Prospect, with streets running north, south, east, and west, except on the extreme Point itself, where he was governed by the course of the river; which locations were confirmed and the same added to the town by Act of Assembly ten years after.

Messrs. John Brown, Benjamin Griffith, and Samuel Purviance settled in Baltimore, the former from Jersey, and, learning his trade in Wilmington, erected a pottery on the east side of Gay street; and the latter, who came from Donegal by way of Philadelphia, erected a distillery on the southeast corner of Lombard and Commerce street, with a wharf. Mr. Griffith came from New Castle, and having purchased Fell's lot adjoining the bridge, rebuilt it by contract, which was afterwards called by his name.

A new tobacco inspection house was erected on Mr. Thomas Harrison's grounds, near what is now the southwest intersection of Lombard and South streets; and a powder magazine on the Falls' side, under the hill, at the northeast corner of Calvert and Lexington streets. A tobacco inspector was appointed, with a salary of nine thousand six hundred pounds of tobacco a year.

The following law, among others, was enacted at this session of Assembly: "Coroner's fee for viewing the body of any person or persons murdered or slain, or otherwise dead by misadventure, to be paid out of the goods and chattels of the party so dead, if there be; otherwise, to be levied by the commissioners of the county where such accident shall happen, 187 pounds of tobacco."

The justices of the peace, whose jurisdiction out of court, in relation to small debts, had been first limited to the sum of sixteen shillings and eightpence, was extended to fifty shillings, and some chancery jurisdiction was extended to the county courts.

On the 5th of December Messrs. Henry Stephenson, William Smith, James Sterritt, Mark Alexander, John Brown, Benjamin Griffith, Robert Purviance, John Plowman, and William Spear, Presbyterians, leased two lots on Fayette street, in the rear of Christ Church, on the corner of Gay street, where they erect a small log meeting-house, which two years after was sold to Mr. Charles Ridgely for £100 and the accrued ground-rent due on said lot from the date of the lease. This meeting-house was used for many years afterwards as a carpenter-shop, and originally stood on the bank of a precipice overhanging Jones Falls, which, strange as the assertion may now seem, did at one time meander, navigable for sea-vessels, in this neighborhood. In March, 1765, feeling the disadvantages of worshipping in so poor and incommodious a building, they purchased 80 feet of ground for £60 Pennsylvania currency, at the northwest corner of Fayette and North streets, from Mr. Alexander Lawson. The deed from Alexander Lawson to William Smith and others is dated October 21st, 1765. In 1772 this was added to that portion of the lot which had been leased from Alexander Buchanan, and afterwards purchased in fee. The building was completed in November, 1766, and all the pews rented except two. In 1771 this building was enlarged one-third, so as to contain fifty pews. In 1789 the congregation, finding the house still too small for them, met together, and after some deliberation resolved to erect the edifice which was lately torn down to give place to the new United States Court-House. The new church was made ready for occupancy in 1791; at this time it was one of the largest and finest church edifices in this country. The church was elevated some twelve feet above the level of the street, and its large portico and towers contributed to render it one of the most conspicuous buildings in the city. It was continued in use almost seventy years, and all the other churches of the sect have grown out of it. In 1811 an organ was introduced into the church, which at first gave some dissatisfaction, but it soon passed away, although several valuable families left the church. The old parsonage, which stood on Fayette street, east of the church, was removed for the opening of North street, which was previously an alley, and a new one erected on North street, in the rear of the church. It is also remarkable, that in one hundred and ten years since the foundation of the First Church, it has had but four pastors, viz: Rev. Patrick Allison, D.D., from May, 1763, till Aug. 21st, 1802; Rev. James Inglis, D.D., from 1802 till Aug. 15th, 1819; Rev. William Nevins, D.D., from Oct., 1820, till 1835; while Rev. John C. Backus, D.D., the present pastor, was settled in 1836, and has consequently occupied the pulpit for thirty-seven years. The first Sabbath-School of this church was commenced in 1815 by the ladies of the church, and was held for some time in a room over the "Old First Baltimore Hose Company" house in McClellan's alley, and with it was connected a weekly meeting for social prayer. The first Sabbath-School in the city was introduced by Mrs. Stephen Williams, then a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, with the assistance of the ladies of that church. At length the time came when the venerable building itself was obliged to give place to another structure. For many years the locality had been changing, offices and stores taking the place of dwellings, and most of the congregation had moved far westward. In October, 1853, it was determined to erect another church and dispose of the old one, and ground was accordingly broken on the new lot, corner of Madison and Park streets, in July, 1854.

The present beautiful structure of brown-stone and of pointed Gothic architecture was then erected and completed, with the exception of the tower, which will now be completed in a year or two, work upon it rapidly progressing. The final service in the old church was held on the last Sabbath of September, 1860, when Dr. Backus preached a historical discourse of very interesting character. The old site was purchased by the United States, the church was demolished, and in its stead the United States District Court-House, of solid granite, was erected.

Messrs. William Lyon, Nicholas R. Gay, John Moale, and Archibald Buchanan, a majority of the town commissioners, leased the lot on the northwest corner of Baltimore and Gay streets of Mr. Harrison, at £8 per annum, for a market-house, which was built by the subscription of the citizens, with the aid of the following lottery, which is advertised in the *Maryland Gazette:*

"BALTIMORE TOWN, *July* 16th, 1763.

"The following Scheme of Lottery is humbly proposed to the Public for Raising the sum of 510 Pounds Current Money, to be applied towards Completing the Market House in *Baltimore-Town*, in Baltimore County, Buying Two Fire Engines, and a Parcel of Leather Bucketts, for the Use of the said Town, Enlarging the present Public Wharf, and Building a New One."

The scheme contained —

1062 prizes, amounting to	£2490
1938 blanks — sum raised	510
3000 tickets at 20s. each	£3000

The managers were Messrs John Ridgely, Brian Philpot, John Smith, John Moale, Jonathan Plowman, Barnabas Hughes, James Steret, William Lux, Andrew Buchanan, William Aisquith, Benjamin Rogers, Nicholas Jones, Mark Alexander, John Hartz, and Melchior Keener, all of said town.

1764. Mr. William Spear, who came from Lancaster, took the water lot near Gay street, and wharfing out about 1000 feet to a small island, erected a bakery there. Mr. Robert Long, who, it is said, had persuaded Mr. Fell to lay off that part of the town, commenced some improvements at the corner of Ann and Thames streets, but moved to the country and left his improvements unfinished. Some lots were also conveyed to Mr. John Bond by Mr. Fell, but sold out by him. James Heath, Esq., was elected one of the delegates in the place of Mr. Dorsey.

1765. Captain Charles Ridgely and Mr. Griffith purchased water lots of Mr. Fell, west of the public wharf, the latter building a wharf and warehouse, which was the first there; and Mr. Benjamin Nelson, shipwright, who had moved from Charlestown, Cecil county, established a ship-yard in Philpot street; three years after Mr. Isaac Griest, also from Cecil, took the water lot east of the public wharf. The ensuing year George Patton, who came from Ireland, erected the wharf on the west end of the Point, and three years after Mr. Jesse Hollingsworth another on the east, the remainder of the water lots being chiefly taken and improved in the meantime by Messrs. Purviance, Wells, Smith, Mackie, and Vanbibber. The Point containing all the artisans and articles requisite for building and fitting vessels, was already a rival of the town. Mr. Hollingsworth, from Elkton, and Mr. Vanbibber, from Charlestown, Cecil county, joined by their brothers, afterwards moved from the Point to the town, and made other considerable improvements. The first settlers were at great loss to determine in which part to buy, as most likely to improve; and those who had sufficient means or enterprise, generally took lots both in town and Point.

Mr. Cornelius Howard, from part of the tract of land called Lunn's lot, then lately re-surveyed by Mr. Howard, added thirty-five acres of it, including the streets called Conway and Barre, after those successful opponents of the Stamp Act in the British Parliament; and the dwelling-house near the southeast intersection of Hanover and Pratt streets, and running between the west side of Charles and the east side of Liberty to Saratoga street, which addition was confirmed by law the same year, and Messrs. Keener, Myers, Vanbibber and others took water lots of him.

September 17th, instructions from the Honorable the Lower House of Assembly of the Province of Maryland: To William Murdock, Edward Tilghman, and Thomas Ringgold, Esqs., a committee appointed to join the several committees from the several colonies in America, at New York: "Gentlemen, you are to repair immediately to the city of New York, in the province of New York, and there join with the committee from the houses of representatives of the other colonies, in a general and united, loyal and humble representation to his Majesty and the British Parliament, of the circumstances and condition of the British colonies and plantations, and to pray relief from the burthens and restraints lately laid on their trade and commerce, and especially from the taxes imposed by an act of the last session of Parliament granting and applying certain stamp duties and other duties in the British colonies and plantations in America, whereby they are deprived in some instances, of that invaluable priviledge of Englishmen and British subjects, trials by juries, that you take care that such representation shall humbly and decently, but expressly, contain and assertion of the rights of the colonies to be exempt from all and every taxations and impositions upon their persons and properties to which they do consent in a legislative way, either by themselves or by their representatives, by them free chosen and appointed. Signed by order of the House, Robert Lloyd, Speaker." This convention met, and Mr. Edward Tilghman, one of the delegates from Maryland, was appointed one of the committee to prepare a memorial and petition to the lords in Parliament.

1766. During this year a law was passed to compel Messrs. Harrison, Lawson, and Philpot to fill up the marsh between Frederick street and the Falls, and nine commissioners, viz: Robert Alexander, John Smith, William Smith, Jonathan Plowman, William Spear, Andrew Steiger, Charles Ridgely, Jr., John Merryman, and Benjamin Griffith, or five of them, were appointed to lay it off as an addition to the town. A law was also passed prescribing a quarantine, at the discretion of the Governor, on all passenger ships infected by diseases, and another relating to the roads of the county.

Within the year Mr. Edward Fell died, leaving one son, William, an infant.

On the 24th of February, a large number of the principal inhabitants of Baltimore County, assembled in Baltimore Town, and organised themselves, as an association for the maintenance of order, and the protection of *American Liberty*, under the name of the *Sons of Liberty*. Thus associated, they entered into a resolution to meet at Annapolis, on the first of March ensuing, for the purpose of compelling the officers there, to open their offices, and to transact business without stamped paper. This design was immediately communicated to the inhabitants of the neighboring counties, who were invited to co-operate in it, by the formation of similar associations. The officers, at whom their resolutions were aimed, were afterwards notified, in *very polite terms*, of their intended coming, and advised to be in readiness to receive them. True to their promise, on the first of March, they assembled at Annapolis in considerable number; the associators of Anne Arundel and Baltimore being personally present, and those of Kent appearing by deputy. Upon their organization, it was resolved, that a written application should be preferred, to the Chief Justice of the Provincial Court, the Secretary, the Commissary General, and the Judges of the Land Office, requiring them to open their respective offices on the 31st of March, or earlier, if a majority of the Supreme Courts of the northern governments should proceed in their business before that period; and that in the event of their acceding to this request, they should receive a written indemnification, signed by the Sons of Liberty. The replies which they received, although not direct refusals, were not entirely satisfactory; and the associators, after issuing invitations to the other counties to unite with them, by forming similar associations, adjourned to meet again at Annapolis, on the day assigned to the officers, for the purpose of witnessing the issue of their application. On the day appointed they again assembled, and repaired in a body to the Provincial Court, to present and enforce their petition. It was at first peremptorily refused by the Court, but the Sons of Liberty were not now to be denied. "It was again earnestly *insisted upon*, and *demanded*, by the Sons of Liberty, (says the writer of that day in giving his account of that transaction), *with united hearts and voices;*" and such applications, at that period, were too well understood to be resisted. The Court yielded, and passed an order in conformity to their petition, of which an attested copy was delivered to their associators. The other officers immediately acceded, without further opposition. Thus was consummated, in Maryland, the *nullification* of the Stamp Act.

1767. John Ridgely, Thomas C. Deye, John Moale, and Robert Adair, Esqs., were elected delegates. Mr. Adair, who was sheriff, resided at the southeast corner of Baltimore and South streets, which was struck during the year by lightning, and a Mr. Richardson, of Annapolis, killed.

Mr. Eddis, in his letters from Annapolis written about this period, to London, says: "Lands to a very considerable extent, are taken up by persons who, looking to security for greater advantages, are content to clear gradually some portion of their domains for immediate subsistence. Not having the means to sell, and carry their timber away, they make a deep incision with an axe entirely round each trunk, at the distance of about four feet from the ground, which occasions the leaves almost instantly to wither, and before the total decay of the tree, Indian corn may be cultivated to great advantage amidst the immense trunks that fill the dreary forest." "The habitations of the planters, in this remote district of the province, are in general, of a rude construction; the timber with which they frame their dwellings, seldom undergoing the operation of any tool except the axe. An apartment to sleep in, and another for domestic purposes, with a contiguous store-house, and conveniences for their live-stock, at present gratify their utmost ambition Their method of living, perfectly corresponds with their exterior appearance. Indian corn, beaten in a mortar, and afterwards baked or boiled, forms a dish which is the principal subsistence of the indigent planter, and is even much liked by many persons of a superior class. This, when properly prepared, is called *homony*, and when salt beef, pork, or bacon, is added, no complaints are made respecting their fare."

1768. Baltimore, seventy-seven years ago, was known only as "Baltimore Town in Baltimore County." Her population having increased to about eighteen thousand, she was incorporated as a city in the year 1796. But she still remained a portion of the county It is true she had been allowed a distinct representation in the Legislature of the State; but in almost every respect she was but Baltimore City in Baltimore County. The same Court of Oyer and Terminer exercised criminal jurisdiction over both; and Baltimore County Court at the same terms heard and decided all civil causes, whether the parties were residents of the city or county. There were the same Sheriff, Clerk, and Jurors. There was the same Record Office, the same Court House, Alms House, and Jail. It seems to be the general impression that the first Court House for Baltimore County was at Joppa, upon Gunpowder river; but this is an error. It is a singular fact that no living man can tell, with any degree of certainty, the place where the county seat of Baltimore County was first located. The county was established in 1659, and the Court House was not built at Joppa until nearly fifty years afterwards. The County Court held its first session at the dwelling of Captain Thomas Howell, in the year 1661. Soon afterwards a court house was built not at Joppa, on Gunpowder river, but at some point on Bush river, which empties into the Bay about four miles farther north. By reference to Bacon's edition of the laws of Maryland it will be found that the county seat was on Bush river as late as 1683, and that a port of entry was established there in that year. The court house on Bush river was abandoned at some period between 1683 and 1707, and a second one erected on Gunpowder river, at a place called "Forster's Neck." In 1707, the Provincial Assembly of Maryland passed an Act, directing that the court house at Forster's Neck "should be deserted, and in lieu thereof fifty acres of land in a tract on said river, belonging to Anne Felks, called 'Taylor's Choice,' should be erected into a town, and the Court House of the said county should be built there." The place designated for the county seat by this Act was the same afterwards known as Joppa. The commissioners appointed for the purpose proceeded forthwith to build the court house, and had nearly finished it when, to the great disappointment of the good people of the county, the news came across the ocean that Her Royal Highness Queen Anne had vetoed the bill! What grave reasons influenced Her Majesty to prefer that the court-house of Baltimore County should not be removed from Forster's Neck to Taylor's Choice, history hath not disclosed. At all events, the commissioners discovered that they had been proceeding under a void Act; and they found it necessary to obtain a subsequent law to legalise what they had done. This was passed in 1712, and is entitled "An Act for settling Baltimore County Court at the new house at Joppa." It recites the former proceedings of the commissioners, confirms them, and then declares "that Baltimore County Court shall be from henceforth held at the said court-house, now built at the town of Joppa, and not elsewhere; and that the same house be to all intents, constructions and purposes, adjudged, used, reputed and taken as the proper court-house for Baltimore County."

It appears that the commissioners for building this court-house at Joppa were peculiarly unfortunate. The first blunder was in commencing operations before the Queen had approved the bill. They made another one equally serious in putting the building upon the land of a minor, to which they had acquired no legal title. It was found necessary to get an Act passed in 1724 to remedy this latter mistake. This Act, as published in Kilty's edition, states in its preamble, that a court-house and prison had been erected at Joppa at the county expense, but that the right of the land was in a minor, "who could not convey, although his father, Col. James Maxwell, had received full satisfaction for the same." It then proceeds to declare, that the two acres of land on which the court-house and prison were built "shall be to the use of the county forever." It further provides, that certain commissioners should, by purchase or condemnation by a jury, obtain twenty acres of land at Joppa, and lay it out into forty lots "to be erected into a town." It also directs that no house to be built in said town shall have any chimney unless of brick or stone, and that each house shall cover at least four hundred feet, or about twenty feet square. But the most important provision in this law, in reference to the commercial prosperity of Joppa, was one which would be regarded at this day as rather a curious specimen of legislation. The last section provided that every debtor who should bring tobacco to Joppa for the purpose of paying a debt, should be allowed a discount or reduction of ten per cent. on the claim. This was intended as an inducement to draw trade to the new county-seat, which was also made a port of entry. The result proved that the legislators of that day were tolerably good judges of human nature. Tobacco was brought to Joppa in vast quantities; and tradition informs us that she soon became an important shipping-point, carrying on a considerable commerce, not only with the West Indies, but with Europe. Her population was never large, but she was one of the most prosperous and important seaports of Maryland, before the first house had been erected at Baltimore. The courts were held at Joppa down to this year (1768).

Such had now been the increase of "Baltimore Town," and the inconvenience to which the inhabitants were subjected in attending court at Joppa, an Act was passed on the 22d of June of this year for the removal of the county seat to "Baltimore Town." From this time may be dated "the decline and fall" of the ancient town of Joppa. No vestige of her former glory now remains. The old court-house was sold, and has long since crumbled away; her wharves, at which hundreds of the largest merchantmen have been laden, have disappeared; her dwellings have fallen one by one, until scarcely their foundations can be traced. A solitary tenement of antique style and venerable appearance, standing a short time since on the Harford shore of Gunpowder river, about half a mile north of the railroad bridge, is seen by the traveller passing between Baltimore and Philadelphia. That lonely building is all that now remains to mark the spot where Joppa once stood. Her history has never been written, and those who could have furnished the materials for it have now passed to the tomb. By this time her very existence would have been totally forgotten, except for the name of the numerous "Joppa roads," which still exist, and remind us that the inhabitants of every section of Baltimore and

Harford counties were once accustomed to resort to that important county seat, to attend to courts and pay their debts in tobacco, less ten per cent., deducted according to law. How different a fortune was destined for Baltimore, the next and fourth county-seat of Baltimore County! Of all the chief commercial cities of the Atlantic coast she is the youngest, and, considering the recent period since she was founded, her growth has been the most rapid and wonderful. New York, originally called New Amsterdam, was founded by the Netherlands as far back as 1614; Boston was founded in 1630, and Charleston in 1680; Philadelphia, on the arrival of Penn in 1684, contained 2500 inhabitants; New Orleans was founded in 1718.

Messrs. J. B. Bordley, John Ridgely, Jr., John Moale, Robert Adair, Robert Alexander, William Smith and Andrew Buchanan, were appointed under the Act of 1768 commissioners to build the County Court House and prison "on the uppermost part of Calvert street next to Jones Falls." The Court House was erected on a bluff overhanging the Falls, precisely where the "Battle Monument" now stands. It was two stories high and built of brick, and tapered off in the centre of its roof with a tall lookout and spire, terminated with "a weather cock and the points of the compass." The jail of those days stood higher up on the hills, about the site of the granite Record Office; while the Powder House was in the declivity east of the Court House, and near the original bed of the Falls, at the southeast corner of our square and Lexington street, with a small wharf in front of it, to which boats from the shipping came for powder during the war. The water was quite deep, and the late Mr. Robert Gilmor in his "Reminiscences" asserts "that he learned to swim, and often dived from the banks in front of this edifice," about the present southeast corner of Lexington and Calvert streets. Mr. Gilmor also says that a "man was drowned not far from this spot." The low swampy flat embraced by the horse-shoe curve of the Falls in this neighborhood was called "Steiger's Meadow," the name it was commonly known by to a very late period. The commissioners were directed to sell the court house and prison at Joppa, the courts being accommodated in the meantime in the hall erected for public assemblies over the market, and the prisoners lodged in a log building, near Mr. Chamier the sheriff's house on the east side of South Frederick street. The subscription towards building the court house amounting to nearly 900 pounds currency, chiefly by inhabitants of the town, did not reconcile the people on the north and east sides of the county, and the removal of the records by Mr. Alexander Lawson was attended with some violence and outrage. In the grading of Calvert street the bluff overhanging the "Falls" on which the court-house stood was to be cut away, but it was very much desired to save the court-house. Mr. Leonard Harbaugh, a zealous craftsman of Baltimore, pondered over the matter, and finally persuaded himself, and afterwards the Town Council, that he could preserve the favorite building by leaving it twenty feet in the air, after all the adjacent earth was taken away. Our towns-people thought this an incredible exploit, the dream of a bold projector; but Mr. Harbaugh knew what he was about, and successfully accomplished, in the face of that incredulous world which dwelt upon the banks of the Patapsco, this daring achievement. The old court-house, with its magnificent arch below, that gave it something of the air of a house perched upon a stool, the whipping-post, pillory and stocks which stood in front of the arch, with a most malignant aspect of admonition addressed to the loafers, rowdies and petty thieves of that day. But steeple and arch were both fated to follow the common fate of all sublunary creations, and on the 27th of January an Act was passed by the Legislature "to provide for the erection of a new court house," and in 1809 the present court house was finished, and the old one taken down with the buildings to which they belonged, and, except in the page of the annalist, became as things that never had been. The following is a copy of the original subscription list for the underpinning of the old court house as before mentioned:

"Baltimore, 21*st September*, 1784.

"The subscribers, impressed with the many advantages which would result to Baltimore Town and the country at large from Calvert street in said town being opened, which street is at present blocked up by the court-house, to the great injury of the town and country, do, by this instrument of writing, engage and bind themselves to pay the sum or sums annexed to their names, respectively, for the purpose of underpinning and arching the said court-house in Calvert street aforesaid, so as large and convenient passages may be had underneath the same to the end that new communications may be opened with the country; provided always, that the said subscriptions shall not be paid or demanded unless the Honored the General Assembly of the State of Maryland shall authorise the said undertaking, and appoint fit and proper persons for the collecting and applying the same.

	£	s.
John McHenry	130	00
Griffith, Hall, and Lemmon, in case Calvert street is extended eight hundred feet across their meadow, near the mill, will pay	100	00
J. E. Howard, in case the street is not extended so as to run through my ground on the west of Jones Falls	50	00
Engelhard Zeisser	125	00
John McLure	50	00
John Boyd	50	00
Nath'l Smith	25	00
Henry Speck	20	00
W. Smith	20	00
John Moale	40	00
Peter Hoffman	15	00
William Neill	10	00
Geo. Salmon	10	00
John Parks	10	00
Richard Burland	10	00
Geo. Pressman	10	00
Thos. E. and Sam'l Hollingsworth	20	00
Caleb Hall	10	00
Adam Fonerden	7	10
Aaron Levering	15	00

	£	s.
Matthew Patton	10	00
Twinnal & Geroack	10	00
Hansheweg	10	00
Andrew and Alex. Robinson, in case the said Calvert street is not extended so as to interrupt the carriage road	10	00
Michael Allen	10	00
Jacob Brown	11	5
George Levely	10	00
Erasmus Uhler	10	00
Wm. Clemms	10	00
Elisha Winters	7	10
Wm. Wilson	7	10
Wm. Baker	7	10
———	6	00
George McCandless	11	5
Robt. Portteus	6	00
Benjamin May	10	00
John Brown	7	10
Edward Kelly	20	00
Dan'l Bowly	10	00
Clem't. Brooke	10	00
Jno. Sterrett for Gen'l Gist	35	00
ditto	15	00
Henry Wilson, paid	3	00

1769. Messrs. David Shields, James Cox, Gerard Hopkins, George Lindenberger, John Deaver and others, aided by a general subscription, procured an engine for the extinguishment of fires, which was called "The Mechanical Company." This was the first machine of the kind in Baltimore, and cost ninety-nine pounds, or two hundred and sixty-four dollars. This company formed in this city the leader in a long line of kindred associations, who devoted themselves to a truly benevolent object, with a gallantry amounting to heroism.

November 14th, a meeting of the merchants and others, inhabitants of Baltimore Town and county, associators for non-importation of European goods, was held at Mr. Little's, with John Smith chairman; the committee of inquiry having reported that William Moore, Jr., had imported a cargo of goods in the *Lord Cambden*, Captain John Johnston, from London, of the value of £900 sterling, which they were in doubt were not within the terms of the association. The following question was put, whether William Moore, Jr., had imported the said cargo within the terms mentioned in the agreement of the 30th of March last, to which he was a signer? Upon which question, the gentlemen present were unanimously of opinion that the said cargo was imported contrary to that agreement. Of which determination William Moore being informed, he alleged, as a justification of his conduct, that at the time he signed the agreement, he objected to Mr. John Merryman, who then had the carriage thereof, and who is now absent in London, that he would not sign unless he had liberty to send off his orders for fall goods, and to import the same. That some few days afterwards Mr. Merryman informed him, that the merchants of the town would give leave to send off the orders, and receive the fall goods; and that in consequence of this information, he signed the agreement, without any such condition, written or expressed, in the same opposite to his name. After which the question was put, whether Mr. Morris should have liberty to land and vend his whole cargo? which was determined in the affirmative by the following vote:

For the Affirmative—Thomas Ewing, Alexander MacMachen, Benjamin Rogers, Jonathan Hudson, Murdock Kennedy, Henry Brown, William Hammond, Andrew Buchanan, John Deaver, H. D. Gough, Jonathan Plowman, Richard Moale, Archibald Buchanan, Hercules Courtenay, John Macnabb, Charles Rogers, John A. Smith, Thomas Place.

For the Negative.—John Moale, Henry Thompson, William Lux (E. R.), Robert Christie, Robert Alexander, John Smith, William Smith, Alexander Lawson, Ebenezer Mackie, William Lux. The committee of inquiry having also reported that Benjamin Howard had imported a cargo of goods, of the value of £1700 sterling, in the *Lord Cambden*, Captain John Johnston, from London, which they were in doubt were not within the terms of the association of the 30th March, upon which the following question was put: whether Benjamin Howard be permitted to land and vend the said cargo, he having alleged that he never signed the association of the 30th March, being then an inhabitant of Anne Arundel county, and that he apprehended he was entitled to import within the terms of the general association of the 22d June, to which he was a subscriber, his orders for the said cargo having been transmitted the 1st May, resolved in the affirmative by the following vote:

For the Affirmative.—Thomas Ewing, Alexander McMachen, Benjamin Rogers, Jonathan Hudson, Thomas Place, Henry Thompson, Henry Brown, William Hammond, Andrew Buchanan. John Deaver, H. D. Gough, Jonathan Plowman, Richard Moale, Archibald Buchanan, Murdock Kennedy, John Moale, John Macnabb, Charles Rogers, John A. Smith, Hercules Courtenay.

For the Negative.—John Smith, Robert Christie, William Smith, Ebenezer Mackie, Alexander Lawson, William Lux.

1770. In this year a storm of wind carried away a part of the roof of the First Presbyterian Church.

It would doubtless be interesting to many of the Roman Catholics of the present day to know the history of their respective congregations; and it is not less due to the memory of the Christian men who planted the seed of their religion, than it may be profitable to the piety of their children in the faith, to record the humble beginnings, the painful labors, the generous zeal and persevering fidelity which led to those respectable establishments which now adorn the State by their beauty, while they improve society by their usefulness. With this view the writer proposes to furnish some particulars of the origin of the two oldest Catholic congregations in Baltimore, those of the Cathedral and St. Patrick's. In the view of "*Baltimore as it was in* 1752," which we have mentioned before, a brick house with stone corners is represented. Its location, as well as we can determine, is on or near the lot at present occupied by Mr. Reverdy Johnson's mansion, opposite Barnum's Hotel, and was the dwelling of Mr. Edward Fottrell, a gentleman from Ireland. This building was not designed or intended for a church; but the proprietor having returned to Ireland, where he died, left it in an unfinished state, and it was a waste and deserted house when some of the "Neutral French" or Arcadians, who had been cruelly expelled from Nova Scotia by the British, arriving in Baltimore in the most forlorn condition in 1756, took refuge in this deserted house, occupying such rooms as were habitable. No Catholic priest resided nearer than Daughoregan (Carroll's) Manor, about fifteen miles from Baltimore. The priest who was stationed at the Manor occasionally visited Baltimore and celebrated mass. The Rev. Mr. Ashton, who was at that period the residing priest of Carroll Manor, visited Baltimore once a month, for the purpose of giving the few Catholics of Baltimore the convenience of attending divine service. On these occasions he brought with him the vestments and sacred vessels used in the celebration of mass. A room in the lower story of Fottrell's building was prepared for the purpose. A part of this preparation consisted in first expelling the hogs which habitually nestled there. A temporary altar of the rudest description was erected each time. The congregation sometimes consisted of not more than twenty, and seldom exceeded forty persons. These consisted principally of the "Neutral French" and some few Irish Catholics, among whom were Messrs. Patrick Bennet, Robert Walsh and William Stenson. About the year 1770, the Catholics having increased in number, determined to build a church. A lot for the purpose, fronting on Saratoga and Charles streets, was obtained from Mr. Carroll, and on the northwest side of it a very plain brick building was erected of the modest dimensions of about twenty-five by thirty feet, which was known as St. Peter's Church. Mr. John McNabb erected or superintended the building until the walls and the roof were completed. It is probable that the church was then used for the purpose of worship, although in an unfinished state. Before its completion the superintendent failed in business, owing a debt on account of the building of two hundred pounds in Maryland currency, (about five hundred and forty dollars). The principal creditor, Mr. P———, locked up the church and kept possession of the key until 1774 or 1775. Griffith, in his "Annals of Baltimore," says, "By a ludicrous suit against *Ganganelli, Pope of Rome,* for want of other defendant, to recover the advances of Mr. McNabb, who became a bankrupt, the church was sometime closed. This was at the commencement of the Revolution, and the congregation assembled in a private house in South Charles street, until possession was recovered." The manner of re-opening St. Peter's was somewhat novel, and partook of the spirit of the times. A volunteer company, probably in 1775, which was part of a military force organised to repel the apprehended attacks or incursions of Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, was in Baltimore, under the command of Captain Galbraith. The company was then employed in guarding some Scotch malcontents from North Carolina. On Sunday morning some of the soldiers asked permission of the captain to go to church. A majority of them decided on going to the Roman

Catholic Church, and on learning that it was closed and the key in the possession of Mr. P———, they marched in a body, with their captain at their head, to the residence of this gentleman, and Captain Galbraith demanded the key of the church. It so happened that Mr. P.——— had fallen under suspicion of being disaffected to the cause of American independence, and, on seeing a body of soldiers halted in front of his house, he apprehended they were about to make him prisoner; but on learning their object, he readily delivered the key to Captain Galbraith. The company then moved off, opened the church, and after they had satisfied their devotion, the Catholics retained possession of the key and the church until the close of the Revolutionary war, after which period the sum of two hundred pounds was raised by subscription and paid to Mr. P.——— in discharge of the debt due to him, and he relinquished all claim upon the church.

There was no resident pastor at the church before the year 1784. The Rev. Mr. Phelan, an Irish priest, passed rapidly through Baltimore, celebrated mass and preached in English in St. Peter's Church, and also preached in French for the Acadians, who understood English imperfectly. In the year 1782 Count Rochambeau, returning with his army from Yorktown, halted in Baltimore, where some of his troops remained until the close of the war. The legion of the Duke De Lauzun encamped on the ground where the Cathedral now stands, which, as well as that around St. Peter's, was then covered with forest trees. The chaplains of the French army frequently celebrated mass in this place. On one occasion a grand mass was celebrated with great military pomp; the celebrant was an Irish priest, chaplain to General Count Rochambeau. The bands of the French regiments accompanied the sacred service with solemn music, the officers and soldiers attended in full uniform, and a large concourse of the people of the town were present, so that the small church was not only crowded, but the spacious yard in front was also filled. St. Peter's remained in an unfinished state until 1783. In the following year the Rev. Charles Sewell came to reside in Baltimore, having been appointed pastor of St. Peter's, and was the first resident Catholic priest. The congregation having increased so much as to make a larger church necessary, an addition to St. Peter's was built, of larger dimensions than the original church. The Rev. Mr. Sewell was the only pastor for two or three years. This respectable priest had very moderate abilities as an orator. In the year 1786 the Rev. John Carroll was stationed at St. Peter's, and in conjunction with Mr. Sewell, attended to the laborious duties of the mission as parish priest for several years. He preached his first sermon in Baltimore on the parable of the ten virgins; the classical purity of his composition, the sweetness of his manner, and his earnest piety made a deep impression upon his audience; and on preaching a second time, he became a decided favorite. His sermons were so much admired that many Protestants attended them with great satisfaction. Before the Revolution the Catholics of America were dependent on the spiritual jurisdiction of the bishop (Vicar Apostolic) of the London district; but after the Revolution there was very little communication between the bishop and the Catholics on this side of the Atlantic. Shortly after the war the clergy of Maryland and Pennsylvania, convinced of the necessity of a superior on the spot, requested permission of the Holy See to choose a superior from their own body; which request having been acceded to, their unanimous suffrages centred in the Rev. John Carroll, whose nomination was approved by the Holy See, and ample power, even that of administering confirmation, was immediately conferred upon him.

In the year 1789, the earliest general meeting of the Roman Catholic clergy of the United States of which we find any account, was held in Baltimore. At that meeting it was decided that the sovereign pontiff should be requested to establish an Episcopal See in Baltimore, and the Rev. Dr. Carroll was recommended as a suitable person for the office of chief pastor. It became necessary for Dr. Carroll to go to Europe to receive consecration; he accordingly repaired to England, and presented himself for that purpose to the Rt. Rev. Chas. Walmsley, bishop of Rama, senior vicar apostolic of England. By invitation of Thomas Weld, Esq., the consecration of the new bishop was performed during a solemn high mass, in the elegant chapel of Lulworth castle, on Sunday, the 15th August, 1790, and the munificence of that gentleman omitted nothing that could possibly add dignity to so imposing a ceremony. It was during his short stay in England that Bishop Carroll met the Rev. Mr. Nagot, who had been sent by the superior general of the Sulpitians from Paris to London, to confer with him upon the expediency of establishing a theological seminary in America. The good bishop encouraged the pious design, and on the 10th of July, 1791, Rev. Mr. Nagot, with several priests of the society, arrived in Baltimore, and founded the Seminary of St. Mary's. During their voyage they were accompanied by the celebrated Chateaubriand, then a young man on a visit to America. It may be interesting to observe that at this time the whole thirteen original States were included in Bishop Carroll's diocese. There were nineteen priests in Maryland and five in Pennsylvania.

In 1791 a diocesan synod was held by Bishop Carroll in Baltimore, at which several decrees of discipline were enacted. This synod was attended by twenty priests. Some time after this period a very painful duty devolved upon the bishop by the misconduct of a German or Dutch priest, named John Baptist Cousy, who, being irregular, was suspended by him. Cousy was refractory, and having assembled some of his countrymen, said mass in an old house formerly used as a theatre. Dr. Carroll at length resolved to excommunicate him, and on the appointed day preached on the occasion, taking his text from 2 Cor. iii., and manifested great sensibility. Sentence of excommunication was formally pronounced against Cousy, whose followers immediately deserted him. In St. Peter's Church, in the year 1800, the Rev. Leonard Neale was consecrated bishop of Gortyna, and coadjutor to the Rt. Rev. John Carroll.

For many years St. Peter's was the cathedral church of Baltimore, but the Catholics became so numerous that notwithstanding the organization of St. Patrick's and St. John's congregations, St. Peter's was crowded to excess on Sundays and holidays. Necessity demanded the erection of a larger church, and the good bishop laid the corner-stone of the present Cathedral on the 7th of July, 1806. In 1808 Episcopal Sees were established at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Bardstown, and Baltimore was erected into a Metropolitan Church, by which arrangement Dr. Carroll was invested with the dignity of archbishop. On the former site of St. Peter's is erected Calvert Hall, now a Catholic school for boys. Full of years and good works, the venerable Archbishop Carroll surrendered his soul to his Maker on the 3d of December, 1815, in the eightieth year of his age.

The second Catholic church erected in Baltimore was St. Patrick's. The original building has disappeared from its site in Apple alley, near Wilks street. The congregation of St. Patrick's Church dates as far back as 1792. The Catholics who lived in the southeastern part of the city, known as Fell's Point, finding it very inconvenient to attend worship at St. Peter's Church, which was at nearly two miles' distance, procured the necessary approbation of Bishop Carroll for the public exercise of divine service among them, and for this purpose rented an unplastered room in the third story of the house which was standing a few years since at the northeast corner of Fleet and Bond streets. They fitted up this room as a chapel, and the first mass was celebrated in it by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Carroll, assisted by the Rev. J. Tessier, afterwards superior for many years of St. Mary's Seminary. The little congregation was committed to the care of the Rev. Mr. Garnier, who soon devoted himself to his charge with the punctuality and zeal of the true pastor. They next procured a room in the second story of a house in Thames street, where religious worship was performed for two or three years. In the year 1796 the number of Catholics on the Point was so large that they determined to build a church. A lot 60 by 100 feet was leased at a ground rent of forty dollars per annum, and the church erected on Apple alley. The whole length of the church was 42 feet, width 35 feet, and height of ceiling 12 feet.

1771. Mr. William Eddis, in a letter dated January 18th, from Annapolis to his friends in London, describes Baltimore as follows: "This place, which is named Baltimore, in compliment to the Proprietary's family, is situated on the northern branch of the river Patapsco, about thirty miles higher up the bay of Chesapeake than

Annapolis, and at nearly the same distance by land. Within these few years some scattered cottages were only to be found on this spot, occupied by obscure storekeepers, merely for the supply of the adjacent plantations. But the peculiar advantages it possesses, with respect to the trade of the frontier counties of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, so strongly impressed the mind of Mr. John Stevenson, an Irish gentleman who had settled in the vicinity in a medical capacity, that he first conceived the important project of rendering this port the grand emporium of Maryland commerce. He accordingly applied himself, with assiduity, to the completion of his plan. The neighboring county being fertile, well settled, and abounding in grain, Mr. Stevenson contracted for considerable quantities of wheat, he freighted vessels, and consigned them to a correspondent in his native country; the cargoes sold to great advantage, and returns were made equally beneficial. The commencement of a trade so lucrative to the first adventurers, soon became an object of universal attention. Persons of a commercial and enterprising spirit emigrated from all quarters to this new and promising scene of industry. Wharfs were constructed; elegant and convenient habitations were rapidly erected; marshes were drained; spacious fields were occupied for the purposes of general utility; and within forty years from its first commencement, Baltimore became not only *the* most wealthy and populous town in the Province, but inferior to few on this Continent, either in size, number of inhabitants, or the advantages arising from a well-conducted and universal and commercial connection." In a note he adds: "Soon after the appointment of Mr. Eden to the government of Maryland, Sir William Draper arrived in that Province on a tour throughout the Continent. He contemplated the origin of Baltimore, and its rapid progress, with astonishment, and when introduced by the Governor to the worthy founder, he elegantly accosted him by the appellation of the American Romulus."

Mr. Jonathan Hanson, son of the gentleman of that name who had erected the third, fourth and fifth mills on the Falls, was appointed Inspector of Flour, which continued to be sold by weight until after the Revolution.

Messrs. Cumberland Dugan and Lemuel Cravath, from Boston, the latter the first New-England gentleman who settled here, traded largely hence. Mr. Dugan, who came from Ireland and married in Boston, took the lot on Water street near Cheapside. About this time Mr. William Moore built a stone house at the southeast corner of South and Water streets. South street, originally an alley sixteen and a half feet broad, at the instance of N. Rogers' guardians was widened from Baltimore street to the water by the new inspection-house.

Samuel Owings and George Risteau, Esqs., were elected delegates in the places of Messrs. Ridgely and Adair.

Among those who arrived and carried on trade from Baltimore about this period were Messrs. Hercules Courtenay, James Clarke, Thos. Usher, James McHenry, David Williamson, David Stewart, Daniel Carroll, David Plunkett, James Cheston, John Ashburner, Matthew Ridley, William Russell, Thomas Russell, Jonathan Hudson, Robert Walsh, Mark Pringle, James Somervel, Thomas Place, John Riddle, Charles Garts, William Neil, Johnson Gildert, John McKim, George Woolsey, James Calhoun, William Aisquith, Joseph Magoffin, Henry Schaeffer, George Lindenberger, Barnet Eichelberger, Francis Sanderson, Richard Lemmon, Jacob Walsh, William Wilson, George Presstman, Richardson Stewart, Robert Steuart, Englehart Yeiser, Christopher Hughes, John Cornthwait, and William Smith. The practising physicians in and near the town were Doctors Lyon, Hultz, Stenhouse, Weisenthall, Pue, Stevenson, Boyd, Craddock, Haslet, Gray, and Coulter. The members of the bar who resided here were Robert Alexander, Jeremiah T. Chase, Benjamin Nicholson, Thomas Jones, George Chalmers, Robert Smith of W., Robert Buchanan of W., W. Francis Curtis, and David McMechin, Esqs.

1772. In this year the first efforts were made in Baltimore to introduce the use of umbrellas as a defence from the sun and rain. They were then scouted as a ridiculous effeminacy. On the other hand, the physicians recommended them to keep off vertigos, epilepsies, sore-eyes, fevers, &c. Finally, as the doctors were their chief patrons, they were generally adopted. They were of oiled linen, very coarse and clumsy, with rattan sticks, and were imported from India by way of England. Before their time some doctors and ministers used an oiled linen cape hooked around their shoulders, looking not unlike the big coat-capes now in use, and then called a roquelaire. It was only used for severe storms.

1773. The importance of the trade and intercourse had already produced the establishment of a line of packets and stage-coaches, by the head of Elk, to and from Philadelphia; and a coffee-house or hotel was opened at the Point.

Until this period the hills on which the Cathedral and Hospital are erected, and the grounds west of Greene street, where Mr. Lux had established a rope-walk, and the south shore of the river from Lee street, where Mr. Thomas Moore set up the frame of a vessel, to the Fort point, were covered with forest trees or small plantations. The grounds between the town and Point, called Philpot's Hill, remained an open common. The last fair was held on Mr. Howard's grounds, between Liberty and Greene streets, where races were also run before the Revolution. Most of the timber fell a prey to the wants of necessitous inhabitants during the cold winters of 1779 and 1783, and improvements did not commence, even on Mr. Philpot's grounds, for some years after.

In May, Charles Ridgely, Thomas C. Deye, Aquilla Hall, and Walter Tolley, Esqs., were elected delegates to the General Assembly, and the subversion of the colonial government taking place before the usual period of issuing writs for an election, which was three years, they were the last delegates under that government.

Messrs. Moale and Steiger were authorised, at a session in June, to add eighteen acres of ground lying between Bridge, now Gay and Front streets. It was not carried into effect until eight years after; but about eighty acres of Plowman, Philpot, and Fells' lands were added to the town on the east.

The markets were regulated by law, and the commissioners authorised to hire stalls, appoint a clerk, &c.

At this time Gay Street bridge was rebuilt of wood, and a new one erected at Baltimore street, first of stone, which gave way when finished, and then of wood; and for the first time on Water street, now Lombard, another of wood. To the two last it was necessary to raise causeways from Frederick street across the marsh. Mr. Joseph Rathel issued proposals for a circulating library, but without success.

Antecedent to the erection of Alms Houses in the State of Maryland, the County Courts had levied tobacco for the relief of the sick and infirm poor, from year to year, as other county charges were levied. The year before Baltimore County Alms House was authorised to be erected, 240 persons were relieved in the county, then including Harford, and the amounts levied averaged 1200 lbs. of tobacco each — the levies per poll on 10,000 taxables being sometimes in the name of persons who had the poor in charge, but generally in the name of the persons relieved at their own houses. At the session of Assembly in November 1773, an Act was passed, appointing Charles Ridgely, William Lux, John Moale, William Smith, and Samuel Purviance, of Baltimore Town, and Andrew Buchanan and Harry Dorsey Gough, trustees for the poor of Baltimore County, with corporate powers to fill their own vacancies, and to elect one new member annually in the place of the first-named in succession. Four thousand pounds in bills of credit, of a larger loan made to the county, in common with other counties, were directed to be paid the trustees, for the purpose of purchasing "in Fee or Quantity" of land in the said county, not exceeding 100 acres, near and convenient to Baltimore Town, but not within a half a mile thereof; and to agree and contract with a workman or workmen, to undertake, erect, build, and in a workmanlike manner to complete and finish, on the said land, when so purchased, good, strong, sufficient and convenient houses, habitations, and dwellings, for the reception of the poor of said county, and of such vagrants, beggars, vagabonds, and other offenders, as shall be committed; and shall appropriate one part thereof, to be called the Alms House, to and for the reception and lodging of the poor of said county; and another part or parts thereof, to be called the Work House, to and for the reception and lodging of all such vagrants and other offenders; and also to purchase sufficient beds, bedding, working tools, kitchen utensils, cows, horses, and other necessaries, of which vouchers were to be produced at Court. The people were taxed at the rate of 12 pounds of tobacco per poll annually to repay the loan-office commissioners, and which in 1775–6 was levied by the then sheriff, whose property on his return to England was confiscated to the State; but the loan was still standing against the county, and 15 pounds of tobacco per poll was authorised to be levied by the Justices of the County Court, as had been provided for individual poor before, "for the use, benefit and charge of maintaining the poor, vagrants, &c., in the purchase of provisions and other necessaries for use and labor; in paying a Doctor for his salary and medicines; in providing men and women servants, to be under the management and direction of an overseer of such alms and work house, hereafter to be appointed; and in purchasing materials for the use and employment of the poor, and all beggars &c., who shall be able to work and who shall be committed by virtue of the act." The Trustees were directed to meet "on the first Monday of May yearly, and at all such other times as they shall judge necessary, at the Alms and Work house, to appoint a fit person of said County to be overseer of the Alms and Work house aforesaid, and such other proper officers and servants as to them shall appear necessary, and in the first week in February, May, August and November annually or oftener to make all such good and wholesome ordinances, rules and by-laws as they shall think convenient and necessary." It was made lawful for any one Justice, and for any person authorised and appointed by such Justice, "to apprehend or cause to be apprehended any rogues, vagrants, vagabonds, beggars, and other idle dissolute and disorderly persons found loitering or residing in the said County, City or Town corporate, who follows no labor, trade, occupation or business, and have no visible means of subsistence whereby to acquire an honest livelihood, thence to be kept at hard labor for any term not exceeding three months," which power was afterwards, on the organization of a special Court of Oyer and Terminer for Baltimore County, transferred with additional powers to said court; but on the adoption of the Penitentiary in September 1811, the County work-house was used, as was the prison, for the detention of such vagrants until they were duly convicted or acquitted.

The elevated and beautiful site of the Alms-house was first purchased of Mr. William Lux for £350, containing twenty acres, being nearly in form of a square, and situated northwest of the town, at the head of North Howard street, and was on the square formed by Eutaw, Biddle, Garden, and Madison streets. The trustees erected the necessary buildings, then laid out the grounds, planted them with trees in the most agreeable manner, excellent water being procured from two wells about seventy feet deep each, with pumps. On Wednesday, September 18th, 1776, a fire broke out in the garret, caused by accident with some flax in the main building. The wind blowing fresh from the westward, the fire soon communicated to the dome and east wing, both of which were nearly consumed before the engine from town arrived. By the activity of the inhabitants, part of the west wing of the house was preserved and most of the furniture. The main building was immediately rebuilt, but the wing not until some years after. In 1792 nearly ten acres of land was purchased of Mr. Russell, agent of Mr. Lux, for the sum of £167 13s. 5d., and added as a pasture, by Messrs. P. Hoffman, W. McLaughlin, Alexander McKim, David Brown, George Presstman, James McCannon, and Samuel Hollingsworth, the then trustees, who with difficulty obtained the acquiescence of the County Court, and to which ground the burial-place was removed from the south side of Howard street when that street was extended ten years afterwards. In pursuance of a law passed in 1805, commissioners were appointed to open a road in the extension of Howard street, to the north side of the Poor-house ground, converting the square into two angles, and separating about one-half of the garden from the other and from the buildings, and the trustees were authorised to lease part of the ground so separated from the rest. In the same year the management of the Poor-house and funds of the poor was transferred to the Justices of the Levy Court, at their own request, and they proceeded to lay out and dispose of lots in pursuance of the authority which had been given to the trustees, and which was increased in the Court, to open other streets and lots on both sides of the new road, by acts passed in 1807 and 1811, until 1816, when the same Court was authorised to sell the house and all the ground east of Biddle street, and to purchase land in the county for a new alms-house. The Court advertised for land, but none was tendered them which was considered sufficiently eligible and cheap to induce them to abandon such extensive improvements so conveniently placed as the present.

After a number of modifications in the system of relieving the poor, the Legislature in 1799 authorised the trustees to pay a pension, not exceeding thirty dollars each, to not more than ten persons in one county, "whose peculiar circumstances may render a situation in the Poor House particularly unsuitable," which number of out-pensioners was extended to thirty persons in this and other counties, and to forty persons, at forty dollars each, in some about ten years after. In the meantime the Legislature was importuned to special acts of relief, and this and some other counties were compelled by laws to provide for almost as many more out-pensioners.

In 1819 or 1820 the city and county of Baltimore jointly, for the sum of $44,000, purchased from the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, "Calverton," formerly the country seat of Dennis A. Smith, with its splendid mansion, to which the trustees added two wings 130 by 40 feet each, and other necessary out-buildings, and thereby formed the large and elegant alms-house, which in point of extent, convenience, and beauty of location, was not surpassed in its day by any similar establishment in the United States. The old alms-house, between Eutaw and Howard streets, was demolished about the year 1827. It contained 306 acres, and was situated about two and a half miles from the court-house in a northwestern direction, on the Franklin road. No part of the debt incurred in the purchase was paid until the year 1828, between which period and 1836 the whole debt was cancelled. The purchase-money was paid out of the proceeds of the old alms-house property, and from the same source also a very large proportion of the improvements, including additional wings, &c. The entire cost of land and improvements was about $94,000.

In 1866 Bay View Asylum, a new institution for the paupers of the city which had been erected by the City of Baltimore, was occupied. The grounds consist of forty-six acres, which were purchased of the Canton Company, at the rate of $150 per acre. The building is exceedingly imposing in appearance, and situated upon a hill high enough to render it conspicuous for many miles. Over $500,000 have been expended on the premises, and every rare and modern appliance afforded to render the asylum and its grounds equal to the best in the world. The wings and centre building give an aggregate front of 714 feet, whilst it is three stories in height, including the basement. The top of the cupola rises to the height of 184 feet, whilst the base is estimated at 100 feet above tide-water. More than seven millions of brick have been used in the work of erection. The superintending architect of the building was John W. Hogg, Esq. The principal management of fitting it up for the occupation was performed by James McDougall, Sr., W. W. Maughlin, William Callow, A. W. Poulson, and James F. Ross, Esqs., trustees appointed by the Mayor, whose labors, though gratuitous, were of the utmost advantage to the city in point of economy and completeness. It was under the able administration of these gentlemen, that an asylum for the insane was established in the building, which proved to be a saving to the city of nearly $35,000 a year.

The sale of the old "Almshouse" property took place at the Exchange Salesroom on Tuesday, April 18th, and drew together a large number of capitalists and property-dealers. Mr. F. W. Bennett, the auctioneer, first offered lot No. 1, containing 12¾ acres, binding on the southwest side of the Calverton turnpike road at the junction of the Potomac Railroad. The first bid was $1500 per acre, but was finally knocked down to Thomas G. Scharf, Esq., at $3600 per acre, he becoming the purchaser at that price, it being $45,900 for the lot. Lot No. 2 was divided into three lots. The first lot, comprising within its limits the almshouse buildings and the stone quarry, and containing 36¼ acres, was sold after much effort to Messrs. William S. Raynor and James Bromell, at $2600 per acre, or $94,250 for the lot. The second portion of lot No. 2, containing 28 acres, was sold to Mr. A. S. Abell at $2610 per acre, or $73,080 for the lot. The third portion of lot No. 2, containing 27¼ acres, was sold to Mr. A. B. Patterson at $500 per acre, or $13,625 for the lot. Lot No. 3, containing 67½ acres adjoining lot No. 2, was sold to Mr. A. S. Abell at $1700 per acre, or $114,750 for the lot. The sale amounting in the total to $341,605.

In the latter part of the year 1735 Mr. John Wesley and his brother Charles consented to leave England, and to come over to America as missionaries to the Indians, and on the 14th of October, 1735, they set off. After a passage of more than three months, they landed on the 6th of February, 1736, at Tybee, near Savannah, Georgia. On the 24th of December, 1737, Mr. John Wesley sailed from Charleston, South Carolina, for England, and never returned again to America. Mr. Charles Wesley embarked for England in July, 1736, after a short stay of about six months in Georgia. Mr. George Whitefield, who came to America in May, 1740, passed through Baltimore on several visits to the members of the Methodist society from Europe, settled in the United States (then British Colonies), who were scattered about as sheep having neither fold nor shepherd. In the beginning of the year 1766 the first permanent Methodist society was formed in the city of New York. Not long after this society was formed in New York, Robert Strawbridge, from Ireland, who had settled in Frederick county, in the State of Maryland, began to hold meetings in public, and joined a society together near Pipe Creek. Mr. Strawbridge was a useful man, and zealous in the cause, as he spent much of his time in preaching the Gospel in different places before any regular preachers were sent over to this country by Mr. Wesley. The first Methodist meeting-house that was built in the United States, was in John Street, New York; the second by Mr. Strawbridge and his society, near Pipe Creek in Frederick county, Maryland, and was called the "Log Meeting House." On the 24th of October, 1769, Mr. Boardman and Mr. Pillmore landed at Gloucester Point, below Philadelphia, from England, and were the first regular itinerant Methodist preachers that ever came to the United States. On the 27th of October Mr. Francis Asbury and Mr. Richard Wright arrived in Philadelphia, having been sent over from England by Mr. John Wesley to this country. They soon began to extend their labors farther into the country, and in a short time they preached in Baltimore, with Mr. Rankin, Webb, King, Williams, Pillmore and others. Mr. Asbury first preached in Baltimore at Fell's Point on Saturday, November 28th, 1772. In November, 1773, Messrs. Jesse Hollingsworth, George Wells, Richard Moale, George Robinson, John Woodward, and others, formed a society on Fell's Point, and built the first Methodist meeting-house in the city of Baltimore, in Strawberry alley.

On the 11th of February, 1774, William Moore and Philip

Rogers took up a subscripton towards building another church in Baltimore Town, and secured a lot in Lovely lane, which lay immediately south of Baltimore street, running from Calvert to South street. The history of this first Methodist meeting-house west of Jones Falls, and the second in Baltimore Town, and which has long since been removed and its precise site scarcely known, reveals the following facts: On Monday, the eighteenth day of April, 1774, the foundation of the house was laid, and the first quarterly meeting that was ever held in the town of Baltimore was on Tuesday the third of May in this year. In October of the same year the building was completed, and Captain Webb, the British officer, and faithful pioneer local preacher, delivered his Gospel message to the congregation assembled therein. On the 21st of May, 1776, the first conference of Methodist preachers held in Baltimore, took place in this meeting-house. The first three conferences had been held in Philadelphia. The Methodists met with some particular persecutions this year. Mr. Asbury says, on the 20th day of June "I was fined near Baltimore five pounds for preaching the gospel." It was with great difficulty the preachers could travel their circuits, on account of the war which was spreading through the land; these persecutions were due perhaps to the fact that the preachers were all from England, and some of whom were so imprudent as to speak too freely against the proceedings of the Americans. During the Revolutionary war a number of the Methodist preachers were brought into difficulties and sufferings. In April, 1778. Joseph Hartley, one of the travelling preachers, was apprehended in Queen Anne's county for preaching, and afterwards in Talbot county was seized by the people and shut up in jail. Freeborn Garretson, another travelling preacher, was severely beaten in Queen Anne's county. Mr. Asbury says, "On conscientious principles I was a non-juror, and could not preach in the state of Maryland, and therefore withdrew to the Delaware state, where the clergy were not required to take the state oath, though with a clear conscience I could have taken the oath of the Delaware state had it been required, and would have done it, had I not been prevented by a tender fear of hurting the scrupulous consciences of others."

On the 24th day of April, 1780, the eighth conference met in Baltimore, where the northern preachers only attended. This conference took under consideration the subject of slavery, and required all the travelling preachers who belonged to the Baltimore Conference to promise that if they held slaves they would set them free. They went further, and said that they believed that keeping of slaves was contrary to the laws of God, of man, and of nature, and that it was hurtful to society and contrary to the dictates of conscience and pure religion. They also said, "We pass our disapprobation on all our friends who keep slaves."

December 27th, 1784, the thirteenth conference began in Baltimore, and where the most important epoch in the history of American Methodism occurred, which has given to the *Lovely Lane Meeting House* and to the preachers assembled on that occasion, a commanding position in the religious history of this country. The Methodist societies in the United States were here organized into the *Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America*, and Rev. Thomas Coke, LL. D., and Rev. Francis Asbury became the first bishops of the Church. The rapid growth of Methodism soon rendered the Lovely Lane Meeting House too limited to accommodate the people, and arrangements were made to locate the First Light Street Church on the northwest corner of Light street and Wine alley. The building was commenced in August, 1785, being 46 feet front by 70 feet deep. On May 21st, 1786, the church was dedicated to worship by Bishop Asbury; subject in the morning, Psalm lxxxiv. 10; in the evening 1st Kings ix. 6-9. The subject of liberal education engaged the attention of Bishops Coke and Asbury and their early fellow-laborers, and at the close of the conference in 1785, "A plan for erecting a college, intended to advance religion in America, to be presented to the principal members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church," was decided on, and signed by the two superintendents. A site was selected in Abingdon, Harford county, Maryland, and the two superintendents called the college, when finished, after their own names, "Cokesbury College." On the 8th, 9th and 10th days of December, 1787, the college was opened, and Mr. Asbury preached each day; the dedication sermon on Sunday from 2 Kings iv. 40, "O thou man of God, there is death in the pot." On the 4th of December, 1795, the college was destroyed by fire. The Methodists of Baltimore rallied to the relief of the Church to repair this calamity. A large assembly or ball-room which stood on the lot where the late Light Street Church stood, was purchased, and Cokesbury College was re-opened under favorable auspices. A sad trial awaited the First Light Street Church and the second Cokesbury College. Mr. Patrick Colvin's mortal remains were borne to Light Street church, December 4th, 1796. Rev. Henry Willis was officiating on the occasion; in the midst of the solemn service a cry of fire was heard, the flames were issuing from a contiguous building (see fire in the year 1796), and in a short time the first Light Street Church and the second Cokesbury College were smouldering ruins. It was remarkable that this destructive fire occurred precisely in one year after the loss of the first college by conflagration. This catastrophe awoke valuable sympathy among the citizens of Baltimore; and the members and friends of the church immediately projected the building of a new and commodious edifice. A lot was secured from Mr. Daniel Grant on the southwest corner of Light street and Wine alley, being the opposite corner to the one previously occupied. The trustees, Mr. James McCannon, William Hawkins, Isaac Burneston, Samuel

Owings, John Hagerty, Job Smith, Caleb Hewitt, Walter Simpson, and Philip Rogers paid for the lot £5,360 Maryland currency. On October 29, 1797, being about ten months after the loss of the first church, Bishop Asbury dedicated the new *Light Street Church*. This church was removed upon the opening of German street.

In 1788 Methodism greatly increased in Baltimore, and in the course of the summer a plan was adopted of preaching on the common, or in the Lexington Market on Howard's Hill, every Sunday afternoon after the services were ended in the churches. On the 18th of May 1800, Richard Whatcoat was ordained a bishop at the third regular conference, held in Baltimore, by the laying on of hands by Dr. Coke, Mr. Asbury, and some of the Elders.

In the year 1801, camp-meetings were first introduced in the new parts of the country where the people were but thinly settled, and no house could hold them when the people collected together. The first camp-meeting that was ever held in the State of Maryland was in the woods, about fifteen miles from Baltimore, a little to the east, on the Reisterstown road. This meeting was held in September, 1803, and began on Saturday and ended on Monday. That day was long remembered as "The happy Monday, the blessed 26th of September, 1803."

Up to this time the newspapers of Philadelphia and Annapolis were the sole media of information for Baltimoreans, and the only means of advertising their wares or their wants. The *Maryland Gazette*, originally published in the interest of the Provincial Government, by Jonas Green, at Annapolis, with the *Pennsylvania Journal and the Weekly Advertiser*, the *Pennsylvania Chronicle and Universal Advertiser*, and the *Pennsylvania Packet, or the General Advertiser*, published at Philadelphia, seemed to have hitherto satisfied every requirement. There was not a practical printer to be found within the limits of the town; and yet matters of the gravest political importance were culminating, and many of the leading minds in the colonies were becoming editors and pamphleteers. The *Pennsylvania Chronicle* was published weekly in Philadelphia on Monday. The first number appeared January 6th, 1767, by William Goddard, at ten shillings per annum. This was the fourth newspaper in the English language established at Philadelphia, and the first with four columns to a page in the colonies. The second and third years it was printed in quarto, and the fourth year again in folio. It was ably edited, having the celebrated Joseph Galloway, Esq., and Thomas Wharton, Esq., as secret partners. It gained great circulation. It became at last too Tory in its bias to stand the times. It continued till February, 1773. A short time afterwards Mr. Goddard made a visit to Baltimore, where he was urged by some prominent townsmen to undertake the publication of a paper here, with assurances of hearty co-operation and liberal support. This resulted in Mr. Goddard's removal to Baltimore late in June, 1773, and in the general advertisement on the 15th of the month following, in the *Maryland Gazette*, of the prospectus of *The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, which was announced to appear in August. Meanwhile an office was secured, a press erected, a handsome outfit of type and material obtained, several old employees brought hither from Philadelphia to work at the case, and every provision made for a successful debut. The first issue of *The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser* appeared on the morning of Friday, August 20th, 1773, and was distributed throughout the town and Fell's Point. It was in folio sheet, 18x24 inches, and contained twelve broad columns. It was printed from a new and beautiful Elzevir type, on heavy book paper. The press-work was admirable. The armorial bearings of the Province, engraved by Sparrow at Annapolis, formed the device with the title. Typographically the paper compared favorably with any printed in the colonies. The motto selected for the *Journal* — and the papers of that day invariably had mottoes — was the familiar couplet from Horace:

> Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.
> Lectorum delectando, pariterque monendo.

Which may be thus freely translated:

> He carries every point who blends the useful with the agreeable,
> Amusing his reader while he instructs him.

The paper was published every week from the office in Market street, three doors from the corner of South lane, then, as it now is, the business heart of the town, at ten shillings per annum. Late in October Mr. Goddard made a "tour to the northern colonies," leaving his sister, Miss Mary K. Goddard, in charge of the paper, a position which she most acceptably filled. The founder of the first newspaper in Baltimore was also the founder of our present national postal system. Mr. Goddard was the most enterprising editor of his day. He had pledged himself to present the news to his readers, and he determined to do it. But the mails were under a systemized espionage: they were regularly tampered with. All matter considered prejudicial to the interests of the Royal Government was suppressed. And, apart from these considerations, the service was inefficient and the range of its operations narrow. Already Mr. Goddard had established a special post to Philadelphia in connection with his paper, the success of which induced him to attempt the establishment of a complete postal system throughout the colonies. With this end in view, he started northward in February, 1774, leaving his sister for the second time in full charge. Mr. Goddard returned July 1st, and on the 2d announced in his paper, "that his proposal for establishing an American post-office on constitutional principles hath been warmly and generously patronized by the friends of freedom in all the great commercial towns in the Eastern colonies." The same number gives at length the official plan for establishing a new American post-office, signed William Goddard, which within a month was in full operation, from Maine to Georgia — certainly a note-worthy incident in connection with the history of this paper. It may be mentioned, also, that Miss Mary K. Goddard was appointed the Postmistress in Baltimore, which position she held for fifteen years, and that the mails were received and distributed at the *Journal* office. In November, 1775, paper became very scarce, and Mr. Goddard established a paper factory near the town. In March, Mr. Goddard was mobbed by the "Whig Club." [See mob in the year 1797.] On the 8th of June, 1779, Colonel Eleazer Oswald, a gallant and distinguished officer, formed a business connection with his friend Goddard, at Baltimore. In the *Journal* for July 6th, 1779, appeared the article, "Queries — Political and Military," which caused the mob as recorded in the year 1779. On the 19th of February, 1783, the *Journal* published an extra, headed "The Olive," announcing, in advance of any paper in the country, the signing of the preliminary articles of peace at Paris, the news having been brought direct by a Baltimore clipper. Miss Goddard having continued ostensible "Printress" and "Editress" of the *Journal* during the war, and until the 1st of January, 1784, when her brother, who had been on a long absence north, returned to Baltimore and resumed his original connection with the *Journal*, the number for January 2d being published by William and Mary K. Goddard. They jointly conducted it until January 25th, 1785, when Edward Langworthy, "a gentleman of character and abilities," becomes a partner, and it is published by them regularly until January 1st, 1787, when Mr. Langworthy retired, and Mr. Goddard alone continued it. On the 7th of August, 1789, Mr. James Angell, "a young man who hath embarked his *all* in this establishment," becomes co-editor and partner. About this time a personal controversy was carried on through the columns of the *Journal*, between Leonard Harbaugh and Christopher Hughes, continuing for some time, and frequently filling from one to two columns. Mr. Harbaugh, it seems, overwhelmed Mr. Hughes with satire and ridicule, as the end will show. In answer to Mr. Hughes, the following appears in the *Journal* of Feb. 9th, 1790: "We hear that the *noted* Kit Crucible, *alias* Kit Chartres, hath given his *white-faced Nag a Respite* from his *daily* labor of carrying his master's *dead weight* through the *streets* of Baltimore, and applies himself closely, at his *Forge*, *Anvil*, and *Vice* (near *Harbaugh's Wharf*), in *melting down*, *casting* and *hammering* into *solid Ingots*, his old *Buttons*, *Buckles*, and *Spoons*, with his *Clippings* and *Filings*, for the *encouragement of a certain Attorney Incog*, who hath become Crucible's *Bellows Blower*, in the present *Exigency* of *his Affairs*. Beware *of the* Alloy." This card, it seems, was too much for Mr. Hughes, for we find shortly after, the following in the same paper: "Kit Hughes, the Silversmith, unable, it seems, to Refute the Charges of the 'Sturdy Carpenter,' hath essayed to confound them by *clapping* a Writ on the Editors, for the free promulgation of accusations derogatory to his fair immaculate character,—they have only publicly to present him their *Compliments* and assure him they will do themselves the *Honor* cheerfully to attend his *polite* and Pressing *Invitation* (per the High-Sheriff of the County) to the General Court in May next, when, they doubt not, they shall further *illustrate* a Character, *already conspicuous*, highly to the satisfaction of the lovers of *real sport*." From the *Journal* we also get the following: "On Monday, March 17th, 1794, in Baltimore County Criminal Court, an indictment against Goddard & Angell, as the printers of a publication of Leonard Harbaugh against Christopher Hughes, the Chief Justice, in a long and labored charge to the Petit Jury, expressed in the most dogmatical manner his decided opinion against the defendants, but his doctrine of the law of libels appearing to the jury to be utterly inconsistent with every principle of a free Constitution, they had patriotism enough to scout it and to acquit the Printers. The following persons composed the Jury: Richardson Stewart, Caleb Hewett, Caleb Smith, Joshua Porter, John Picket, Matthew Swain, Alexander Coulter, John Laypoll, John McClellan, Jacob Eichelberger, George Wiley, and Jacob Miller. Counsel for the Printers, James Winchester and Robert Smith."

Messrs. Goddard and Angell continued in partnership until August 14th, 1792, when Mr. Goddard, who became involved in financial difficulties, sold his interest in the *Journal* to Mr. Angell. The following extract is taken from the *Journal* of August 14th, 1792, "Address to the friends and patrons of the Maryland *Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, and in relinquishing a business reared under favor of the public, to its present consequence and respectability, by long perseverance and incessant application, on a small *Capital* of a *single* solitary Guinea, after a total wreck of my fortune in another state. It is, however, an alleviating circumstance, that by this measure, I am enabled to do justice to a worthy friend, who, from my too sanguine anticipation of the growth and importance of this really flourishing Town, spontaneously became my security, in an unfortunate *speculation* for upwards of twenty-five hundred pounds, and has actually advanced the money. From an anxious desire fully to indemnify this disinterested gentleman, who never wounded me by an unkind suspicion—an untimely importunity, or, by a word, or even the countenance of dissatisfaction, and from a consideration of my age (verging fast on 52 years) the little probability that I should, by the most unwearied industry, be able, *seasonably*, to discharge this *highest of all moral obligations*, I have, after mature deliberation, disposed of my whole Printing concern (one of the most considerable in the United

States) for a valuable consideration, to my partner and brother-in-law, Mr. James Angell." Mr. Goddard removed to near Providence, R. I. On the 24th of January 1795, it is announced in the *Journal* that Mr. Goddard had been elected to the Rhode Island Legislature. Miss Goddard remained in Baltimore, where she kept a book-store until 1802; she died on Monday the 12th of August, 1816, aged 80 years.

On the 1st of November 1793, Mr. Paul James Sullivan purchased an interest in the establishment, and assisted Mr. Angell in the editorial duties. On the first day of Mr. Sullivan's connection, the *Journal* became a tri-weekly, and so continued until it became a *daily*, a year later. Mr. Sullivan retired on the 11th of June, and Mr. Angell alone carried on its publication until October 24th, 1794, when Mr. Francis Blumfield purchased and published it until January 1st, 1795, when Mr. Philip Edwards, editor of the *Baltimore Daily Advertiser*, purchases an interest, and consolidates his paper with the *Journal*, which *then* begins its daily publication. The paper was continued under the title of *The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Universal Daily Advertiser.* June 18th, 1795, Mr. Francis Blumfield retired from the establishment, and Mr. John W. Allen took his place. Mr. Philip Edwards and Mr. J. W. Allen remain but a short time associated in its conduct, for on the 18th of June, 1796, they dissolved partnership, and the *Journal* "after a continuation of 23 years is continued by Philip Edwards." On the 2d of August 1796, a partnership commenced between Mr. P. Edwards, and W. C. Smyth, under the firm of Edwards & Smyth. They remained in partnership but a short time, for on the 8th of September, 1796, the *Journal* was continued by P. Edwards. On the 4th of December, 1796, the *Journal* office was burnt out, [see fire 1796] and the paper suspended until the 2d of January, when it was continued by Mr. D. Finchete Freebairn as editor and proprietor. After the fire on the 9th of December, 1796, Mr. P. Edwards published the following card in the *Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser:* "To the Subscribers, Friends, and Patrons of the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Daily Advertiser*—Citizens: The dreadful fire which happened on Sunday last, contiguous to my printing office, obliged me to remove the apparatus, and everything belonging to my business, so that I have not a single press fit to work, and a considerable quantity of types thrown together in the utmost confusion. Being thus unfortunately situated, I have through necessity, suspended the publication of the *Maryland Journal*, &c., but hope in a few days to be enabled to commence again its publication; and that my friends and customers, considering the great calamity which has taken place, and the trouble and difficulties I have experienced, will kindly wait a few days, assuring them that the utmost diligence will be exerted on this occasion, and that I shall ever have a grateful sense of their indulgence, and will endeavour, by every means in my power, to make them amends hereafter, whenever any public matter of importance may occur. I am with great respect the public's most obedient, and very humble servant, Philip Edwards."

In the *Journal* of Tuesday the 28th of February, Mr. D. F. Freebairn "announces to the public, in particular to the patrons of the *Maryland Journal*, that its publication, by him, will terminate with this month." He also says: "Was he to judge of the public opinion from the encouragement he has received, he would consider it as not favorable towards the continuance of its old and faithful *Mirror*. As it is certain that its support has not been near equal to the pains and expences of its publication." In the same paper Mr. P. Edwards says: "The publication of the *Maryland Journal* is necessarily suspended for a short time. Arrangements are made for its continuance, upon a plan which cannot fail of rendering it acceptable to an enlightened public. The apparatus are entirely new, and are daily expected to arrive. The subscriber, therefore, under whose immediate care it will be conducted, solicits the exercise of the public patience and candor, and informs the patrons of the *Journal*, that in a few days they may expect its appearance in a new and improved form. Timely and proper notice will be given." On Tuesday, March 21st, 1797, the former editor, Mr. Philip Edwards, "solicited by some of his friends, and influenced by other private considerations, is determined once more to attempt an establishment of this truly valuable paper." The paper was issued upon the before-mentioned date, and named simply the *Maryland Journal*. From the *Maryland Journal* of Thursday, June 29th, 1797, we extract the following from a card published by Mr. Philip Edwards, editor, &c.:—"I am now constrained to inform them [the public] that such are the difficulties of my present situation, that I find it necessary for me to decline the publication of my paper altogether. It is with regret, much regret, I relinquish a pursuit, from which I expected much satisfaction; but so it is—the *Maryland Journal* will be no longer continued after the 30th June (to-morrow), the last day of the present month."

The *Baltimore American and Daily Advertiser* was first published by Mr. Alexander Martin, at the time mentioned in a brief sketch of the early history of the paper, published under the signature of Mr. Martin in the *American* of June 9th, 1800, which is as follows: "On the 14th May, 1799, the *American* first commenced. It had then *no* subscribers previously engaged. Like a friendless *stranger*, it threw itself upon the generosity of the public; nor were its hopes misplaced. Many of the hospitable doors of the citizens were thrown open for its reception; and at this period, nine hundred citizens daily take it in." There were two offices, for we find in the first number the following notice:—"Subscriptions, Advertisements, and Communications for this paper received at No. 15

Baltimore street, where all business connected with this establishment will be attended to with the same promptitude as at the Office of the publisher, No. 39 Bond street, Fell's Point." From that time to this — seventy-five years, lacking but a few months — the regular publication of this paper, which bears the same name now that it did then, has not for a day been interrupted — with a single exception, and that was when its then patriotic editor strapped on his sword, and every employee of the establishment shouldered his musket and met the enemy on the battle-field of North Point! To compensate his subscribers for the deficiency of size in his paper, the editor issued the *Honey Comb*, a dainty little literary paper of eight pages, beautifully printed, and full of interesting matter, beginning on the 18th of August, and it was continued until the 14th of November, when the *American* was considerably enlarged and otherwise improved. The office was also removed to Second street, near South. On the 1st of January, 1803, Mr. Martin having sold out his interest to Messrs. Pechin & Frailey, they became the proprietors of the *American*, and removed its office to No. 31 South Gay street, near the Custom-house. Mr. Martin settled down permanently in Baltimore, opened a printing office, and on January 1st, 1804, began the publication of the *Rush-Light*, a satirical, political, and literary weekly journal, which, in September of the same year, began a series of papers upon Pechin, sharply criticising him. The latter gentleman answers him, and the *Rush-Light* goes out. On the 10th of August, 1805, Mr. Frailey, a most efficient coadjutor, on account of ill-health withdrew, and Mr. Pechin became full proprietor.

On the 1st of July, 1810, Mr. Pechin, who had associated with himself Messrs. Dobbin & Murphy, the paper on that day bears at its head the names of "W. Pechin, G. Dobbin & Murphy." On the 23d of September, Mr. Pechin is nominated by the Democratic Republicans of this city to represent them in the State Legislature, and after an active canvass, on October 7th he was elected by a large majority. On Tuesday, the 3d of December, Mr. George Dobbin, one of the proprietors of the *American*, died in his 38th year. The name of the firm remained unchanged. The share owned by Mr. Dobbin was worked for the benefit of his widow (who is still living), and when his son (the late Robert A. Dobbin) arrived at manhood, he took his father's place as a partner. Early in 1812 the office of the *American* was removed to No. 4 Harrison street, and remained there for some years. On the 10th of September, 1814, announcement is made in the *American* that for a few days the publication of the paper would be suspended. Messrs. Dobbin & Murphy, the printers, and Major Pechin, the editor, with every *attaché* of the paper, are enrolled among the volunteers, and were immediately sent forward. On account of the indisposition of the aged Colonel of the Sixth Regiment, the command devolved upon Major Pechin, who promptly took the field at the head of 600 men, rendering most efficient service. On the 20th of September, the *American* resumed publication, since which time — 59 years ago — with the exception of Sundays and two annual holidays, it has been published regularly every morning. The number for September 21st, 1814, gave to the people of America their national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner," written only a week before — a most interesting fact in the history of this paper. In 1815, Mr. Wm. Bose was taken into the firm, and his name first appears at the head of the editorial columns in the issue of the 4th of July, 1815. The firm then was Pechin, Dobbin, Murphy & Bose.

On the 17th of January, 1849, the *American* office was removed from the building which it had occupied for nearly forty years (No. 2 South Gay street), to its present location, Nos. 126 and 128 West Baltimore Street. On Saturday, March 9th, 1850, the first number of the *Weekly American* was issued. The old firm of Dobbin, Murphy & Bose, which had been in existence for nearly half a century, was dissolved on the 30th of June, 1853. Mr. Dobbin purchased the interest of Mr. Murphy, and Charles C. Fulton purchased the interest of Mr. Bose. For the next eleven years the *American* was owned and published by Dobbin & Fulton. From the time that Mr. Fulton became a member of the firm of publishers, there was a change in the tone and spirit of the paper; its scope of vision was vastly enlarged, and new life and vigor were infused into the "news," "local," and editorial departments. His experience as a journalist had taught him that money must be expended in the gathering of news, if a paper would afford its readers that which is latest and most striking, and that all outlays in this direction brought ample returns. Acting upon this principle, Mr. Fulton has succeeded in making the *American* one of the most entertaining and instructive newspapers south of Mason and Dixon's line, and placed it beside the great journals of New York in enterprise and far-reaching vigilance. In September, 1862, Mr. Dobbin died, and Mr. Fulton purchased the interest in the *American* which descended to his heirs, thereby becoming sole proprietor. Mr. Fulton was always a great believer in "special correspondence," and during the war the *American* was frequently in advance of all other newspapers in the country, in its letters from the great battle-fields. He was with the army of the Potomac himself during two of its most important campaigns, and the readers of the *American* got the benefit of his candor, his accurate habits of observation, and his indomitable enterprise in gathering and sending news while the incidents are fresh. The *American* paid more attention to our naval operations during the war than any other newspaper in the United States. Mr. Fulton's son (Albert K. Fulton, one of the present proprietors of the *American*) was an engineer on Admiral Farragut's flag-ship the *Hartford*, and the *American* published the first, the fullest, and most graphic descriptions of all the great naval engagements fought by that illustrious commander. Mr. Fulton himself accompanied the first "iron-clad" expedition against Fort Sumter, and was on board the United States steamer *Bibb* when the attack was made. Considering that the *American* is published in a city in which for the last fifteen years the preponderating political sentiment has been against it, the wonderful success it has achieved can only be attributed to substantial merits which politics cannot affect.

The first number of *Dunlap's Maryland Gazette or the Baltimore General Advertiser* was issued on Tuesday, May 2d, 1775—printed by John Dunlap once a week, at his printing office in Market street, at 10 shillings per annum. On Tuesday, September 15th, 1778, Mr. Dunlap sold out his interest in the paper to Mr. James Hays, Jr., who changed the name to *The Maryland Gazette and Baltimore General Advertiser.* On the 5th of January, 1779, this paper was discontinued for want of support.

Another paper, called *The Maryland Gazette or the Baltimore General Advertiser*, issued its initial number on Friday, May 16th, 1783—published by John Hays every Friday, in Market street, opposite the dwelling of Mr. Archibald Buchanan—terms, 15 shillings per annum. On the 27th of February, 1787, it was published semi-weekly, Tuesdays and Fridays.

The initial number of *The Baltimore Daily Repository* (the first daily paper published in Baltimore) was issued on Monday, October 24th, 1791, by David Graham, publisher, in Calvert street, between Market street and the court-house. After April 29th, 1793, the paper was published by Messrs. D. Graham, Z. Yundt, and W. Patton. On the 28th of October, 1793, Mr. Graham retired, and the paper was continued under the name of *The Baltimore Daily Intelligencer*, by Messrs. Yundt & Patton, at $4 per annum, or twopence for a single copy. On the 30th of October, 1794, Messrs. Yundt & Patton dissolve partnership, Mr. Patton retiring, the paper being continued under the name of *Federal Intelligencer and Baltimore Daily Gazette*, by Messrs. Yundt & Brown. "Through convenience," the *Federal Intelligencer and Baltimore Daily Gazette* changed its name on the 1st of January, 1796, to the *Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.* Messrs. Yundt and Brown dissolved partnership on the 1st of January, 1807, the paper being continued by John Hewes. In 1812 Mr. Hewes retires from the *Federal Gazette, &c.*, which is continued by Mr. William Gwynn, who purchased his interest. Mr. William Gwynn, after having issued the *Gazette* twenty-one years and six months, sold all his interest on the 21st of July, 1834, to Mr. William Gwynn Jones, who as "editor and proprietor" continued the paper from his office at the corner of St. Paul street and Bank lane. On the 24th of May, 1835, Mr. Jones was detected in robbing the post office [as recorded in 1835], and was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, from which he was pardoned out during the latter part of President Van Buren's administration. After the arrest of Mr. Jones, Mr. William Gwynn assumed control of the *Gazette*, which ceased publication on the 30th of December, 1837.

On the 2d of March, 1795, Mr. John W. Allen issued the first number of the *Fell's Point Telegraph*, at the price of $2.50 per annum; tri-weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Messrs. Clayland, Dobbin & Co., on Monday, March 23d, 1795, issue the first number of *The Baltimore Telegraph*, from their printing office on the northwest corner of Market and Frederick streets. This paper was afterwards continued by Mr. Thomas Dobbin, in the rear of No. 1 Light street, under the name of *The Telegraph and Daily Advertiser.*

The Eagle of Freedom was published by Messrs. Pechin & Wilmer in 1796.

The first regular issue of the *American Patriot* was on Saturday, September 25th, 1802—S. McCrea, printer and publisher, No. 67 South street. In a short time the office was removed to Fell's Point, and the name of the paper changed to the *American Patriot and Fell's Point Advertiser*, S. Kennedy, printer and publisher.

The first number of the *Baltimore Evening Post and Mercantile Daily Advertiser* was issued on Monday evening, March 25th, 1805, by J. Cook & Co., corner of South and Water streets. In a short time Messrs. Cook & Co. sold their interests to Mr. George Bourne and Hezekiah Niles. On the 10th of June, 1811, Mr. Niles sold his interest to Mr. Thomas Wilson, who formerly edited a paper called *The Sun.*

The first number of the *North American and Mercantile Daily Advertiser* was issued in January, 1808, and was published by Jacob Wagner, in an old frame building situated at the time on the northwest corner of Gay and Second streets. On the 3d of October, 1809, it was consolidated with the *Federal Republican*, and was issued on the 4th of October, 1809, as the *Federal Republican and Commercial Advertiser*, by Messrs. Hanson & Wagner. The *Federal Republican* was very violent in its politics as a Federal paper, and on the 22d of June, 1812, the office in which it was printed was entirely destroyed by a mob at night (as per reference to the year 1812). The publishers recommenced the publication in Georgetown, D. C., and forwarded the printed copies by mail to this city. As soon as it was known, the people gathered at the post-office, then at the corner of St. Paul's and Bank lanes (Chas. Barrall, post-master), and demanded the copies for the purpose of destroying them. Soon after this the publishers recommenced the publication in Baltimore in a house on South Charles, near Pratt street. As soon as this was noised abroad, a crowd gathered, and a terrible outbreak ensued, with the result as stated (in 1812). This was the last of the *Federal Republican*, whose violent strictures against President Madison, the war, and the soldiers who went forth to the Canada borders, had caused this terrible riot, which for many years after left a stigma upon the fair name of our city, which bore the sobriquet of "*mob town.*"

On Friday, February 1st, 1802, the first number of *The Republican or Anti-Democrat* was published by Messrs. Prentiss and Cole, No. 14 South Charles street, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. This paper ceased December 30th, 1803.

The first number of the *Mechanics' Gazette and Merchants' Daily Advertiser* was issued in March, 1815, from No. 28 South Gay street, by Thomas Wilson & Co.

Niles' Register, which had a character and circulation in every part of the civilized world: was read in the palaces of kings, in the haunts of commerce, and in the cabin of the pioneer; is referred to as an authority in courts of justice and in legislative assemblies; and at this day constitutes the best and truest foundation extant of the history of our country for the period over which it extends —issued its first number in Baltimore, on Saturday, September 7th, 1811, printed and published weekly by Hezekiah Niles, late editor of the *Baltimore Evening Post*, at $5 per annum. On the 3d of September, 1836, after the lapse of twenty-five years, H. Niles gave up his business to his eldest son William Ogden Niles, who continued to publish the *Register* in an enlarged form and new dress. On the 2d of September, 1837, Mr. Niles removed his printing-office to Washington, D. C., and published the *Register* there, under the name of *Niles' National Register*. Hezekiah Niles, the founder of the *Register*, died at Wilmington, Del., on the 2d of April, 1839, in the 63d year of his age. On the 4th of May, 1839, the office was removed again to Baltimore, and the *Register* was published there until it ceased to exist. On the 19th of October, 1839, Mrs. Sally Ann Niles, who was administratrix of her husband's estate, disposed of the *Register* to Jeremiah Hughes, formerly editor of a paper at Annapolis, who continued to publish the *Register* until the 26th of February, 1848, when it ceased to exist.

In the year 1811 the *Baltimore Whig*, then edited by Baptist Irvine and Samuel Barnes, was the leading Democratic paper in Baltimore. When the Presidential election was about to come off, the *Whig* was induced by the malcontents of the Democratic party to declare for Mr. De Witt Clinton against Mr. Madison, much against the wishes of Mr. Barnes, who soon after sold the paper and retired to Frederick, where he established a Democratic paper in full faith with the party, which is still in existence, the *Political Examiner*. Messrs. Cone and Norvell took charge of the *Whig*, and endeavored to bring it again into the fold of the party to which it originally belonged, but it was too late—the blow it experienced by its desertion at an imminent period of the war was so stunning that it soon had to succumb, and its subscription list and several of the apprentices were united with the *American*. Norvell was an able editor, and was afterwards elected one of the first Congressmen from the State of Michigan, when that State was admitted into the Union. His associate, Mr. Spencer H. Cone, whose sister Norvell married, had been on the theatrical boards before becoming an editor, but after his retirement from the latter position, he took orders in the Baptist Church, and for a great many years, to the day of his death, was the pastor of one of the largest churches in New York of that denomination, and was one of its most eloquent and respected ministers. Mr. Samuel Sands, who is now editor and proprietor of the *American Farmer*, was one of the apprentices in the *Whig* office, and after that paper suspended went to the *American* office, and continued with that paper until about the year 1820 or '21, and was in the office at the time of the attack on Baltimore by the British, and had the honor of being the first man who set in type our national song, the "Star Spangled Banner." After the *Whig* abandoned Mr. Madison, the influential members of the administration party induced Isaac Monroe and Mr. Ebenezer French, then connected with the *Boston Patriot*, to come to Baltimore and establish a new paper in support of Mr. Madison's administration, and hence the origin of the *Baltimore Patriot*, which commenced on the 28th of September, 1812, and continued till after the breaking out of the late war with the South, when it ceased to exist. In 1814 the name was changed to the *Baltimore Patriot and Evening Advertiser*, published by Monroe & French. At certain periods the *Patriot* was published and edited by Messrs. J. Fand, J. N. McJilton, and Messrs. John Wills and William H. Carpenter.

About the year 1821 Mr. Samuel Sands published the *Saturday Herald*, which had been started by Richard Matchett and edited by Paul Allen. It was a weekly literary paper, and Mr. Allen used it during the remarkable contest in our courts and in the Presbyterian Church, in defence of Rev. John M. Duncan. After Mr. Allen's death, the *Herald* was discontinued, and Mr. Sands commenced the publication of a paper with Dr. Patrick Maccauley as editor, intended to be of a similar character to the *Albion* published in New York, with this exception that the latter was devoted to British interests, whilst Mr. Sands' was to be of American. This paper had but a short existence. About the time it was published the great contest for the presidency commenced between J. Q. Adams and Jackson, and the friends of the former established the *Marylander* to support him for re-election. The first number was issued on Wednesday, December 3d, 1827, and continued every Wednesday and Saturday—Edward P. Roberts, publisher, Edward C. Pinckney, editor, and Samuel Sands, printer. Mr. Pinckney was the son of Hon. William Pinckney, the celebrated lawyer and statesman, and was an elegant poet, some of his lyrics being among the choicest in the language. When the election was over, and Mr. Adams was defeated, the paper was discontinued; but Mr. Sands purchased the interest of Mr. Frank Davidge in the *Commercial Chronicle*, which had been in existence since April, 1819, being first started by Schaeffer and Maund, afterwards by Thomas Maund, William Pechin, and then by Gen. S. C. Leakin and Mr. Davidge. At this time it was a neutral paper, devoted to commercial matters. The *Marylander's* subscription list was united to that of the *Chronicle*, and it was afterwards published by Leakin and Sands under the title of the *Commercial Chronicle and Daily Marylander*, as a political journal, and the organ of the Whig party. For several years it was thus published, when Mr. S. Barnes, from Frederick, bought out the interest of the junior partner. Mr. Nelson Poe afterward published it, but it finally shared the fate of many of its predecessors in this city, and ceased to exist.

About the year 1818, John S. Skinner, Esq., published a periodical political in its character, called the *Censor*. About a year afterwards the paper was discontinued, and the first number of the first agricultural journal ever published in this, and perhaps any other country (the *American Farmer*), was sent forth, without a single *bona fide* subscriber to it in advance. The paper took with the public for whose interests it was commenced, and in a few days had obtained a large subscription list; it was published weekly, in quarto form, at $5.00 per annum. Mr. Skinner after a few years sold a half interest in the paper to Mr. J. Hitchcock at a large price, and not a very long time thereafter Mr. Hitchcock purchased the other half. Mr. Hitchcock published the *Farmer* but a short time after he had control of it, and it was discontinued for about a year. He shortly after this commenced the issue of a new journal of a similar character under the name of *The Farmer and Gardener*, but before the end of the year sold out to Mr. Moore, of the firm of Lindan and Moore. He published it for a while, and then sold out to Mr. E. P. Roberts, who had been editor. Mr. Roberts subsequently sold his interest to Mr. Samuel Sands, who commenced its publication with Mr. John S. Skinner, the original founder, as the editor. From this time to the end of Mr. Sands' connection with it, the paper flourished, and again obtained a high position among the agriculturists of the land. Mr. Skinner having received the appointment of Assistant Postmaster General, he removed to Washington, and ceased his connection with the *Farmer*. Mr. E. P. Roberts again assumed the editorship, and continued to the end of his life; Mr. Sands being proprietor and publisher nearly all the time. An interest, however, in the meantime was sold in the paper to Mr. N. B. Worthington, and about three years afterwards Mr. Sands sold him the other half and retired therefrom. Mr. Sands, the ensuing year, commenced a new paper called the *Rural Register*, which was published four years, but the civil war in the South, where the most of his support was obtained, interfered with it to such an extent that after the second year of the war the *Rural Register* ceased to exist. The *Farmer* had stopped in about six months after the war commenced. When the war was over, the proprietors of the *Farmer*, Messrs. Worthington and Lewis, resumed publication, but in a few years it was permitted to go out of existence after having changed hands once or twice since its renewal. After remaining suspended for fifteen or eighteen months, the old publisher, Mr. Sands, in connection with his son, recommenced its publication on the 1st of January, 1872, under the name of the *American Farmer and Rural Register*, and it has in less than two years attained again to the high character it formerly enjoyed under Mr. Skinner and its other proprietor, Mr. Sands, and is now about entering on its third year, under its present proprietors, editors and publishers, under the most auspicious circumstances.

In September, 1829, Mr. John S. Skinner commenced to publish the *American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine.* In August, 1835, he disposed of his interest, and Mr. Gideon B. Smith became editor; shortly afterwards it was published in New York.

The first one-cent paper published in Baltimore was the *Baltimore Daily Transcript;* the first number was issued in the afternoon of Thursday, the 10th of March, 1836—Messrs. S. P. Kenny and A. G. Tenney, editors and proprietors.

Messrs. Cloud & Wilman, in February, 1832, issued the first number of the *Saturday Visitor*, which was afterwards sold to Dr. Snodgrass. Messrs. Charles F. and R. M. Cloud, in 1840, issued the first number of the *Argus;* in 1841 they purchased the *Republican*, and consolidating the two papers, gave it the name of the *Republican and Argus.*

The Metropolitan, a monthly magazine devoted to the Roman Catholic religion, education, literature and general information, was founded in February, 1853—Mr. John Murphy & Co., publishers.

The first number of *The United States Catholic Magazine and Monthly Review* was issued in January, 1841, Mr. John Murphy, printer and publisher, edited by Rev. Charles J. White. The Very Rev. M. J. Spalding, D. D., for three years was assistant editor. In December, 1848, the last number was issued.

The first number of the *Companion and Weekly Miscellany* was issued, November 3d, 1804, by Edward Easy, Esq.—Messrs. Cole & Hewes, printers and publishers.

The *Red Book* was published anonymously, October 23, 1819, by Messrs. John P. Kennedy, Peter Cruse, and Josiah Pennington. It was a spirited publication, much esteemed at the time, and is now very rare.

The first number of the *Spirit of Democracy* was published by Mr. R. M. Cloud, on the 1st of August, 1840. Issued tri-weekly—Mr. T. L. Murphy, editor.

The Itinerant or Wesleyan Methodist Visitor was first published on Wednesday, November 12th, 1828. Issued every two weeks—Melville B. Cox, editor.

The Enterprise was first published in 1847 by W. Taylor and

N. Sardo. This paper republished the Baltimore letters, taken from a newspaper published in New York in 1847, by Wm. Chase Barney, called *The Aristocratic Monitor*, which created much excitement. These letters were on "Mushroom Hill" and its environs, of "My Lady Fashionable," "The Prince of Morocco," "My Lords of the Yard Stick and other distinguished Aristocrats" in Baltimore. A writer speaking of this paper says: "I find the Monitor, 'The Aristocratic Monitor,' is everywhere. If I go into a fashionable drawing-room, there is the Monitor; if I go into bank to have a check cashed, there is the Monitor; if I go into a store, there lies the Monitor; the people go through the streets reading—what? Why, 'The Aristocratic Monitor.'" It was however a scurrilous publication, and was ere long discontinued.

In 1836 Messrs. Cloud & Pouder published the *Daily Intelligencer*.

There have been numerous papers and magazines of every shape and character issued in this city, some of which were successful for a time, many unprofitable, and a few, by dint of capital, perseverance, and success in meeting popular demands, have become permanently established. Among the new daily and weekly newspapers and magazines started in Baltimore, and long since disappeared, we find the following:

In August, 1804, *The Porcupine* was established. In November, 1831, Mrs. Mary Barney issued the first number of her political and literary monthly, called the *National Magazine or Lady's Companion*. In 1834, Messrs. J. F. Weishampel, Sr., and T. J. Beach published *The Experiment*. In 1827, *The Emerald* was established, which was afterwards merged in the *Minerva*. Then there was the *Portico*, a weekly published by a bookseller, Mr. Edward J. Coale, an amiable and popular gentleman; many able pens contributed to this work, among them those of Edward C. Pinckney, the poet, and Francis S. Key, the author of the "Star-Spangled Banner." The first Sunday paper published in Baltimore was called the *Enterprise*, by Wm. Taylor, in January, 1848. About this time the *Wreath*, another weekly, was commenced. In 1829, there were published the *Mutual Rights and Christian Intelligencer*, the *Itinerant Weekly*, and the *Saturday Evening Post*. Then we had the *Jefferson Reformer*, the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, the *Republican*, the *Huntress*, the *Amethyst*, the *Athenaeum*, the *Young Men's Paper*, the *American Museum*, the *Dispatch*, the *Baltimore Times*, the *Saturday Herald*, the *Freeman's Banner*, the *American Whig*, the *Temperance Herald*, the *Odd Fellows' Magazine*, the *Log Cabin*; in 1848, the *Buena Vista*; in 1846, the *Western Continent*, Park Benjamin and Carpenter & Thompson, editors and publishers; the *Monument*, a weekly journal, edited by J. N. McJilton and D. Creamer, first number October 8th, 1836; the *Baltimore Literary and Religious Magazine*, Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge and Rev. Andrew B. Cross, ministers of the Presbyterian Church, editors, &c.; the *Family Magazine*, published in 1836, by T. A. Richards & Brother; the *People's Friend*, first number May 25th, 1816; the *Columbian Democrat;* the *Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph*, by Paul Allen & Co.; the *Baltimore Intelligencer*, which ceased January 5th, 1835; the *Wanderer*, by R. J. Matchett; the *Merchant*, in 1801, by General Duff Green; the *Kaleidoscope*, the *Baltimore Visitor*, the *Literary Visitor*, by Edward J. Cole; the *Maryland Colonization Journal*, the *Baltimore Iris;* in 1839, the *Penny Magazine*, the *Journal of the American Silk Society*, Gideon B. Smith, editor; the *Baltimore Literary Monument*, the *Baltimore Post*, ceased Wednesday, April 22d, 1840; the *Athenaeum and Visitor;* the *Chronicle's* subscription list was transferred to the *American* January 1st, 1839. In 1840, we have the *Daily Evening Gazette*, a Whig penny sheet, first number issued in August, Wm. Ogden Niles, Esq., editor; in January, 1841, *Juvenile Mirror*, by Geo. H. Hickman; the *Independent Press*, a tri-weekly, first number issued in April; in August, the *Clayite*, an evening penny paper; the *Baltimore Counterfeit Detector*, by H. Wigman; in November, the *Christian Family Magazine*, Rev. Dr. Newell, editor; in November, the *Baltimore Privateer*, the *Baltimore Phœnix and Budget*, published by Messrs. Snodgrass, Sherwood & Co. In July, 1842, we have the *Baltimore Whig*, by Mesrs. Sperry, Gallup and Rogers; in 1844, the *American Whig*, heretofore published weekly, was changed in July to a penny daily paper, Samuel Sands, editor; the *Democratic Sentinel*, first number issued the 6th of April, 1844; in January, 1846, the first number of *The Flag of our Union* was issued by Mr. W. Bennet, publisher; *The Bankers' Magazine and State Financial Register*, published and edited by J. Smith Homands, Esq.; the *Temperance Herald;* in June, the *Baltimore Daily News;* in January, 1849, Mr. N. Sardo published a paper called the *Paul Pry;* in January, Mr. H. M. Garland published *The Young America;* in May, by Mr. James Young, the *Temperance Banner;* on the first of October, by H. M. Garland, the *Parlor Gazette and Ladies' Advertiser;* on the 30th of October, by Messrs. Martin & Co., *The Daily City Item;* by Mr. John S. Skinner, *The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil;* the *Baltimore Bank Note Reporter;* in November, Mr. Beale H. Richardson purchased the interest of Mr. Charles F. Cloud in the *Republican and Daily Argus.*

In January, 1850, Messrs. W. C. Peters & Co., publishers, issue the first number of the monthly, *Baltimore Olio and American Musical Gazette.* In December the *Monumental Fountain*, a temperance paper, by the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, suspended.

On the 16th of September, 1851, *The Flag of Liberty*, a weekly Whig paper, was commenced. On the 25th of September the first number of *The Daily Morning News*, a Whig paper, by Messrs. Peake, Walker & Co., was issued; it ceased May 10th, 1852.

In 1852 *The Evening Porcupine* was published by an association of journeymen printers. It was afterwards changed to a morning Democrat paper, and the name changed to the *Daily Advertiser.* In the same year was commenced *The American Whig Review.* The first number of *The Daily Times*, by Messrs. F. K. Lipp & Co., was issued on Monday, April 26th. *The Parthenian, or Young Ladies' Magazine*, was conducted the same year by the pupils of the Baltimore Female College. *The Old Defender*, a weekly Whig paper, was first issued Saturday, August 21st, Mills, Troxall & Co., publishers.

Messrs. Hoffman & Co., on Sunday morning, February 6th, 1853, issued the first number of the *Sunday Morning Atlas.* In the same year the *Daily Republic* is issued, also *American Daily Times*, *Daily Globe*, *Literary Bulletin*, and the *Monumental Literary Gazette*, in December, by Messrs. Finley, Johnson & Co.

In January, 1854, Messrs. Charles F. and R. M. Cloud issued the first number of the *Sunday Dispatch*, which they sold in November to Messrs. William H. Gobright and J. Cloud Norris. In the same year *The True Union* was published, also *The True American.*

In February, 1855, the first number of *The Presbyterial Critic and Monthly Review* was issued; also in the same year *The Baltimore Flag*, and *The American Democrat*, September 10th.

In April, 1856, the first number of *The Bible Times* was issued; also in the same year *The Evangelical Lutheran* and *The Elevator.*

On the 17th of April, 1857, the first number of *The City Agent* was issued, and in the same year the *Baltimore Stethescope*, *The Traveller;* and on the 15th of August *Our Opinion* was published by John T. Ford, and edited by Clifton W. Tayleure, who was at this time connected with the Museum and theatre in the capacity of dramatist. The *Baltimore Illustrated Times and Local Gazette*, by Messrs J. C. Gobright and J. W. Torsch, was published the same year.

The first number of the *Baltimore Christian Advocate* appeared in May, 1858.

In 1859 the first number of the *Real Estate Register* was issued by Mr. Samuel Sands. In the same year there also appeared the *Weekly Bulletin*, the *Weekly Freeman*, and *Our Newspaper.* On the 2d of April the first number of the *Evening Star* was issued; in the same year *The Lily of the Valley*, and *The American Nautical Gazette.*

In May, 1864, Messrs. Simpson K. Donavin and Charles W. Kimberly published the first number of the *Baltimore Advertiser.*

The first number of *The Monitor* was issued on Friday, June 2d, 1857. Published by Joseph Robinson weekly, and edited by Hugh Davey Evans.

On the 29th of February, 1836, Messrs. William M. Swain, Arunah S. Abell, and Azariah H. Simmons, then in the city of New York, entered into partnership as equal partners, both in law and equity, under the firm of Swain, Abell & Simmons, for the purpose of publishing, and in the publication of a daily penny paper, (neutral in politics,) to be entitled "The *Times*, in the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania." Such was the beginning of the memorable association of Swain, Abell & Simmons, which lasted for nearly a quarter of a century, until dissolved by death, and which resulted in the establishment of two of the most successful, widely circulated and influential journals in the United States, published in two of its largest cities, the *Public Ledger* in Philadelphia, and *The Sun* in Baltimore. On Friday, March 25th, 1836, within less than a month after the partnership had been formed, the first number of the *Public Ledger* made its appearance, "price one cent, or six cents a week." It was at first coldly received, and two of the parties became so much discouraged as to propose a discontinuance of publication. Mr. Abell, however, urged so strenuously the policy of holding on, at least until their funds were exhausted, that the confidence felt by his copartners in the soundness of his judgment led them to defer to his wishes, and they did "hold on," with what splendid results need not now be told. The business of the paper having been established upon a sound and paying basis, and having no further misgivings about the future success of the *Ledger*, it occurred to Mr. Abell, in the spring of the following year, to visit Baltimore for the purpose of determining the feasibility of establishing a penny paper in that city. A suggestion from him to that effect meeting with the hearty approval of his partners, Mr. Abell, in April, 1837, visited the Monumental City for the first time. There were then published in Baltimore a number of respectable and well-conducted journals, but not a single penny paper. They were all "six pennies." To the editors of these journals Mr. Abell brought letters of introduction, and he then formed the acquaintance, among others, of Messrs. Dobbin, Murphy & Bose of the *American*, Mr. Gwynn of the *Federal Gazette*, Mr. Harker of the *Republican*, Mr. Poe of the *Chronicle*, Mr. Monroe of the *Patriot*, and Messrs. Streeter & Skinner of the *Transcript*. It cannot be said, however, that any of these gentlemen with whom Mr. Abell conferred in regard to his plans, held out much encouragement as to the success of a new paper. In fact the times seemed singularly inauspicious for any enterprise of the kind. The year 1837 was one of unprecedented disaster and gloom in all commercial and business circles, and all classes shared the general depression. Mr. Abell, however, felt persuaded that a penny paper would make its way where other enterprises might fail. He returned to Philadelphia impressed with this idea, and obtained the approval of his partners to hazard the experiment, upon condition that he should assume the immediate responsibility and personal control. This, although he had just passed through a similar trial of patience and faith incident to the first establishment of the *Ledger*, he consented to do. With the same rapidity that had characterised their proceedings in regard to that paper, when once their minds were made up, type and materials were ordered, one of the best single cylinder presses of that day worked by hand was purchased from the Messrs. Hoe, an office taken at No. 21 Light street, and on the 17th of May, 1837, the first copy of *The Sun* was left at the door of nearly every house in Baltimore. *The Sun* was well received. In less than three months it had a larger circulation than the *Ledger* had attained at the end of nine months. Within a year it circulated more than twice as many copies as the oldest established journal in Baltimore. It is believed that its success was more immediate and more rapid than has attended the advent of any similar enterprise in the United States. It was soon discovered that the original quarters in Light street were entirely too contracted for the growing business of the paper. Mr. Abell accordingly purchased the property at the southeast corner of Baltimore and Gay streets, long familiarly known as the "Old Sun Building," made such alterations as were necessary to adapt it to its new use, and in 1839 removed the whole establishment to that location. Soon, however, the same want of increased accommodation to meet the requirements of an increasing business, was again felt, and it was deemed desirable, that before making another change, a site should be purchased and a building erected which should be expressly designed for the purpose of the paper, and at the same time be an ornament to the city which had so generously fostered and rewarded the enterprise of the proprietors of *The Sun*. To Mr. Abell was confided the task of selecting such a site. After mature consideration, the lot at the corner of Baltimore and South streets, in the very business heart of the city, was determined upon, and Mr. Abell effected the purchase of this valuable property, then occupied by six old brick buildings, four on Baltimore and two on South street, for a fraction less than $50,000. It happened that just about this time Mr. James Bogardus, of New York city, a man of undoubted genius as well as mechanical skill, was seeking for an opportunity to test in practice his invention for the construction of iron buildings. His proposal had been but coldly received in New York, and he was almost in despair of finding a man intelligent enough to comprehend his plans, and liberal enough to aid him in their realization, when fortunately he submitted his views to the proprietors of *The Sun*. They gave to the plans of Mr. Bogardus the most serious and careful consideration, and were soon convinced of their entire feasibility. Mr. Abell accordingly determined that the new building should be of iron, and erected according to the plan of Messrs. Bogardus & Hoppin, of New York, who were the contractors for the work, and whose inventive genius, enterprise and perseverance gave the first cast-iron edifice to the world. The architect whose taste conceived and executed the original design, was Mr. Hatfield, of New York. The carpenter work and general superintendence of the building were confided to Messrs. H. R. & J. Reynolds. The iron work was done by Messrs. Adam Denmead & Brother and Mr. Benjamin S. Benson, of this city. When *The Sun* was first started, and for some time afterwards, Mr. Abell had the personal assistance of Mr. Simmons, who at that time resided in Baltimore. Subsequently Mr. Simmons returned to Philadelphia, leaving *The Sun* in sole charge of Mr. Abell, the two other partners devoting their attention to the *Ledger*. This arrangement continued until the death of Mr. Simmons, which occurred December 9th, 1855, and which dissolved the original copartnership of Swain, Abell & Simmons. The two surviving partners immediately formed a new association, under the style of Swain & Abell, and continued as before the publication of their two papers, and the business of the printing offices connected with them. Although equally interested in each paper, it naturally happened that as Mr. Swain lived in Philadelphia, and Mr. Abell in Baltimore, the management of the *Ledger* and its concerns fell to the charge of the former, and that of *The Sun* continued in the hands of the latter, an arrangement which was found productive of entire harmony, and which removed all occasion for interference or collision. Gradually, however, Mr. Swain's health began to decline, until he was unable to give to the *Ledger* his active personal supervision. The war too broke out, and Mr. Abell's duties in Baltimore became exceedingly difficult and onerous. His own position and that of *The Sun* were not free from danger, when public journals were suppressed and their editors incarcerated at the mere will of a military commander; and to add to his other perplexities, his partner in Philadelphia took the extreme Northern view in the conflict between the sections. Under these circumstances, Mr. Abell notified Mr. Swain of his willingness to dispose of his interest in the *Ledger*, and finally, after considerable negotiations and many delays, on the 3d of December, 1864, the *Ledger* was sold to Mr. George W. Childs, the publisher, and the Messrs. Drexel & Co., bankers, of Philadelphia. After the sale of the *Ledger*, *The Sun* was conducted by Mr. Abell alone, as agreed upon between his partner and himself, until February 16th, 1868, when Mr. Swain departed this life in the sixtieth year of his age. Since the death of Mr. Swain, Mr. Abell has sold his interest in the *Ledger* Building and other real estate in the city of Philadelphia, which he held in common with his late partner, to Mrs. Swain and her two sons, and they in turn have sold to Mr. Abell all their interest in the Sun Iron Building and other real and personal estate in the city of Baltimore, thus completely severing the interests which were formerly joint. In 1852 the founders and proprietors commenced using two Hoe type revolving cylinder presses, each rated at 10,000 copies per hour, and which were the first type-revolving presses successfully used in the world. Their use has since spread throughout the world and into all great printing offices of this country and Europe. Prior to the introduction of the magnetic telegraph, in a spirit of sagacious enterprise Mr. Abell organized, in connection with Mr. Craig, afterwards agent of the Associated Press of New York, a carrier pigeon express for the transmission of news between the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The pigeons for this service, about four or five hundred in number, were kept in a house on Hampstead Hill, near the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, and were carefully trained. Foreign steamer news was frequently obtained in this way, and on more than one occasion a synopsis of the President's message was brought by the pigeons to Baltimore immediately after the delivery to Congress, and published in extras to the great surprise of the public. This was the first pigeon express organized in this country, and was regularly continued until superseded by the telegraph. The first (President's) message of any considerable length which was ever transmitted by the electric telegraph, at once demonstrating and illustrating the success and the utility of Morse's great invention, was sent across the wires, then newly laid from Washington to Baltimore, addressed to *The Baltimore Sun*, and published in an extra *Sun*. It may be stated that Mr. Abell was the first to introduce into Baltimore the "carrier system" for the distribution of newspapers, which has since been found so convenient both to publishers and subscribers, as well as remunerative to the carriers themselves, who own their own routes and make their own collections, that it has been adopted by all the papers of the city. There are few subjects, too, of vital concern to the community in which *The Sun* has not led the way, and it may now be said to have acquired an individual character of its own; it has traditions from which it never departs, grooves which it rarely leaves, a certain tone by which it is almost invariably distinguished. Here it may be remarked, and it is an illustration of what has just been said, that many of the persons employed about *The Sun* office have been there for years. For a long period the chief editor was the late Thomas J. Beach, a writer of much force. Mr. John T. Crow, who was an associate with Mr. Beach, and who formerly edited and published a paper in Georgetown, D. C., where his youth was spent, is editor-in-chief, and the editorials are distinguished for clearness and directness. He is evidently a close observer and thinker, and does not permit the superficial treatment of any subject of moment. *The Sun* continues to increase in business and prosperity, and Mr. Abell has brought to his aid in its conduct latterly Mr. George W. Abell and one or two others of his sons, who, having the advantage of his teachings and example and association with others long connected with the conduct of the journal, it may be confidently assumed that the paper will be kept in the judicious path it has always pursued so advantageously to the community.

The first number of the *Baltimore Clipper* was issued on Saturday morning, September 7th, 1839, from No. 10 North Gay street, John H. Hewitt & Co., editors and proprietors. Tuesday, May 19th, 1840, Mr. Hewitt retired from the paper, having disposed of his interest to Messrs. Bull & Tuttle. On the 10th of June, 1840, the *Clipper* announced that "the daily circulation is five times greater than that of any other daily paper of Baltimore." On Saturday, June 27th, 1840, the *Clipper* issued their first weekly number, called the *Ocean*. On Monday, Nov. 11th, 1844, the name was changed from the *Baltimore Clipper* to that of the *American Republican*. On Friday, January 1st, 1847, the paper resumed its former name of the *Baltimore Clipper*. Mr. Tuttle died Friday, June 17th, 1864, and on Monday, July 11th, 1864, Mr. Edmund Bull, surviving partner of Messrs. Bull & Tuttle, disposed of the *Baltimore Clipper* to Mr. William Wales, who continued it until it ceased, Saturday, September 30th, 1865.

Mr. Wales having entered into partnership with Mr. Wm. R. Coale, issued on the following Monday, October 2d, the first number of the *Baltimore Daily Commercial*. In 1867, the *Daily Commercial* was changed to an afternoon paper by the original proprietors, until 1869, when Mr. Wales withdrew, returning to Minneapolis. The title was changed to *Evening Bulletin*, and on Sunday a *Sunday Bulletin* was issued. In 1870, the paper was purchased by Dr. William H. Cole, a talented gentleman, formerly connected with some of the leading papers of the country, and who had been connected since 1867 with the *Commercial* and the *Bulletin*, and who is now connected with the *Baltimore Gazette;* and he, in company with Colonel E. M. Yerger, of Mississippi, started the *Evening Journal*, under the firm name of E. M. Yerger & Co. In 1871, Dr. Cole withdrew from the firm, and the paper was continued until July, 1871, by Col. Yerger, who discontinued it.

At the time of the purchase by Dr. Cole of the *Bulletin*, Mr. W. R. Coale, its formerproprietor, together with Mr. W. M. Laffan, a gentleman of marked literary attainments, who was assistant editor, made the *Sunday Bulletin* a separate establishment. The first number had been issued August 14th, 1870, on Sunday morning, and attained from the first a large circulation. The name was changed on the 11th of May, 1871, to *Baltimore Bulletin*, its present title, Mr. Laffan being opposed to the word Sunday in the title, it being in nowise a Sunday paper. At the same time it took up Real Estate, and gave it close attention, besides publishing a record of all transactions in the city and county. On the 3d of September, 1873, Mr. Coale retired from the firm, and his interest was purchased by Mr. Laffan and Mr. Samuel S. Early, the latter a gentleman well known in business circles, who had come to Baltimore from Terre Haute, Indiana, to settle with his family. Mr. Early's wealth and position, and the healthier management that was immediately apparent in the conduct of the paper, gave new life to it, and it became exceedingly prosperous and valuable. It is independent in politics, expresses radical opinions without regard to persons or prejudices, and is a strong advocate of local and general progress. With the exception of real estate, it is mainly devoted to literature. Among its numerous contributors may be mentioned S. Teackle Wallis, Dr. Wm. Hand Browne, Edward Spencer, Professor Gildersleeve, Mrs. Bellonoy, Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, Dr. J. Williamson Palmer, Dr. George Reuling, Dr. Edward Warren, Miss Mary Laffan, of London, England, Miss Margaret Fitz Gibbord, and others.

The proprietors, Messrs. E. V. Hermange & Co., of *The Evening News*, a merry, pungent, spicy and sprightly evening paper, issued their initial number on the 4th of November, 1872. The *News*, from the first, has been a success; every day there are three editions published, and frequently four and five, when important events occur to justify it. Mr. Hermange, before engaging in the newspaper business on his own account, was connected with the Baltimore *Sun* for sixteen years as clerk, night editor, and latterly manager and general superintendent of *The Sun* book and job printing office, one of the largest in the country. The fact of Mr. Hermange being with his first and only employer for so many years,—the knowledge he necessarily acquired whilst serving him during that time, induced a few gentlemen who knew well his character and abilities, to furnish the additional capital that he required to establish a successful evening newspaper, and it is they who compose the company of E. V. H. & Co. The *News* is independent on all subjects, and its editorials are noted for their sprightliness and vim. On the 9th day of February, 1874, Mr. James R. Brewer, a gentleman of fine scholastic attainments, and in every way fitted for a live journalist, purchased a half interest in the *Evening News* and assumed control of its editorial department.

The first number of *The Sunday Telegram* was issued on Sunday, the 16th of October, 1862, by Messrs. J. Cloud Norris and William R. Coale as publishers and proprietors. After publishing the *Telegram* about three months, Mr. Norris purchased the interest of Mr. Coale, and has continued sole owner and proprietor from that time to the present. Mr. Norris was formerly connected with Mr. Charles F. Cloud and William H. Gobright in the publication of a paper called the *Sunday Dispatch*, and latterly the *Weekly Dispatch*. The *Sunday Telegram* is the first successful weekly published in Baltimore, and has the largest circulation. The paper was formerly edited by Mr. William H. Gobright, but for the last eight years Mr. James R. Brewer ably fills that responsible position. While the progress of *The Sunday Telegram* has been steady and its success uniform, it must not be inferred that that progress has been unattended with difficulties, or that that success has not been achieved over obstacles. In the firm and conscientious discharge of his duties as a public journalist, the proprietor of the *Telegram* has frequently incurred, during the dark hours of the last war, the hostility of the violent and lawless elements of society which it was his business to rebuke. He has been threatened with mob violence, but the paper never swerved from its course in consequence of such threats. After the war ceased the *Telegram* advocated the principles of the Democratic party, from which it has never departed.

The Southern Magazine, a monthly periodical, was founded in January, 1868; its proprietors, Messrs. Turnbull and Murdoch, having purchased the *Richmond Eclectic*, published by Drs. Hoge and Brown, in Richmond, Virginia. They gave the new journal the title of *The New Eclectic;* and as at that time it was impossible to secure a sufficient number of original contributors, its contents were almost entirely composed of selections or translations from the leading English, French and German journals. It is worth while mentioning that at the commencement of their enterprise the publishers wrote to each of these foreign papers—although the absence of international copyright made the obligation only one of courtesy—requesting permission to use their materials, which was very obligingly granted. In March, 1869, an arrangement was made with Gen. D. H. Hill, publisher of *The Land we Love*, a monthly magazine, issued at Charlotte, N. C., by which that journal was combined with the *New Eclectic*. At the close of 1870 Mr. Turnbull retired, and the magazine became the property of Mr. Murdoch, Mr. Wm. Hand Browne, a highly educated and talented gentleman (who had for some time ably filled the editorial chair), and Mr. W. S. Hill, formerly its general agent. By this time the magazine had drawn around it a sufficient staff of contributors to assume the rank of an original journal, so the title was changed to that of *The Southern Magazine*. In 1873 the house of Turnbull Brothers became the publishers, Mr. Wm. Hand Browne remaining the editor. *The Southern Magazine* is the only first-class literary monthly published south of Philadelphia. As its title denotes, it is devoted to the interests and development of the South, and the organ of the higher thought and culture of the Southern people, most of whose leading thinkers, poets and scholars are numbered among its contributors. For its efforts to promote the well-being and intellectual advance of the South, and to do justice to her history, the *Magazine* was recently complimented by a public vote of thanks of the Southern Historical Society, and a resolution that it be adopted as the official organ of that body.

Lyford's Baltimore Price Current, published weekly by Wm. G. Lyford, editor and proprietor, commenced Saturday, March 3d, 1838, printed by Bull & Tuttle, northwest corner of Baltimore and Gay streets. Mr. Lyford continued his publication until January 5th, 1850.

On the 29th of June, 1850, the *Baltimore Price Current and Weekly Journal of Commerce* made its first appearance, published and edited by George U. Porter and Thomas W. Tobin, and printed by James Young. In the early part of the war Mr. Tobin died, and the *Price Current* has ever since been published by George U. Porter. In July, 1862, Mr. Porter was arrested whilst at work in his private office, and hurried off to Fort McHenry, for no alleged cause, denied an examination, and prevented from engaging an attorney — Gen. Morris, who was in command at the time, calling particular attention to a printed order forbidding prisoners from engaging counsel to defend them. After being confined for fifteen days, he was taken to Fort Lafayette, in New York harbor, and there detained for three months longer. There was no interruption in the regular issue of the *Price Current*, nor has there been since the date of its first issue. Mr. Porter has been connected with the Merchants' Exchange since the 14th of August, 1841, and for the last twenty years has been the commercial reporter for the daily and weekly *Sun*, and for about five years also filled the same position with the Baltimore *Gazette;* retiring from the latter when it passed from the hands of Mr. W. W. Glenn.

The *German Correspondent* was founded February 1st, 1841, by Mr. Frederick Raine, its present proprietor. The place of publication was then at the northeast corner of Baltimore and Holliday streets, in a building since demolished for the purpose of widening the latter street. The establishment was moved in 1842 to Second street, opposite the Post-Office, thence to No. 75 Baltimore street, below Tripolet's Alley (now Post-Office Avenue), thence to Baltimore street opposite the Museum, thence to Gay street opposite Christ Church, afterwards the "Old Sun Building," corner of Baltimore and Gay streets, until lastly (1869) it found a permanent resting-place in the magnificent marble building, corner of Baltimore street and Post-Office Avenue, erected at a cost of more than $200,000, by Mr. F. Raine for the purposes of his paper. From 1841 to 1842 the paper was published as a weekly, of rather small dimensions, the original list of subscribers embracing only some 80 names. It is also a remarkable fact that Mr. Raine at that time composed, set-up the type, printed and carried the paper, which to-day as a German public journal has no superior in the country. In 1843 Mr. Raine ventured first upon a bi-weekly, then upon a tri-weekly, and in 1844 upon a daily publication. Not meeting the support he expected, the tri-weekly was resumed, until 1848, when the daily became a fixed fact, and has as such remained until the present date, being at present the largest two-penny paper published in the State of Maryland. The German population, comparatively small in 1841, has increased since to 60 or 70,000, and the *Correspondent* has been closely identified with the progress of that class of our citizens and their development as manufacturers, merchants, mechanics, agriculturists, &c. In its early struggles to maintain itself, the *Correspondent* and its industrious, energetic and enterprising founder, showed the same pluck and perseverance that characterize those of his competitors who from 1841 until to-day have devoted themselves to journalistic enterprises in our city. Sagacity and enterprise are exhibited in its management, and the editorial columns are marked by ability and sound sense. Mr. E. F. Leyh, a talented gentleman and a writer of some renown, fills the editorial chair.

The first number of *The Catholic Mirror*, a first-class weekly religious paper, was issued on the 5th of January, 1850, Rev. C. J. White, D. D., editor. Present proprietors, Messrs. Kelly, Piet & Company.

The Baltimore Wecker, a daily paper published in the German language, was founded by Charles Henry Schnauffer in the fall of 1851. Its founder was before that time one of the editors of the *Journal* in the city of Mannheim, Baden (Germany), but by taking part in the German revolution of 1848–49, was compelled to leave his country. In September, 1854, C. H. Schnauffer, the original founder, and a very popular German, died, when his widow, a talented lady, continued the publication without interruption. In 1856, the *Wecker* was the only paper in Maryland which advocated the principles of the Republican party. Shortly after the presidential election in 1856, the office was attacked at night by a crowd of lawless politicians, but were prevented by the police from doing serious harm. About this time the *Wecker* came into the hands of Mr. Wm. Schnauffer, who added a weekly edition to the paper, which soon commanded a large circulation in the counties. The paper continued on its course until the ever-memorable 19th of April, 1861, when, soon after the attack by the mob on the military, the office of the *Wecker* (then on Frederick street) was visited by the same, and completely wrecked, and the building seriously injured. The paper was suspended, and the publisher, Mr. Wm. Schnauffer, and the editors, whose lives were threatened, were compelled to quit the city, leaving the establishment at the mercy of the infuriated people. As soon as Gen. Butler took possession of the city by the armed military, Mr. Schnauffer returned and resumed the publication of his paper. The *Wecker* continued throughout the war a firm supporter of the Union cause. In 1865, Gen. F. Sigel entered into partnership with Mr. Schnauffer, which continued for two years, when the former gentleman went to New York. Mr. Rapp becoming his successor. In the spring of 1873, Mr. Wm. Schnauffer, after nineteen years' service in the establishment, retired, leaving the paper in a flourishing condition in the hands of Blumenthal & Co., who are continuing it on the same progressive principles inspired by its founder.

The South, a very able afternoon paper, "devoted to the South, Southern Rights and Secession," issued the first number on Monday, April 22d, 1861 — Thomas W. Hall, Jr., Editor. From the first it became exceedingly popular, and was eagerly sought after by all classes of our citizens. The *South* flourished until Friday, September 13th, 1861, when the printer announced in the afternoon edition on a half sheet, under a flaming head of the "Freedom of the Press," that the "usual hour for the arrival of the editor, Thomas W. Hall, Jr., Esq., having passed this morning, an effort was made to gain admittance to his editorial room. This was easily accomplished, for on trying the door, it was found that the lock had been forced, and that all his papers and documents of value had been abstracted. The locks of Mr. Hall's desk and private drawers had been picked with an expertness that would do no discredit to the most accomplished convict, and all the letters and scraps of papers contained in them carried off, as were also the full files of the *Exchange* and *South*, the files of the *American*, *Clipper* and *Sun* being left. Whilst looking on with wonder and amazement, the astounding intelligence was brought in that Thomas W. Hall, Jr., Esq., had been arrested * * * * * and it is only reasonable to suppose that he is now an inmate of the American Bastile, formerly known as Fort McHenry. As all communication between the editor and the printer of the *South* is forcibly cut off, the latter is constrained to announce to its numerous readers that its publication, for the present, must necessarily cease with the current number." This was certainly, for the times, bold language of the printer. On Thursday, the 19th of September, *The South*, after a suspension of six days, was continued by Messrs. John M. Mills & Co., on a half sheet. On Thursday, the 13th of February, 1862, the paper was issued on a full sheet by Messrs. S. S. Mills & Bro., who continued to publish it until Monday, the 17th of February, 1862, when it was suppressed by the military authorities.

The first number of *The Daily Times* was issued on Thursday, September 19th, 1861; Edward F. Carter and Wm. H. Neilson, editors and proprietors.

After the war a weekly paper was started in Baltimore, called *The Southern Society*, which was afterwards changed to the name of *The Leader*, and was finally merged into *The Statesman*, which soon ceased to exist.

The *Episcopal Methodist* was established in Richmond, Virginia, July, 1865; publishers and editors, Rev. D. S. Doggett, D.D., (now Bishop of the M. E. Church South) and Rev. J. E. Edwards, D.D., a leading member of the Virginia Annual Conference. The office was transferred to Baltimore, and the first number issued the first Saturday of July, 1866, under the title of *Baltimore Episcopal Methodist*. It was owned and published by Rev. John Poisal, D.D., and edited by Rev. Thomas E. Bond, M. D., D. D. In November, 1869, Dr. Bond resigned his position as editor, and the editorial as well as the business department was managed by Dr. Poisal. On the 1st of May, 1872, Dr. Poisal sold out half his interest to Rev. Wm. S. Baird, A. M. (a minister of thirty years' standing in the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church South), by virtue of which sale Mr. Baird became joint proprietor and editor with Dr. Poisal. On the 1st of October, 1872, Dr. Poisal sold his remaining interest in the paper to J. Everett Martin, Esq., a graduate of Columbia College, D. C., and a lawyer by profession. From that date until the present the *Baltimore Episcopal Methodist* has been issued under the style of William S. Baird and J. Everett Martin, proprietors and publishers, and Rev. Wm. S. Baird, A. M., editor. The *Baltimore Episcopal Methodist* is published in the interest of the M. E. Church South, and circulates extensively throughout the whole South, and is the organ of the Baltimore Conference.

The Baltimore *Saturday Night* was first issued January 9th, 1869, by James H. Wood, publisher, and has continued in the same ownership until now. Mr. John Wills was its first editor, and subsequently it numbered among its conductors Dr. Palmer, Mr. A. J. Bowen, and D. Preston Parr, Jr. The latter gentleman, late editor of the *Dispatch*, a poet as well as a general newspaper writer, fills its editorial chair. The *Saturday Night* is independent in politics, and literary, semi-social and artistic in tone. In 1871-2 a series of valuable articles on the connection of Baltimore with the civil war, by Osmond Tiffany, a talented and much respected gentleman, were published in the *Saturday Night*. They were graphic in character, and considered very impartial and accurate records by all parties.

The *Baltimore Dispatch* was first published by James E. Anderson, its initial number appearing March 30th, 1872. It was an eight-page weekly, devoted to literature, art, and the reform of municipal governmental abuses. From its second issue to its last, which was on November 9th, 1872, it was edited by D. Preston Parr, Jr., who fearlessly and independently opposed fraud and corruption, whether practised in high or humble position. Mr. Parr first purchased a half interest, and afterwards the whole paper. It was sharp, spicy and determined, and died only for lack of means.

The first number of the *Baltimore Underwriter* was issued in July, 1865, Dr. C. C. Bombaugh editor and proprietor — a class paper, published monthly — devoted to the interests of insurance. Continued as a monthly to Jan. 1st, 1873, since which it is published weekly — present publishers, Bombaugh & Ransom.

Die Maryland Staats Zeitung, a German daily paper, formerly *Der Neue Correspondent*, was founded by three compositors of the German *Correspondent*. On the 1st of April, 1869, it was purchased and published by A. Douglas, who afterwards sold it to Fred. Polmyer, August 15th, 1870, who conducted it as an evening paper till the 1st of August, 1871, when it was discontinued.

The following German papers were started in Baltimore: In 1838, the *Geschaftige Martha;* in 1840, the *Wahrheits Verbreiter*, published by Samuel Ludwig; in 1844, the *Democratic Whig*, by William Raine; in March, 1853, the *Novellen Zeitung*, illustrated

Sunday paper, by F. Raine of the German *Correspondent;* in April, 1856, the *Leit-Stern,* illustrated paper, published by Messrs. L. Wunderman & Co.; in Oct., 1859, *Die Turn Zeitung,* by Mr. Rapp of the *Wecker;* in the same year, the *Zwin Zeitung;* in 1865, *Der Leuchtthurn;* in 1867, *Die Belletristischen Blaetter,* Messrs. W. Minckler and Joseph Leucht, publishers; in January, 1873, *Die Biene von Baltimore,* by Messrs. Juenger & Mueller.

Die Katholische Volks-Zeitung is the most successful Roman Catholic paper published in the United States. The first number was issued on Saturday, May 8th, 1860, by the publishers, Messrs. Kreuzer Brothers, Mr. John Schmidt, editor. By energy, industry, and perseverance, the paper has now a weekly circulation of over 24,000 numbers, circulating in all parts of the United States and Canada.

The first number of *The Baltimorean,* a first-class weekly paper, was issued on the 8th of June, 1872. The proprietors are Messrs. Crutchfield & Haas, practical printers and journalists. As a family paper, *The Baltimorean* has no superior in the State, and we are pleased to know that, within the comparatively brief space of two years, it is permanently established. The proprietors have been unremitting in their endeavors to please the public, and we hope they will meet with a liberal and just reward, which they really deserve.

The Enquirer, a first-class weekly newspaper, established principally for the discussion of questions relating to and affecting insurance interests; for the examination of the condition of Companies, and the advisement of policy-holders and persons seeking insurance, whether that of life, fire, marine, or accident, issued the initial number on Saturday, December 14th, 1872. Mr. Nat Tyler, formerly of the Richmond *Enquirer,* and Mr. Frank Markoe, editors and proprietors.

The People's Appeal, devoted to literature and independent politics, issued the first number Thursday, July 17th, 1873.

The Young Idea, a monthly literary journal, issued first number in August, 1872. Edited and published by boys.

The Amateur Journal, devoted to literature, gossip, and general amusement, issued first number in January, 1872. Published monthly, by R. Emory Warfield, C. Taylor Jenkins, and John F. Nichols; on the 1st of January, 1873, continued by Warfield & Jenkins. This paper was edited by boys. On Saturday, the 5th of July, 1873, the name was changed to *The Monumental Journal,* the following young men being the editors and business managers: H. F. Powell, W. Landstreet, Jos. H. Rieman, Jr., and Geo. U. Porter, Jr.

Our Church Work.—The initial number of this weekly newspaper was issued on Saturday, December 3d, 1870, Rev. Hugh Roy Scott, editor.

The first number of *The Baltimore Herald* was issued in March, 1873, Mr. Tom Wash Smith, publisher.

The Southern Star was first issued January, 1873. Published monthly, by Messrs. James S. Calwell and Geo. D. Fawcett.

The *Railway World and National Economist*, a weekly review of manufactures, transportation, and the iron, metal, and railway supply markets, was established in 1872.

The Monthly Argus, conducted by schoolboys, was established in January, 1873.

There are also published in Baltimore, the *Lutheran Observer*, the *Baltimore Market Journal*, the *Good News*, *The Baltimore Matrimonial Journal*, *The Episcopal Register*, and several others, of which we cannot now remember the names.

The first paper published by, and devoted exclusively to, the colored race in Baltimore, was the "*Lyceum Observer*, a compendium of literature, romance, poetry, and general intelligence." It was published by J. Willis Menard, in the year 1864, but was short-lived. The next one that made its appearance was the *Communicator*. It was published semi-weekly in 1865 and '66, by James Thomson. There was another called the *Daily Evening Chronotype*, which was published in 1867, by Mansfield, Hobbs & Co.

On the 22d of February, 1858, (Washington's Birthday) appeared the first number of *The Daily Gazette*. Its projectors and proprietors were Messrs. Charles J. Kerr and Thomas M. Hall, two talented young members of the Baltimore bar. A week or two subsequently Mr. Wm. H. Carpenter became connected with the paper, and at a little later period bought an interest in it. The need of a paper boldly and fearlessly conducted was never greater than at that time. Baltimore had long suffered under the reproach of ruffianism. Even at an earlier day the stigma of "mob town" had been applied to it. At no period of its history was "mob rule" more predominant than in 1858. The police were insufficient, and the municipal authorities were in accord with the worst elements of the population. Brute force was in the ascendant; clubs of desperate and reckless men banded together as "Plug Uglies," "Blood Tubs," "Rip Raps," "Rough Skins," and by other names equally significant of their character and evil qualities, held possession of the city. Politically in affiliation with the faction in power and controlling the municipal elections by terrorism, they were too useful to be put down by those whom they served, and too strong to be overawed by individual effort. Day after day, night after night, brawls and riotous demonstrations, and sanguinary conflicts in which blood was shed and lives were lost, were common occurrences. It was against these desperadoes and those who upheld them, that *The Daily Exchange* opened a vigorous assault. For more than two years it maintained the dangerous contest. Its office was mobbed in open day, the screen on the counter torn down, the clock smashed with brick-bats, and a pistol pointed at the head of its business manager. Its editors were dogged in the day-time by ruffians, and at night they gathered about the editorial rooms waiting an opportunity to wreak their vengeance. But at every intimation of a probable attack, citizens, well-armed, assembled at the rooms and constituted a formidable garrison of defence. At length, one Paul Placide, whilst in a passenger railway car, fearing to assault, commenced to violently abuse Mr. Henry M. Fitzhugh, who had become one of the proprietors of the *Exchange* by purchase from Mr. Kerr. Fitzhugh drawing a pistol, made a dash for Placide, who rushing from the car, was caught on the sidewalk, and would have been shot but for the interposition of others passing along at the time. Placide soon afterwards commenced suit against Fitzhugh for assault with intent to kill. The case was removed to Baltimore County Court, where Fitzhugh was defended by S. Teackle Wallis and promptly acquitted by the jury. After this the office of the *Exchange* and its editors suffered less molestation. The unremitting efforts had ultimately aroused a spirit of indignation in the community, to which many brilliant editorials from the pen of Mr. S. Teackle Wallis largely contributed. A "Reform" party was organized, the banded ruffianism which had so long disgraced the city was overthrown, and peace and good order restored and maintained by a law which took from the city the control of the police and vested it in a Board of Commissioners. Of this new police force Col. Geo. P. Kane was appointed marshal. In the second year of the *Exchange* Mr. Frank K. Howard became a partner by purchase, and when Mr. Hall retired, took his place on the editorial staff. Of his contributions to the columns of the *Exchange*, up to the time of his arrest and imprisonment in Fort Warren, and also to the *Gazette* after the close of the war, we cannot better speak than in the language of the noble tribute paid to his memory in the *Daily Gazette*, from the brilliant pen of Mr. S. Teackle Wallis, after his death in London in June, 1872. "Connected as we were with Mr. Howard in the labors and responsibilities of journalism, amid dangers and trials such as rarely beset its path, we are entitled to speak of his character and qualities, as only men can speak of each other who have gone side by side through such an experience. Testifying thus, and from our very hearts and knowledge, it is our pride to say of him, that no manlier soul than his, no steadier intellect or nobler purpose was ever consecrated to the discharge of public duty. Even in these times, when forgetfulness of the past seems to be regarded as almost the only hope of the future, there are hosts of Maryland men who remember with gratitude and honor how bravely he fought the fight of public liberty through the press; how vigorously he upheld what he believed to be the right, and how he suffered all that oppression and brutality could inflict, rather than abate one jot or tittle of his hatred and defiance of the wrong. Time will be when the sayings and doings of those days will have their true place in the history of the freedom of thought and speech. There will be no prouder name then on the list of the champions of both, than that of our departed associate and friend. It is needless to say anything to our readers of Mr. Howard's ability as a writer. He had the command of a vigorous and lucid style, to which culture had given grace without diminishing its strength. His power of statement was remarkable; his logic was eminently clear and cogent, and there was a manly independence, an earnest directness and candor in every line, which commanded the confidence of all who read, and the respect of enemies as well as friends. Of the petty arts of journalism he knew nothing. He was incapable of imposture, and despised it, as he despised clap-trap and demagogism in every form. His humor was genial and effective, and he was a master of denunciation, as it is used by gentlemen who know the dignity as well as the force of the English tongue. Of the literature of that tongue he was a loving, enthusiastic student; and if circumstances had permitted him to dedicate his life to it, he might have attained a high rank in poetry as well as prose. Of Mr. Howard's personal qualities we cannot yet trust ourselves to speak. The remembrances which the moment of his death recalls cannot now be written. There were none of those who knew him well who did not love him; there are none who will not mourn the gifts and the hopes which are thus early ended with him now." Scarcely had the Reform party attained to power in Baltimore before that intense agitation of the slavery question was begun, which after the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency brought on civil war. During the Presidential canvass, the *Exchange* supported the candidacy of Mr. Breckenridge, and the vote of Maryland was cast for him. But neither then nor subsequently did the *Exchange* countenance secession as a remedy for the injuries inflicted on the South, believing that the true policy of that section was to fight its battles under the Constitution in Congress, and not in the field of arms. But when all overtures for peace were at an end, and no adjustment was possible but by the bloody arbitrament of the sword, the *Exchange*, reflecting the sympathies and opinions of nine-tenths of the people of Maryland, opposed what Mr. Lincoln subsequently and truthfully declared to be a "most cruel and unnecessary war." Soon after Mr. Lincoln's election, Mr. Fitzhugh differing with his associates in respect to the policy of the paper, sold out his interest to Mr. W. W. Glenn, so that when the crash of war came, the proprietors of the *Exchange* were Messrs. Glenn, Howard and Carpenter. Then followed a period of wild turmoil, in the midst of which all the evil passions, with such difficulty subdued by the strong arm of the Reform party, were all loose again in Baltimore. The city was included in a military department. The *Exchange* was harassed on all sides. It was denied the use of the mails. This failing, its proprietors were arrested and imprisoned. First Mr. Frank K. Howard, then Mr. W. W. Glenn, and his arrest was followed by the suppression of the paper. The office and all its printing material were forthwith transferred to other hands, and the paper re-issued as *The Maryland News Sheet*, its editor, Mr. Carpenter, being the only remaining partner of the suppressed *Exchange* then at liberty. Presently *The News Sheet* was denied the use of the mails, and Mr. Carpenter cited to appear before the commanding General. A strong protest being made against the denial of mail facilities, and the late Henry May interesting himself in the matter, the order was reversed. After a little while the vindictiveness of its enemies again manifested itself. The privilege of the mails was again refused; Mr. Carpenter was arrested at midnight, taken to Fort McHenry (where he nearly died from ill treatment and exposure), and thence to Fort Delaware. After an imprisonment of several months he returned and resumed his editorial duties, but subsequently was compelled to seek refuge in the country, until by grace of the General then in command he was allowed to return. Thus suppressed several times, and restricted in its circulation southwardly, harassed in every possible way, the *News Sheet* was published until the close of the war, when under the new name of the *Gazette*, the former owners of the *Exchange* resumed possession of their property, and recommenced their editorial labors. In 1870 Mr. Frank K. Howard sold out his interest to Mr. W. W. Glenn, who in turn sold out in 1872 to Messrs. Welsh, Taylor & Carpenter; Mr. Taylor subsequently transferring his interest to Mr. Charles J. Baker. The style of the firm at the present writing is Welsh, Baker and Carpenter, and the power and influence of the paper are felt throughout all points of the State; whilst the frequent notices of the press, not less than the large circulation it has acquired, bear testimony to the great ability with which it is edited and conducted.

The history of the American Theatre is a subject of importance as connected with the history of our literature and manners. Dramatic poetry is one of the first of the fine arts. The histrionic art, not complete in itself, because dependent on the poet, is still so important as the handmaid of poetry, that its history, as a part of the history of any country, is positively necessary to the understanding of its literature and its manners. The rise, progress, and cultivation of the Drama mark the progress of refinement and the state of manners at any given period in any country. Without the aid of the actor there are thousands who would never have heard the name of Shakspeare; but who, by his aid, are familiar with the most sublime, moral, and beautiful sentiments that ever adorned a language. That there are evils and perversions and abuses attendant upon theatrical exhibitions, as on all sublunary things, no one is more ready to admit than the writer; but he firmly believes that the theatre is in itself a powerful engine well adapted to the improvement of man, and that it only wants the directing hand of an enlightened society to make it the pure source of civilization and virtue. In May, 1752, Mr. Lewis Hallam's company, under the appellation of the "American Company," embarked in London on board the "Charming Sally," Captain Lee, and after a voyage of six weeks, a short passage in those days, the first company of players that crossed the Atlantic arrived safely at Yorktown, Virginia. Williamsburg was then the capital of Virginia, and thither the players proceeded from Yorktown. Upon application made to Governor Dinwiddie, permission was granted to erect or fit up a building for a theatre. Hallam found a building which he judged to be sufficient for his purpose, and proceeded to metamorphose it into pit, box, gallery, and stage. This was the first theatre opened in America by a company of *regular* comedians, and on the fifth of September, 1752, at Williamsburg, the capital of Virginia, the first play performed in America by a *regular* company of comedians was represented to a delighted audience. The piece was "The Merchant of Venice," and it was followed by the farce of "Lethe."

The first theatre, in point of time, erected in the United States was in Annapolis. It was a neat brick building, tastefully arranged, and competent to contain between five and six hundred persons. It was built upon ground which had been leased from St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, which lease expired about the year 1820, and the church took possession of the theatre. It was sold and pulled down merely to procure the materials of which it was built. From the *Maryland Gazette* we find :—"By permission of his Honor the President. At the new theatre in Annapolis, by the company of comedians, on Monday next, being the 13th of this instant, July 1752, will be performed a comedy called the Beaux' Stratagem. Likewise a farce called the Virgin Unmasked, to begin at precisely 7 o'clock. Tickets to be had at the printing office. Box 10 shillings, pit 7 and 6 pence, gallery 5 shillings." Wynell and Herbert, who were the principal performers at the Annapolis theatre, came over with Hallam's company, who arrived at Yorktown in June. As the *regular* company did not play at Williamsport until the 5th of September, ample time was left for Wynell and Herbert to have gone to Annapolis for the purpose of performing plays, for we find them playing at Williamsport in September in their subordinate stations. It was the earliest temple reared in our country to the dramatic muse, and perhaps the first spot upon which the characters of Shakspeare were exhibited to the western world.

Theatrical performances have an early date in Baltimore. In the year 1773 a large warehouse, which stood at the corner of Baltimore and Frederick streets, was occasionally converted into a theatre, on the boards of which the company of Messrs. Douglas and Hallam performed plays from time to time for the edification of the colonists. The theatre-going spirit appears to have been active in those early days when Baltimore was but a small village, for we are told that the encouragement received by the company was sufficient to induce them to erect a small theatre at the intersection of Water and Albemarle streets, where they performed until the Revolution commenced, when all amusements of the kind being prohibited, they removed to the British West India Islands. In 1781, however, the first theatre built of brick in Baltimore was erected in East Baltimore street, nearly opposite the "Second Presbyterian" church. The announcement of its completion was published during Christmas week, and on the 15th of January, 1782, it was formally opened, with the following play-bill as published in the papers of the day, and from which we give a *fac-simile :*

(By Permission)

THE NEW THEATRE IN BALTIMORE.

Will Open, This Evening, being the 15th of January, 1782,
With an Historical Tragedy, called

KING RICHARD III.

Containing —The Distresses and death of King Henry VI. in the Tower; The inhuman Murder of the young Princes; The Usurpation of the Throne by Richard; The Fall of the Duke of Buckingham; The landing of Richmond at Milfords Haven; The Battle of Bosworth Field, and Death of Richard, which put an end to the Contention between the Houses of York and Lancaster; with many other Historical Passages.

King Richard, by Mr. Wall.
Earl of Richmond }
And Tressel, } By Gentlemen for their Amusement.

King Henry, by Mr. Tillyard; Duke of Buckingham, by Mr. Shakespeare; Prince Edward, by a young Gentleman; Duke of York, by Miss Wall; Lord Stanley, Mr. Lindsay; Catesby, by Mr. Killgour; Ratcliff, by Mr. Atherton; Lady Anne, by Mr. Bartholomew; Queen Elizabeth, by Mrs. Wall.

An Occasional Prologue by Mr. Wall, to which will be added
a Farce, called

MISS IN HER TEENS;

Or the Medley of Lovers.

Boxes one Dollar; Pit Five Shillings; Galleries 9d.
The Doors to be open at Half-past Four, and will begin at Six o'Clock.
No persons can be admitted without Tickets, which may be had at the Coffee House in Baltimore, and at Lindlay's Coffee House on Fells-Point.
⁂No Person will on any pretence be admitted behind the Scenes.

At different periods there were added to the play-bills the following notices, viz: "Any Gentlemen possessed of good Farces, and will lend or dispose of them to the Managers, will greatly oblige them." "Some Tunes having been called for by Persons in the Gallery which have given Offence to others, the Managers have resolved, that no Music will be played, but such as they shall order the Day before the Representation." "Children in Laps will not be admitted." We give the annexed list of plays which were performed here during the season, for the amusement of the curious as well as for the gratification of the lovers of the drama:

Tragedy.

Orphan; or the Unhappy Marriage.
Gamester.
Venice Preserved; or a Plot Discovered.
The Revenge.
Tamerlane the Great.
Gustavus Vasa.
Mahomet the Impostor.
Jane Shore.
Hamlet, Prince of Denmark.
Romeo and Juliet.

Farce.

The King and the Miller of Mansfield.
The Citizen.
Beaux' Stratagem.
The Contrivances.
The Busy-Body.
Thomas and Sally.
The Ghost.
The Mayor of Garratt.
The Devil Upon Two Sticks.
The Wapping Landlady.

After the Revolutionary War terminated Messrs. Hallam and Henry returned to Philadelphia; but the people received the runaways with frowns, and many would have willingly continued the prohibition of stage-plays, which the caution of the first Continental Congress had so effectually recommended. After a short stay in Philadelphia the company removed to New York, and while there the managers caused a theatre to be erected in Baltimore, between the town and Point, near Pratt and Albemarle streets, on the lot where the old Trinity Church now stands. On the 17th of August, 1786, the theatre was opened. This was a new soil for the players to cultivate, and their harvest was proportionably great. Their Southern friends received them with smiles, and they continued their efforts in the new theatre until the beginning of October, when they proceeded to Richmond, Va. The *Maryland Gazette* of Tuesday, August 22, 1786, says: "On Thursday last was opened the *new Theatre* on Philpot's Hill, belonging to Messrs. Hallam and Henry, where the *Old American Company* performed that celebrated Comedy, *The School for Scandal.* The principal characters were so admirably well-sustained as to give entire satisfaction to the audience, and, indeed, the exertions of the whole company were such, that we have never before seen any Theatrical Exhibition in this town *nearly* equal to it. The new Theatre is very commodiously built; the scenery and other decorations truly elegant, and well-designed, expressive of the just taste of the managers, who have been at a great expense in forwarding the completion of their plan for the entertainment of the public, whose indulgence and approbation we are persuaded will adequately reward them for their labor and ingenuity. As their stay will be short, they continue to perform four times a week."

John Henry joined Hallam soon after the return of the latter to America, in 1785, and became his partner in business. Dunlap says, "Henry was full six feet in height, and had been an uncommonly handsome man." His wife was a very meritorious actress. He was greatly afflicted with gout sometimes, and was compelled to keep a carriage to move about in. It was small, yet large enough to carry himself and wife to the theatre. He was the only actor in America then who kept a coach. Aware of the rather hostile feeling of the public toward players, and anticipating the inevitable sneer about an actor keeping a carriage, he had painted on the doors, in the manner of the coat-of-arms of the European aristocracy, two crutches, in heraldic position, with the motto, "This or these." "I put this marked motto and device on my carriage," Henry said, "to prevent any impertinent remarks on an actor keeping his coach." The wits would have taken care to forget that the actor could not walk.

In 1792 an important division took place in the *old American Company* of Hallam & Henry. Mr. Wignell, the most important member of the company, resigned his situation and entered into partnership with Mr. Reinagle, a professor of music in Philadelphia. Their friends furnishing the means, and with the assistance of a man by the name of Anderson, who associated himself with them, and afterwards acted as their treasurer, they commenced to build an elegant theatre in Philadelphia. Whilst the theatre was being constructed, Mr. Wignell went to England to secure a company, and upon his return, Death, in the loathsome form of yellow fever, had established himself in the beautiful city of Philadelphia, in the citadel which had been prepared for the reception of Mirth and her attendants. All the usual occupations of life had ceased, and the streets were deserted. Wignell and Reinagle distributed their forces, and in the meantime opened the old theatre in Annapolis, and caused to be erected the old theatre on the site of the present Holliday street. Before it was finished they returned to Philadelphia and opened the splendid theatre prepared for them on the 17th of February, 1794, and thence they came here to open the "new theatre," of which we have the first mention in the following advertisement:

"NEW THEATRE.—Persons desirous of becoming subscribers to the New Theatre of Messrs. Wignell & Reinagle, are respectfully informed that there are five shares unappropriated of One Hundred Dollars each. Subscribers to draw interest at six per cent. till the money is repaid, and to be entitled to a free ticket for the first season for each share. Application to be speedily made to Thorowgood Smith and Robert Gilmore, Esqs.

"BALTIMORE, *August* 19*th*, 1794."

Wignell & Reinagle's company consisted of the following named actors and actresses, viz: Fennel, Chalmers, Moreton, Marshall, Harwood, Whitlock, Green, Darley & Son, Francis, Bates, Blisset, Warrell, Mrs. Whitlock, daughter of Roger Kemble, Mrs. Oldmixon, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Broadhurst, Mrs. Warrell, Miss Willems (afterwards Mrs. Green), Miss Oldfield, and Mr. and Mrs. Morris, composing a force that defied opposition. Of this "New Theatre" the editor of the *Maryland Journal* says: "The inhabitants of Baltimore and its vicinity will soon have the opportunity of being gratified with the most refined and rational amusement which a liberal mind is capable of enjoying. The animated sentiments of immortal authors, when clothed in the smooth robe of pathetic eloquence, cannot fail to awaken the most dormant of the human faculties, and, by exciting a laudable emulation, rouse the noblest principles of the soul in imitation of the virtues and glorious achievements of the heroes of the drama. In all ages, since the first invention of dramatic entertainments, the stage has been justly celebrated for its tendency to reform the manners, and give an elegant polish to society; its facility in exposing the baser part of mankind cannot be too warmly admired, and the beautiful representations of the rewards of virtue, which every well written play exhibits, must cause the honest, generous breast to glow with the strongest consciousness of rectitude and additional self-satisfaction. The public may anticipate the full enjoyment of all the ravishing sensations which the superior talents of able theatrical performers, assisted by the attractive charms of melodious music, are capable of conveying to the soul. The ingenious conduct of Messrs. Wignell & Reinagle, the peculiar taste displayed in their selections, and the shining abilities of their company, have already merited and received the loudest applauses of a distinguished part of our country; and from the convenient situation and accommodations of our *New Theatre*, but particularly from the address of its managers, the public have everything that is pleasing to expect." From the *Maryland Journal* we also copy the following card, published by Wignell & Reinagle:

NEW THEATRE.

The Public are respectfully acquainted that the Entertainment for the Season commences on Wednesday, the 24th instant [August], with the Comic Opera of

LOVE IN A VILLAGE,

And a Comedy in two Acts, called

WHO IS THE DUPE?

☞ Places for the Boxes to be taken on Tuesday, at the office in the front of the Theatre from the Hour of 10 till 2, and on the Day of Performance—Boxes 7s. 6d.—Pit 5s. 7½d.

Floreat Respublica.

From the *Maryland Journal* of Wednesday, September 24th, 1794, we also get the following:

The Public are respectfully acquainted that the opening of the

NEW THEATRE

Is unavoidably postponed until Thursday, the 25th instant, when a favorite Comedy will be performed (for the first time here) called

EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT,

With an occasional Overture, composed by Mr. Reinagle.

End of the Comedy,

A SCOTS PASTORAL DANCE,

In which will be introduced a New Highland Reel composed by Mr. Francis called

THE CALEDONIAN FROLIC.

To which will be added A Comic Opera in two Acts called

THE FLITCH OF BACON;

Or, Dunmore Priory.

☞Love in a Village is obliged to be postponed on account of the indisposition of Mrs. Warrell, &c.

Subscribers to the New Theatre are requested to send for their tickets of admission to the store of Mr. Clarke, bookseller in Market Street, on Thursday morning.

☞Places for the Boxes to be taken on Tuesday at the office in front of the Theatre, &c., &c.

Floreat Respublica.

Of which the editor of the *Journal*, of the 26th of September, says:—"We have the pleasure of announcing to the public that the opening of the New Theatre, last night, was attended by a numerous and brilliant audience, who deservedly bestowed their reiterated plaudits on the very skilful performance of the company." From the play-bills we get the following information: "The scenery was designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne." "Doors were opened at a quarter past five and performances commenced at a quarter past six." "The manager requests gentlemen and ladies who procure tickets at the office of the Theatre, would in future, always bring the exact change, as no change can be given, owing to the confusion it occasions in the hurry of business." "The ladies and gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places by a quarter before five o'clock, and to direct them to withdraw as soon as the company are seated, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain." We add the following reminiscences, extracted from an old old newspaper which was published by the Hon. John P. Kennedy anonymously: "This playhouse stood in Holliday street, just where the present 'Theatre' now stands. What a superb thing it was!—speaking now as my fancy imagined it then. It had something of the splendor of a great barn, weather-boarded, milk-white, with many windows; and to my conception, looked with a hospitable, patronising, tragi-comic greeting down upon the street. It never occurred to me to think of it as a piece of architecture. It was something above that—a huge, mystical Aladdin lamp that had a magic to repel criticism, and filled with wonderful histories. There Blue Beard strangled his wives and hung them on pegs in the blue chamber; and the glorious Valentine overcame his brother Orson by the clever trick of showing him his own image in a wonderful shield of looking-glass, which, of course, we believed to be pure burnished silver; and there Babes in the Wood went to sleep under the coverlet provided for them by the charitable robins that swung down upon wires, which we thought was even superior to the ordinary manner of flying; and the ghost of Gaffer Thumb came up through the floor, as white as a dredge-box of flour could make him—much more natural than any common ghost we had seen. Alas! what has become of Oreobrand's Cave and the Wood Demon and the Castle Spectre, and all the rest of those delightful old horrors which used to make our hair stand on end in delicious ecstasy in those days? This reflection gives me rather a poor opinion of the modern drama, and so I do not look much after it. In fact, I suspect this age to be greatly behind ours in these terrible fascinations. Young America is evidently not so easily scared as old America was. It has a sad propensity towards fast trotters, and to that wretched business of driving buggies which has spoiled the whole generation of young gentlemen, and made a good cavalry officer, just now, an impossibility, or at least a virtuous exception in one half of the country. The age is too fast for the old illusions, and the theatre now deals in respectable swindlers, burglars, and improper young ladies, as more consonant with public favor than our old devils, ghosts and assassins, which were always shown in their true colors, and were sure to be severely punished when they persecuted innocence. The players were part and parcel of the playhouse, and therefore shared in the juvenile admiration with which it was regarded. In fact, there was a misty confusion of the two which destroyed the separate identity of either. The playhouse was a compound idea of a house filled with mountains, old castles and cities, and elderly gentlemen in wigs, brigands, fairies and demons, the whole making a little cosmos that was only connected with the world by certain rows of benches symmetrically arranged into boxes, pit and gallery, where mankind were drawn by certain irresistible affinities to laugh and weep and clap their hands, just as the magicians within should choose to have them do. Of course there was but one playhouse and one company of actors. Two or more would have destroyed that impression of the supernatural, or rather the extranatural, which gives to the show its indescribable charm. A cheap and common illusion soon grows stale. Christy's Minstrels may be repeated every night, and people will only get tired of the bad jokes and cease to laugh; but Cinderella and her glass slipper would never endure it. The fairy bubbles would burst, and there would be no more sparkling of the eyes of the young folks with the delight of wonder. Even Lady Macbeth, I believe, would become an ordinary sort of person in 'a run'—such as is common now. The players understood this, and therefore did not allow themselves to grow too familiar. One company served Baltimore and Philadelphia, and they had their appointed seasons—a few months or even weeks at a time—and they played only three times a week. 'The actors are coming hither, my lord,' would seem to intimate that this was the condition of things at Elsinore—one company and a periodical visit. There was a universal gladness in this old Baltimore when the word was passed round—'The players are come.' It instantly became everybody's business to give them a good reception. They were strange creatures in our schoolboy reckoning, quite out of the common order of humanity. We ran after them in the streets as something very notable to be looked at. It was odd to see them dressed like gentlemen and ladies—almost incongruous, we sometimes thought, as if we expected to see them in slashed doublet and hose, with embroidered mantles and a feather in their caps. 'There goes Old Francis!' was our phrase; not that he was old, for he was far from it, but because we loved him. It was a term of endearment. And as to Jefferson! Is there anybody now who remembers that imp of ancient fame? I cannot even now think definitely of him as a man, except in one particular, that he had a prominent and rather arching nose. In regard to everything else he was a Proteus — the nose always being the same. He played everything that was comic, and always made people laugh till tears came to their eyes. Laugh! why, I don't believe he ever saw the world doing anything else. Whomsoever he looked at laughed. Before he came through the side scenes, when he was about to enter O. P. or P. S., he would pronounce the first words of his part to herald his appearance, and instantly the whole audience set up a shout. It was only the sound of his voice. He had a patent right to shake the world's diaphragm which seemed to be infallible. No player comes to that perfection now. Actors are too cheap, and all the hallucination is gone. When our players came, with their short seasons, their three nights in the week, and their single company, they were received as public benefactors, and their stay was a period of carnival. The boxes were engaged for every night. Families all went together, young and old. Smiles were on every face: the town was happy. The elders did not frown on the drama, the clergy levelled no canon against it, the critics were amiable. The chief actors were invited into the best company, and I believe their personal merits entitled them to all the esteem that was felt for them. But, among the young folks, the appreciation was far above all this. With them it was a kind of hero-worship, prompted by a conviction that the player was that manifold creature which every night assumed a new shape, and only accidentally fell into the category of a common mortal. And, therefore, it seemed so interesting to us to catch one of them sauntering on the street looking like other people. That was his exceptional character, and we were curious to see how he behaved in it—and, indeed, thought him a little awkward and not quite at his ease in that guise. How could *old* Francis be expected to walk comfortably in Suwarow boots and a stove-pipe hat—he who had, last night, been pursuing Columbine in his light suit of triangular patchwork, with his wooden sword, and who so deftly dodged the police by making a somersault through the face of a clock, and disappearing in a chest of drawers, or who, the night before that, was a French dancing-master, and ran away with a pretty ward of a cross old gentleman who wanted to marry her himself!"

Finally, this old wooden theatre, which had become too small for the rapidly increasing population of the city, was to be replaced by a new one. In the *Baltimore American* of Wednesday, September 4th, 1811, we find the following advertisement:

"New Theatre.—The subscribers, managers and proprietors of the *New Theatre* of Baltimore, propose to build a new edifice on the site of the present theatre, on an elegant, improved and enlarged plan. To effect this object, equally desirable to themselves and the public, it is proposed to raise a sum of money, on the security of the property, by subscription. Those who feel disposed to assist and patronize the undertaking, are invited to examine the proposed terms of the subscription, which are left at the office of William Gwynn, Esq., in Chatham street, and will be found to be highly advantageous to subscribers. Warren & Wood."

On the 10th of May, 1813, the "New Theatre" (now called Holliday street) was opened with the following ceremonies, as taken from the programme of the day, published in the *Baltimore American* of May 8th:

BALTIMORE THEATRE.

On Monday, the 10th of May,
The Theatre will open with an occasional Patriotic Address, commemorative of the late brilliant Naval victories, to be spoken by Mr. Wood.

After which, Cumberland's Comedy of

THE WEST INDIAN.

Belcour.	Mr. Wood.
Captain Dudley.	Mr. Doyle.

His first appearance here.

To which will be added, a new farce, never acted here, called

THE SLEEP WALKER, OR, WHICH IS THE LADY?

Somno, (the Sleep Walker) Mr. Jefferson.

Doors will be opened at half past 6, and performance commence at 7 o'clock

The theatre was built by Col. Mosher, after a design of Robert Carey Long, architect. The managers were William Warren, father of the present well-known comedian of the same name, and William Wood, author of "Personal Recollections of the Stage." The theatre not being finished, it was closed for the season Thursday, June 10th, 1813.

A short time after the retreat of the British forces from their unsuccessful attempt upon Baltimore, "The Star-Spangled Banner," written by Francis S. Key, on the night of the 13th of September, during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, was set to music and sung by the Durang brothers (two of these volunteer actors) on the stage of the Holliday street theatre, creating immense enthusiasm. So popular did it at once become that its repetition was demanded every night for several weeks. This fact gave the theatre a national reputation; and after the war, all the leading American, and every foreign actor who visited this country, appeared on its boards. Here John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," won the name of "The Young Roscius;" here the great George Frederick Cooke, then at the zenith of his power, gained fresh laurels; here Edmund Kean drew the largest audiences which had ever been seen in a Baltimore theatre; here the classical and scholarly Macready enchanted the most cultivated citizens by his delineations of Shakspeare's most celebrated heroes; here the elder Booth displayed that amazing genius which made him the acknowledged head of the American stage; here Forrest, Ellen Tree, Fanny Kemble, Cooper, the elder Vandenhoff, Murdoch, Burton, Charles Kean, the elder Wallack, the elder Jefferson, Madame Celeste, Fanny Elssler, Hackett, and other famous actors, appeared from time to time. Later came Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the younger Booths, Owens, Clarke, Boucicault, the Williamses and Florences, Davenport, Holland, the younger Warren, Laura Keene, Maggie Mitchell, Ristori, Charlotte Cushman, Matilda Heron, and a host of others, including many of the prominent and first singers of the world, including Bosio, Mario, Grisi, Sontag, Piccolomini, Patti, Madame Bishop.

On Thursday evening, Sept. 10th, 1846, the theatre was closed by an injunction granted by the Chancellor of the State, on application of Mendes I. Cohen, one of the original stockholders. It appears that the theatre was built originally by subscription, 126 shares having been sold at $200 each, but which were not sufficient to complete the building, and consequently liens were held against it for work done. Two several times it was offered for sale to satisfy these liens, and at the last time offered in 1846, was purchased by Jas. V. Wagner, Esq., for $13,000, it being the only bid offered. Mr. Cohen immediately took exception to the sale, on the grounds of there being but one bid for the building, and of the sale having taken place on Saturday, which, being a Jew, and his Sabbath, he could not attend the sale. Mr. Cohen held fifty shares of the stock, and formerly each share of stock was entitled to a ticket of admission, and after the sale Mr. C. sold all his stockholder's tickets, which were refused admission, and hence the suit. The court dismissed the injunction and confirmed the sale.

For years it remained closed entirely—unthought of, or uncared for, by responsible managers. Latterly efforts were at different periods made by managers of more repute than tact to continue it regularly, but their attempts invariably resulted disastrously. In the fall of 1854 it was purchased by an association of liberal and wealthy gentlemen, who refitted and magnificently refurnished it at an actual expenditure of $12,000, and determined upon leaving no effort untested for the establishment of the drama in our city. They engaged, at enormous salaries, a full and for the most part a talented dramatic corps, which they placed under the absolute control of an experienced actor; but through mismanagement, the season closed with an actual cash loss of $15,000. It remained for Mr. John T. Ford and his confreres in management to determine that our citizens would support a properly conducted theatre. He assumed entire control of the theatre on the 12th of August, 1855, and purchased the same fifteen years later, in 1870, for $100,000. It was sold on Monday, April 21st, 1856, at the Exchange, at public sale, for the sum of $32,000, Mr. John Grayson becoming the purchaser. Under Mr. Ford's efficient management the establishment attained a degree of popularity and prestige never before known in the theatrical annals of Baltimore. The season of 1873–74, which was doomed to so sudden and disastrous a termination, opened on Monday, August 11th, with the spectacular drama of "The Ice Witch," and promised to be the most brilliant and profitable it had ever experienced. On Monday, September 8th, "After Dark" was placed on the boards, and on Tuesday night was again performed. That evening the curtain fell for the last time on the stage of our "Old Drury," for in less than five hours afterwards the fire broke out, which in a short time leveled it with the ground. It may appear as a singular coincidence that the last words spoken in the play of "After Dark" are, "After dark the light has come." At this period (1874) Mr. John T. Ford has associated with him his eldest son, Mr. Charles E. Ford, a gentleman well adapted to aid him in the management of his extensive theatrical business, and is re-building the "Old Drury" on an enlarged and more modern plan.

The following celebrated actors and actresses made their first appearance at the HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE: Mr. John W. Albaugh commenced his first regular season here August 22d, 1855; Mr. George Boniface in 1851, as Capt. Bleinheim, in "Rough Diamond;" Thomas Authorpe Cooper in 1796; Mr. W. C. Drummond made his American *debut* here in 1810, in "Cinderella"; Rosalie Durand in 1854; Mr. Gallagher made his *debut* as a call-boy; Miss Effie Germon, in the season of 1857–58, as Sally Scraggs, in "Sketches in India"; Mr. Charles Matthews, Sr., made his first appearance on the American stage at the Holliday, on September 2d, 1822, in "The Trip to Paris," his receipts being $752; Mr. Milliken in 1835; Mr. Mills made his first appearance in America at the Holliday, October 4th, 1806, as "Bob Tyke"; Mrs. Joseph E. Nagle made her *debut* at the same place, September 4th, 1847;

Mr. James A. Oates made his first appearance here in 1859; Maria Pritchard was brought out as a star at the Holliday by John T. Ford and Mr. Joseph Jefferson; in 1843, Peter Richings was manager; Henry J. Riley made his American *debut* here October 5th, 1830; Edward Sinclair Tarr, in Nov. 1861; Clifton W. Tayleure, the dramatic author and actor, took his farewell of the stage at the Holliday, May 3d, 1856. From 1854 to 1859 he was business manager. In May, 1859, he was admitted to the Baltimore bar, and practised law until 1861, uniting in the latter year the profession of journalism with that of the bar. From 1861 to 1864 he was connected with the press of Baltimore and Richmond. In August, 1864, he became business manager for Mr. John E. Owens, and accompanied him to England in 1865. At present he resides in New York. Mr. Henry Wallack made his first appearance in America at the Holliday in 1819. His average receipts were $441 per night. Mrs. Chester, in September, 1857; on the 2d of November, 1821, the elder Booth made his first appearance in Baltimore at the Holliday, and created an unusual sensation in Richard the Third. His receipts averaged about $350 per night. During this season Booth appeard as *Lear*, Edgar, *Charles Kemble*, and Edmund, *Macready*. The last night the receipts were not sufficient to pay the expenses, and they were obliged to make up the deficiency by paying $80 — which nearly absorbed all the earnings of their former nights. Charles Kean played here in 1826, but owing to the partisan feeling against him in relation to the Boston riot, he did not fill his engagement of eight nights, but removed to Philadelphia. On the 15th of December, 1848, Forrest was announced to act "Macbeth" at the Holliday Street Theatre, and at the same time Macready was announced for the same part at the Front Street Theatre, which created great excitement, both theatres being crowded with the friends and admirers of each.

1773. In this year Messrs. Griffith, Shields, Lemmon, Presstman, McKim, Cox, and others purchased a lot and erected a church on the corner of Front and Fayette streets, where the Shot Tower now stands, for the Baptist society. The Rev. John Davis, from Harford, officiated occasionally; but on the 15th of January, 1785, Mr. Lewis Richards (who had been elected the presiding minister the year previous), together with Mr. David Shields, George Presstman, Francis Presstman, Jean Shields, Racheal Coal, Thomas Coal, Richard Lemmon, Alexander McKim, William Hobby, and Eleanor Thomas were constituted in a regular Baptist Church by the Rev. John Davis, pastor of the Baptist church in Harford County. There were attached to the church at the time a parsonage and graveyard. This church since its organization has had only five pastors, including the present incumbent. Rev. Lewis Richards was pastor for thirty-three years, from its organization in 1785 to 1818; Rev. Edward J. Reis was associate pastor from

1815 to 1818, and full pastor from 1818 to 1821, in all six years; Rev. John Finlay from 1821 to 1834, thirteen years; Rev. Stephen P. Hill from 1834 to 1850, sixteen years; Rev. John W. M. Williams, D. D., the present pastor, from January 1st, 1851, nearly twenty-three years; Rev. H. O. Wyer was elected pastor in 1834, and accepted, but declined before entering upon his duties because of ill-health. During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Richards 293 persons were received into the church by baptism and 115 by letter; under the Rev. Mr. Reis 30 were received by baptism and six by letter; under the ministration of Rev. Mr. Finlay, 140 by baptism and six by letter; under Rev. Mr. Hill, 410 were added by baptism and 159 by letter; and under the Rev. Mr. Williams, the present pastor, 865 have been added by baptism and 302 by letter and restoration. In the spring of 1834 the church held a protracted meeting, conducted principally by Rev. W. F. Broaddus of Virginia, which was a great success, as were also those held in October, 1839, by the Rev. Jacob Knapp, assisted by the pastor, Mr. Hill.

In 1817 the original society erected their commodious circular church on the corner of Sharp and Lombard streets, at a cost of over $50,000. The debt incurred by the building of such a large and costly house proved a serious hindrance to the prosperity of the church for many years. In 1823 a resolution was passed to close the house and give the keys up to the creditor, and but for his generous spirit it would have been lost to the denomination. It was not until 1852, during the pastorate of the present minister, that the whole debt was paid and the ground-rent greatly reduced. The property is now held in fee-simple. On the removal to Sharp street the church and grounds on Front street were sold, and the remains of the interred there removed to the cemetery southwest of the city; but soon after the old church is let to a *third Baptist* congregation, the Rev. James Osborne officiating there. Several colonies have gone out from the first church, which have become large and influential bodies. Among them is the Seventh Baptist Church, constituted in 1845 with ninety-two members. Its meeting-house, on the northwest corner of Paca and Saratoga streets, cost between thirty and forty thousand dollars. Rev. R. Fuller, D. D., was pastor for twenty-three years; Rev. W. T. Brantley, D. D., has been pastor for more than two years past. It now numbers 556 members, a large number having left with the former pastor to form the *Eutaw Place* church in 1871. This church reports now 370 members. It has a beautiful white marble edifice, costing with the ground $125,000.

The *Lee Street* Baptist church is also a colony of the old First, constituted in 1854. It has 231 members; Rev. John Pollard pastor. Its house of worship was dedicated in June, 1864; cost, $16,000.

Besides these there are in Baltimore the *Second Baptist* Church, Broadway, near Pratt, founded in 1797. The venerable *John Healey was pastor for more than fifty years;* Rev. E. N. Harris is the present pastor. In 1854 they left their old meeting-house on Fleet street, and entered their present handsome one on Broadway; cost, $15,000. The *High Street* Church was constituted in 1835. It first met in Calvert, near Saratoga street, but in 1844 moved to High street. Rev. Franklin Wilson, D. D., was pastor for several years, and saved the house from being sacrificed for debt. It cost about $15,000. The *Franklin Square* Church was organized October, 1854, with thirty members. It now has 330; pastor, Rev. G. W. Sunderlin. Its meeting-house cost about $20,000. Besides these there is one German Baptist church and three colored churches in the city. One of these, on Leadenhall street, has a house, dedicated in 1873, which cost $20,000, and is one of the finest houses for colored people in Baltimore.

1774. Mr. Isaac Griest, Benjamin Griffith, Jesse Hollingsworth, and thirteen gentlemen in the county, were appointed commissioners under an Act of the Provincial Legislature, to direct the expenditure of a sum of nearly $11,000 to make the three great roads leading to the town.

In consequence of the passage by the British Parliament of the Boston Port Bill — a bill intended to shut out the people of Boston from commercial intercourse with every part of the world — the people of Boston assembled in town-meeting at Fanueil Hall on the 13th day of May, 1774, and voted "that if the other colonies would come into a joint resolution to stop all importations from Great Britain, and every part of the West Indies, till the act blocking up the harbor be repealed, the same will prove the salvation of North America and her liberties." This resolve was transmitted to the people of Baltimore, in a letter written by Mr. Samuel Adams to Mr. Wm. Lux, of Baltimore. Mr. Adams said: "The people receive this edict with indignation. It is expected by their enemies, and feared by some of their friends, that this town singly, will not be able to support the cause under so severe a trial. As the very being of every colony, considered as a free people, depends upon the event, a thought so dishonorable to our brethren cannot be entertained, as that this town will now be left to struggle alone. The town of Boston is now suffering the stroke of vengeance, in the common cause of America. I hope they will sustain the blow with a becoming fortitude, and that the effects of this cruel act, intended to intimidate and subdue the spirits of all America, will by the joint efforts of all, be frustrated." In the *Maryland Journal* of the 28th of May, 1774, a notice appeared, of which the following is a copy: "On Tuesday last, a few hours after the arrival of an express from Philadelphia relative to the situation of affairs at Boston, a number of merchants and respectable mechanics of this town met at the Court-house, and appointed a committee to correspond with the neighboring colonies, as the exigency of affairs may make it occasionally necessary." This committee was Robert Alexander, Robert Christie, Sr., Isaac VanBibber, Thomas Harrison, John Boyd, Samuel Purviance, Jr., Andrew Buchanan, Wm. Buchanan, John Moale, Wm. Smith, Wm. Lux, and John Smith. They met at the Court-house on Tuesday, May 31st, 1774, Captain Charles Ridgely acting as chairman. There were eight resolutions adopted. The three first were dissented from by very inferior minorities; the remaining five were unanimously adopted. The first resolution expresses it as the duty of every colony in America to unite in the most effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of Parliament for blockading the harbor of Boston; three dissenters. The second concurred in the sentiment expressed by the Boston resolve, that if the colonies came into a joint resolution to stop importations from, and exports to, Great Britain and the West Indies, the same would be the means of preserving North America and her liberties; three dissentients. The 3d, the inhabitants of the county will join in an association to stop the intercourse at given days; nine dissentients. The 4th provides for the appointment of delegates to attend a general congress from each county in the State, to be held at Annapolis, and delegates to attend a general congress from the other colonies; unanimously assented to. The 5th provides for breaking off all trade and dealing with that colony, province or town, which refuses to come into similar resolutions; unanimously assented to. The 6th appoints Capt. Charles Ridgely, Charles Ridgely, son of John, Walter Tolly, Jr., Thomas Cockey Dye, William Lux, Robert Alexander, Samuel Purviance, Jr., John Moale, Andrew Buchanan, and George Risteau, as a committee to attend a general meeting at Annapolis, and that the same gentlemen together with John Smith, Thomas Harrison, William Buchanan, Benjamin Nicholson, Thomas Sollers, William Smith, James Gittings, Richard Moale, Jonathan Plowman, and William Spear, be a committee of correspondence to receive and answer all letters, and on any emergency to call a general meeting, and that any six of the number have power to act; unanimously assented to. The 8th is a vote of thanks. That all these resolves did not meet with the unanimity which was expected at the time, may be accounted for from this fact, that as some of them looked to a complete prohibition of all intercourse with Great Britain and her West India possessions, it was a ruinous interference with the most profitable branch of trade at that time carried on from Baltimore.

On the 4th of June, 1774, the Baltimore committee transmitted to the Boston committee the resolutions which had been adopted, when the people of Baltimore were first made acquainted with the distresses of Boston, accompanied with the following letter:

"*Gentlemen*—On the 25th ultimo, we received, (by express) from Philadelphia, a copy of your letter of the 13th to the gentlemen of that city, and a copy of their reply thereto, together with the votes of your town meeting, on the truly alarming situation of your affairs by the late act of Parliament, for blocking up the harbor of Boston.

"Could we remain a moment indifferent to your sufferings, the result of your noble and virtuous struggles in defence of American liberties, we should be unworthy to share in those blessings, which (under God) we owe, in a great measure, to your perseverance and zeal in support of our common rights, that they have not ere now, been wrested from us, by the rapacious hand of power.

"Permit us therefore as brethren, fellow-citizens and Americans, embarked in one common interest, most affectionately to sympathize with you, now suffering and persecuted in the common cause of our country, and to assure you of our readiness to concur in every reasonable measure that can be devised for obtaining the most effectual and speedy relief to our distressed friends.

"Actuated by these sentiments, we immediately, on receipt of the letters aforesaid, called a meeting of the principal inhabitants, and appointed a committee of twelve persons to correspond with you, the neighboring colonies, and particularly with the towns of this province, to collect the public sense of this important concern.

"We procured a general meeting of the freeholders and gentlemen of this county, the 31st ult., when the enclosed resolutions were agreed on, with a spirit and harmony, which we flatter ourselves, prevails very generally through all parts of this province. The resolve of a general congress of deputies, in order to unite the sense of the whole colony on this interesting occasion, will, we have reason to hope, be attended with success.

"Having addressed every county for that purpose, and the gentlemen of Annapolis concurring in the same design, as soon as the result of this congress is determined, we shall make you acquainted therewith.

"In order to inspire the same zeal in others with which we are actuated for your cause, we have transmitted copies of the papers we received to the gentlemen of Alexandria, Norfolk and Portsmouth, in Virginia, and have taken the liberty of recommending to our friends in Philadelphia the necessity of setting a good example, as their influence would greatly preponderate in your favor. Although the gentlemen of Philadelphia have recommended a general congress for proceeding by petition or remonstrance, we cannot see the least grounds of expecting relief by it. The contempt with which a similar petition was treated in 1765, and many others since that period, convince us that policy or reasons of state, instead of justice and equity, are to prescribe the rule of our future conduct, and that something more sensible than supplications will best serve our purpose. The idea of a general congress, held forth by our resolves, as merely to unite such colonies as will associate in a general system of non-exportation and non-importation, both to be regulated in such degree and manner as most suitable to the circumstances of each colony, and as to enable us (if necessary) to hold out longer without aggrieving one more than another.

"Permit us, as friends, truly anxious for the preservation of your and our common liberties, to recommend firmness and moderation under this severe trial of your patience, trusting that the Supreme Disposer of all events will terminate the same in a happy confirmation of American freedom.

"We are, with much sincerity,
"Your truly sympathizing friends,
"Samuel Purviance, *Chairman.*
"William Buchanan,
"*in behalf of the Committee.*"

We have already observed that the celebrated vote of the town of Boston, which took place on the 13th of May, 1774, together with a letter from the town of Boston of said date, was forwarded by express from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and received here on the 23d of May, and that immediate action was taken upon it by the people of Baltimore County. They addressed a letter on the 4th of June to the committee of Philadelphia, responding in the most enthusiastic manner to the vote which had been transmitted to them; and from the language it makes use of respecting the propriety of holding a general congress of deputies from all the colonies, we infer that the honor of first suggesting such an assembly to meet the great crisis which was then approaching, belongs as much to the people of Baltimore, as it has heretofore been considered as in the exclusive possession of Virginia. Although the resolutions of Virginia which recommended it were dated the 27th of May, yet the communication which announced it to the other colonies was not dated until the 31st of May; and on that day, the people of Baltimore, at their deferred meeting, made an equal recommendation of such a measure, and in conveying to the other colonies their sense of its propriety they certainly speak as if they were the first to present this great measure for their approbation. They remark in this celebrated letter to the committee of Philadelphia: "The idea we have formed of a general congress, as expressed in our fourth resolve, is by no means formed upon the opinion, or the necessity of such a congress, for the purpose of petitioning or remonstrating to the crown, or any other branch of the legislature of Great Britain. The indignity offered by the ministry to every petition from America; the affected contempt with which they treated those transmitted in 1765, and every other since that time, leave us not the least ray of hope that any application in that mode would be productive of relief to the sufferings of Boston, whom we consider as a victim to ministerial vengeance, for wisely and justly opposing them in their arbitrary attacks upon American liberty. We have proposed the congress to settle and establish a general plan of conduct for such colonies that may think fit to send deputies. Their local circumstances and particular situation may render some little diversity necessary, especially should the same influence that has unhappily guided the councils of Great Britain continue to prevail."

A copy of these resolutions was transmitted also to the committee of Annapolis. The committee on receiving them, assented to the proposition they contained of calling a general congress, and immediately thereafter addressed a communication to the committee of correspondence for Virginia on the subject of these resolutions. They say in their letter, "It is our most fervent wish and sanguine hope that your colony has the same disposition and spirit, and that by a general congress such a plan may be struck out as may effectually accomplish the grand object in view." The committee of correspondence of Virginia reply to this suggestion of the Baltimore committee on the 4th of August in the following language: "The expediency and necessity, however, of a general congress of deputies from the different colonies was so obvious, that the meeting have already come to the resolutions respecting it." If there be merit in being among the first to suggest a great and leading measure, which from its peculiar fitness to produce the end contemplated by its creation, the recommendation of the general congress as suggested by the Baltimore committee pre-eminently entitles them to its claim. That congress, according to these suggestions, did assemble, and from their deliberations resulted the declaration, that the thirteen colonies were free and independent States, and as such were entitled to do all those acts which of right may be adopted by independent nations — a congress, as described by Lord Chatham, "for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion, under such a complication of difficult circumstances, no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the general congress of Philadelphia." The Baltimore committee appear to have lost no occasion to keep alive the spirit of patriotism which had burned with intensity in their bosoms from the moment they were made acquainted with the arbitrary legislation of Great Britain towards the town of Boston. Wherever their voice could reach they were not backward in sending it forth; nor did they conceal their regrets whenever any response was made by any of the colonies to their communications, which they thought fell short of their ardor.

The committees appointed by the several counties met at Annapolis on the 22d of June, in which Baltimore County and Town were represented by Captain Charles Ridgely, Thomas C. Dye, Walter Tolley, Jr., Robert Alexander, William Lux, Samuel Purviance, Jr., and George Risteau, Esqs. By them non-importation resolves were entered into; collections were to be made for the relief of the Bostonians, and congressmen were appointed. The Congress which met at Philadelphia on the 5th of September, having adopted similar measures, recommended the appointment of town and county committees throughout the colonies; and on the 12th of November, a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Baltimore County and Town, entitled to vote, was held at the Court-house, and the following gentlemen were chosen to compose the committee for Baltimore Town, viz:—

Messrs. Andrew Buchanan,
Robert Alexander,
William Lux,
John Moale,
John Merryman,
Richard Moale,
Jeremiah T. Chase,
Thomas Harrison,
Archibald Buchanan,
William Buchanan,
William Smith,
James Calhoun,
Benjamin Griffith,
Gerard Hopkins,
John Deaver,

Messrs. John Smith,
Barnet Eichelberger,
George Woolsey,
Hercules Courtenay,
Isaac Griest,
Mark Alexander,
Samuel Purviance, Jr.,
Francis Sanderson,
Dr. John Boyd,
George Lintenberger,
Philip Rogers,
David McMechen,
Mordecai Gist,
William Spear.

In all twenty-nine, and thirty-eight other gentlemen for the county, of whom—

Messrs. Thomas C. Deye,
Samuel Worthington,
Walter Tolly, Jr.,
Benjamin Nicholson,

Messrs. John Moale,
Capt. Charles Ridgely,
Dr. John Boyd,
William Buchanan,

or any three of them, were a committee to attend the committee meetings at Annapolis, and—

Messrs. Robert Alexander,
John Moale,
Andrew Buchanan,
Dr. John Boyd,

Messrs. Samuel Purviance, Jr.,
Jeremiah T. Chase,
William Buchanan,
William Lux,

or any four of them, a committee of correspondence for Baltimore Town. Of the Baltimore committee, Mr. Samuel Purviance, Jr., was elected chairman, and possessing much ardor in the cause which his excellent talents enabled him to promote in an eminent manner, so continued until the new government was formed. Mr. Purviance was the writer of the greater part of the correspondence which emanated from the committee, of which he was chairman. His fate was an untimely one. In the year 1788 he was descending the Ohio, in company with several others, when the boat on board of which he was, was captured by a band of Indians; some of the party made their escape; it was his misfortune to have been secured by his captors, and led by them into the interior of their vast wilderness. From this moment, to him, his country, his family and friends were lost forever. Mr. Jeremiah T. Chase was the first secretary, but as other duties were confided to him, he was succeeded by Mr. George Lux.

In December Messrs. Richard Moale, Wm. Spear, Isaac Van Bibber, and Isaac Griest were appointed a committee to report and observe the arrival of all vessels into port.

The following letter was written by a gentleman of Baltimore to his friend:

"BALTIMORE, *July* 16*th*, 1774.

"A vessel has sailed from the Eastern Shore of this Province with a cargo of provisions as a free gift to our besieged brethren at Boston. The inhabitants of all the counties of Virginia and Maryland are subscribing with great liberality for the relief of the distressed towns of Boston and Charlestown. The inhabitants of Alexandria, we hear, in a few hours, subscribed three hundred and fifty pounds for that noble purpose. Subscriptions are opened in this town for the support and animation of the inhabitants of Boston under their present great conflict for the common freedom of us all, which have already been so successful that a vessel is now loading with provisions for that place, as a testimony of the affection of this people towards their persecuted brethren, now bravely contending against fraud, power, and the most odious oppression, which God grant may never rise triumphant over right, justice, social happiness and freedom."

We find from a Boston paper, under date of August 29th, 1774—"Yesterday arrived at Marblehead, Captain Perkins, from Baltimore, with three thousand bushels of Indian corn, twenty barrels of rye, and twenty-one barrels of bread, sent by the inhabitants of that place for the benefit of the poor of Boston, together with one thousand bushels of corn from Annapolis, sent in the same vessel, and for the same benevolent purpose."

The Committee of Boston, writing to the Committee of Baltimore, under date of July 16th, said: "The part taken by the Province of Maryland must henceforth stop the mouths of those blasphemers of humanity who have affected to question the existence of public virtue. So bright an example as you have set cannot fail to animate and encourage even the lukewarm and indifferent; more especially such honest men as wish to be assured of support before they engage in so weighty an enterprise. The noble sacrifice you stand ready to make of the staple commodity of your Province, so materially affecting the revenue of Great Britain, and your generous interposition in our favor, have our warmest acknowledgments."

In the course of this year, the office of deputy postmaster-general was taken from Doctor Franklin by the ministry, and the communications by mail exposed to the control of English agents. Mr. William Goddard, editor and proprietor of the *Maryland*

Journal, in this town, devised and succeeded in establishing an independent line from Massachusetts, first to Virginia, and afterwards to Georgia, and he was appointed surveyor of the post-roads by Congress; but they having restored his office to Dr. Franklin the ensuing year, Mr. Goddard was disappointed, and, retiring himself, made his sister the ostensible editor of the newspaper.

1775. May 5th, the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Edmund Pendleton, George Washington, Benjamin Harrison, and Richard Henry Lee, Esqs., delegates from Virginia, and Richard Caswell and Joseph Hewes, Esqs., delegates from North Carolina, arrived in town on their way to Philadelphia. They were met by three companies of militia, and escorted to the Fountain Inn, where the companies saluted the delegates with a triple discharge of their musketry. On the following day four companies of the town militia were drawn upon the Common, where they were reviewed by Col. Washington, afterwards President, accompanied by the other delegates, who were pleased to express their satisfaction in the appearance and behavior of the officers and men. In the afternoon the delegates, accompanied by the Rev. Clergy and principal gentlemen of the town, preceded by Capt. Gist's independent company, and the officers of the other companies, walked from the Fountain Inn to the new Court-house, where an entertainment was provided. Among other toasts, the delegates were pleased to give the following: "May the Town of Baltimore flourish, and the noble spirits of the inhabitants continue till ministerial despotism be at an end." The day was spent with great festivity; joy beamed in the countenances of the townsmen, who were happy in the honor of the company of the delegates, and pleased with the opportunity of showing them that respect which their conduct deservedly merited from all British America.

Messrs. Robert Buchanan, Robert Alexander, and David McMechen were appointed a committee to establish a watch for the security of the town.

Extracts from the proceedings of the Baltimore Committee of Observation:

"COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *April 3d*, 1775.

"Information being made to the Committee that a few individuals, inhabitants of this town, have of late worn pistols or private arms, alleging in justification of their conduct, 'That a motion had been made in the Committee to sacrifice some of the persons in this town who differed from them, or were averse to the public measures now carrying on in this Province, and that they wore arms against any such attempts.' The Committee, to remove any prejudice that may be taken by the public against them, and to prevent the ill effects of such false and injurious reports, if circulated without contradiction, do solemnly declare that no such motion was ever made, or any entry relative to the same minuted in their proceedings. A few members of the Committee were of opinion that the names of such persons who, upon application, had refused to contribute for the purchase of arms and ammunition, should be published, but even this measure was overruled in the Committee as improper at that time. Our meetings have been held public, nor has any person who thought fit to attend ever been excluded. Our records are free and open for inspection. From the public we receive our authority, not by personal solicitation, but a free and voluntary choice: to that tribunal we submit our actions. Although we have uniformly persevered, and are determined to persevere into carrying into execution the association and measures of Congress, yet in no instance have we exceeded the line pointed out by that Assembly and our Provincial Assembly; and abhorring every idea of proscription, the Committee call upon the persons who have circulated the aforesaid report to disclose the author.

"A true extract from the minutes.

"R. ALEXANDER, *Secretary*."

"APRIL 15*th*, 1775.

"The Committee of Observation for Baltimore County, reflecting on the many mischiefs and disorders usually attending the fairs held at Baltimore Town, and willing in all things strictly to observe the regulations of the Continental Congress, who, in the eighth resolution, have advised to discountenance and discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation, especially horse-racing, cock-fighting, &c., have unanimously resolved to recommend it to the good people of this county, and do hereby earnestly request that they will not themselves, nor will suffer any of their families to attend, or in any wise encourage the approaching fair at Baltimore Town; and all persons are desired not to erect booths, or in any manner prepare for holding the said fair. We are persuaded the inhabitants of the town in particular will see the propriety of this measure, and the necessity of enforcing it, as the fairs have been a nuisance long before complained of by them, as serving no other purpose than debauching the morals of their children and servants, affording an opportunity for perpetrating thefts, encouraging riots, drunkenness, gaming, and the vilest immoralities. SAM. PURVIANCE, JR., *Chairman*."

On the 17th of June, the British attacked the Provincials, and the memorable battle of Bunker's Hill was fought. Then hesitation ceased, and doubt everywhere gave place to certainty. Congress determined to carry on an offensive war; Boston was ordered to be invested; General Washington, nominated before that body by Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, on the 15th of June, 1775, was chosen commander-in-chief of the American forces.

July 13th, a special meeting of the committee of Baltimore Town was held, William Smith, president, and twenty-eight members. A letter from James Christie, Jr., merchant of this town, directed to Lieutenant-Colonel Gabriel Christie, of his Majesty's 60th regiment, at Antigua, having been intercepted, was laid before the committee and ordered to be read, which was accordingly done, and the following paragraphs were part of the contents: "BALTIMORE, *February 22d*, 1775.—We are in such confusion here with our politics, there is no depending on anything, and that added to other things, we are little behind the New-Englanders, mustering, purchasing arms, ammunition, &c. We have some violent fanatical spirits among us who do everything in their power to run things to the utmost extremity, and they have gone so far, that we moderate people are under a necessity of uniting for our own defence, after having been threatened with expulsion, loss of life, &c., for not acceding to what we deem Treason and Rebellion. The Provost and family are very well; our public affairs vex him, and he wishes himself away, but I know not when, or if ever, that will happen. A part of yours, or any other regiment, I believe, would keep us very quiet." The committee then summoned Mr. Christie to attend them, but being confined to his bed, he was unable to do it, and they sent Messrs. James Calhoun, William Buchanan, Thomas Harrison, Thomas Jones, William Goodwin, and Isaac Vanbibber to wait on him at his house, and to inquire whether the said letter was written by him. The gentlemen returned and reported that Mr. Christie had been shown the letter, and acknowledged that it was written by him, but requested that any further proceedings thereon might be postponed until his health would permit his personal attendance. The committee, not thinking it proper to comply with his request, as Mr. Christie had confessed that he wrote the letter, immediately gave him notice thereof; upon which the committee directed a guard of nine men, under the command of an officer, to be placed round Mr. Christie's house. On the following day the committee met according to adjournment. Mr. Robert Christie attended, and declared that Mr. James Christie was very sorry for the letter he had written to Lieut.-Col. Christie; that he did not mean any harm by it; and that he was very willing to acquiesce in the determination of the committee. On motion resolved, that Doctor John Boyd and Mr. John McLure (members of the committee) do wait on Mr. James Christie, and inquire of him who those moderate people were that united for their defence, as mentioned in his letter, and that they take his answer in writing. The gentlemen returned and reported that Mr. Christie declared there never was any association between him and his friends for the purpose alluded to, or for any other purpose, and all that he remembers to have passed on the occasion was, that some time last winter he was informed that he, with some of his friends, were to be made a public example of for not uniting with the town in the present opposition, and this being spoken of accidentally among two or three of his friends, it was proposed whether an association for mutual defence would be advisable, but no determination being then made, and they soon after being convinced that no threats worth notice had been thrown out against them, the matter dropped, and was never afterwards thought of or attempted, and that it was at this time of doubt and apprehension that he wrote the letter in question, which accounts for that part of it alluded to in this inquiry. The committee proceeded to take Mr. Christie's conduct with respect to said letter into further and deliberate consideration, and were unanimously of opinion, that by representing in said letter the people of this town to be concerned in treasonable and rebellious practices, and that a number of soldiers would keep them quiet, he has manifested a spirit and principle altogether inimical to the rights, privileges, and liberties of America. They do therefore think it their duty to advertise the said James Christie, Jr., as an enemy to this country, and all persons are desired to break off all connection and intercourse with him. The committee do further resolve, that, as the crime of which the said James Christie is guilty, is of so dangerous and atrocious a nature, they will lay the same before their delegates of the Continental Congress for their advice, and in the meantime it is ordered, that as Mr. Christie is confined to his bed, and cannot be removed with safety to a place of security, the same guard be continued at his house to prevent any escape attempted either by himself or the assistance of his friends, and that Mr. Christie pay each man 5s. for each 24 hours, and the officer 7s. 6d. A report having been circulated that a number of arms and a quantity of ammunition were secretly lodged in the house of Mr. James Christie, and the same being mentioned in the committee, they directed two of their members, Captain Clopper and Mr. James Cox, to go immediately and search Mr. Christie's house, which they accordingly did, and reported that they had examined the house carefully in every part, attended by Mr. Robert Christie, Jr., and that they only found two guns and a pair of pistols, and no ammunition, and were convinced no others were in the house. Mr. Christie had been engaged in mercantile business at Rock Run, in Harford county, with Mr. John Wilson and Robert Christie, Jr. The day on which the committee gave in their decision on his conduct, these two gentlemen dissolved their partnership with him, determining not to be implicated with him in his adherence to the Tory cause. Mr. Christie was kept under the surveillance of his guard until the 24th of July, when he was discharged, upon giving an obligation, with five securities, not to depart the Province without leave of said committee or the Convention of Maryland. As a part of the resolution in his case was, to refer the question involved in it to the delegates to the General Congress, Mr. Christie himself also referred his case to Congress. That body referred him to the Provincial Convention of Maryland, to whom, in consequence of this reference, he presented a memorial on the 9th August, 1775. Taking his own testimony as furnished by the memorial as conclusive against him as to the offence with which he had been charged by the Baltimore committee, the Convention resolved, "that the said James Christie is, and ought to be considered as an enemy to America, and that no person trade, deal, or barter with him thereafter, unless for necessaries and provisions, or for the sale or purchase of any part of his real or personal estate of which he may be at the time seized or possessed. Resolved, that the same James Christie be expelled and banished the Province forever, and that he depart the Province before the first day of September next." The committee had accepted the explanations given by several persons charged with inimical acts, but the people accused Mr. James Dangleish, a foreign merchant, who had declared his aversion to the cause, and therefore as soon as he had been published as an enemy he fled for safety. The laws against Roman Catholic teachers still existing, some persons actuated by worse motives broke up Mr. John Hefferman's school, and he also left the place. Other persons were also exposed to personal violence, as it was alleged, from the mistaken zeal of the committee itself, or ignorance of the principles by which they should be governed.

At an election on the 23d of September, held at the court-house, agreeably to a resolution of the late Provincial Convention, the following gentlemen were declared elected:—John Moale, Jeremiah T. Chase, James Calhoun, Benjamin Nicholson, Andrew Buchanan, Thomas Sollers, John Craddock, James Gittings, Robert Alexander, Samuel Purviance, William Wilkinson, Charles Ridgely, Jr., of William, Walter Tolly, Jr., Darby Lux, John Cockey, William Smith, William Buchanan, William Lux, John Boyd, John Smith, Zachariah McCubbin, Jr., Capt. Charles Ridgely, Thomas Harrison, Benjamin Griffith, William Randell, Thomas Gist, Sr., Stephen Cromwell, Isaac Grist, Thomas C. Dye, Mordecai Gist, John Stephenson, Ezekiel Towson, Jeremiah Johnson, William Aisquith, John Howard, George Risteau, Abraham Britton, and on casting up the ballots the following gentlemen were declared delegates to the convention for one year, viz: Robert Alexander, Benjamin Nicholson, John Moale, Walter Tolly, Jr., Jeremiah Townly Chase.

Several members of the German or Dutch Presbyterian society, attached to the Rev. William Otterbein, formed a separate religious society, which they distinguished by the name of the "German Evangelical Reformed," and they purchased a lot on Conway street, and worshipped in a small house until they built their church.

October 16th the committee "ordered that a quantity of powder and lead be delivered to the captains of the companies enrolled agreeably to the resolutions of the late convention, equal to a half-pound of powder and two pounds of lead for each man in the company, and that the same be made up into cartridges and returned to the several Captains, to be by them faithfully kept and delivered out to the different men in such quantities and on such occasions as they in their discretion shall think fit. *Resolved*, That the privates of each company produce to their several Captains, on each day of mustering, the number of cartridges and ball delivered to them; and on default, that they pay one shilling for each and every cartridge wanting of the quantity delivered out. George Lux, Sect."

In October the whole country was in a state of political excitement — the ferment was universal, and though perhaps but few individuals of the great mass that were then in motion had the remotest idea of a total disruption of the ties that connected them with the mother-country, yet all were ready to fly to the resort of arms in defence of their *colonial rights*, upon which the Government of Great Britain had been gradually making encroachments, until her system had become insupportable, tyrannical, and oppressive. In the state of things that then existed it was natural that commercial enterprise should be in a great measure suspended. The mouth of the Chesapeake was watched by British ships of war, and the merchants of Baltimore, doubtful whether their most peaceful and legitimate intentions of trade would be respected, for the most part laid up their vessels. A Bermudian sloop about this time was purchased, armed with ten guns, and called the *Hornet*, under the command of Capt. William Stone, with Joshua Barney as second officer or master's mate. A crew had not yet been shipped, and the duty of recruiting one was assigned to Barney. Fortunately for his purpose, just at this moment a new American flag, sent by Commodore Hopkins for the service of the *Hornet*, arrived from Philadelphia. Nothing could have been more opportune or acceptable. It was the first "Star-Spangled Banner" that had been seen in the State of Maryland; and next morning at sunrise Barney had the enviable honor of unfurling it to the music of drums and fifes, and hoisting it upon a staff, planted with his own hands at the door of his rendezvous. The heart-stirring sounds of the martial instruments, then a novel incident in Baltimore, and the still more novel sight of the *Rebel colors* gracefully waving in the breeze, attracted crowds of all ranks and eyes to the gay scene of the rendezvous, and before the setting of the same day's sun, the young recruiting officer had enlisted a full crew of jolly "rebels" for the *Hornet*. Towards the latter end of November the *Hornet* and *Wasp*, the two Baltimore vessels, left the Patapsco in company. They were fortunate enough to descend the Chesapeake and pass the capes without being perceived by the British cruisers. They found the little fleet of Commodore Hopkins anchored at the mouth of the Delaware. In a few days the fleet weighed anchor and sailed for New Providence (one of the Bahama Islands), where, contrary to expectation, the town and fort surrendered without firing a shot. Commodore Hopkins, as had been anticipated, found an immense quantity of ammunition, great guns, mortars, shells and other valuable stores, which were brought away.

Before the 19th of April, when the battle of Lexington took place, the town had formed several companies of each description of arms, and every exertion was made to procure ammunition. Amongst others, General Buchanan, the Lieutenant of the county, distinguished himself by his zeal, and took command of a company of gentlemen of riper years, and a company of their sons and others, mostly unmarried, who armed and equipped themselves in an excellent scarlet uniform, put themselves under the command of Captain Gist, who afterwards became well-known as the General Mordecai Gist of the Revolutionary army; Lieutenant Thomas Ewing, and other officers, who, with some of the privates, became distinguished in different commands in the regular service afterwards,' being trained by Richard Cary, Adjutant, who had arrived from New England, and had been a member of the Ancient Artillery Company of Boston, then lately commanded by John Hancock, Esq., first President of Congress.

Many vessels returning home were searched and stripped of their arms and ammunition. It was about this time that the water-battery on Whetstone Point was planned by Mr. James Alcock, and begun under the superintendence of Messrs. Griest, Griffith, and Loudenslager, while Captain N. Smith was put in command of the artillery stationed at that post. Three massive chains of wrought iron, passing through floating blocks, were stretched across the river, leaving a small passage on the side next the fort, and the channel was protected by sunken vessels.

November 13th the Continental Congress having recommended that adventures be made for procuring arms and ammunition, and it being necessary that a particular committee be appointed to superintend the same, Messrs. Samuel Purviance, John Smith, William Buchanan, Benjamin Griffith, Isaac Griest, Thomas Gist, Sen., and Darby Lux were appointed a committee for that purpose, under oath to keep their proceedings secret. Lady Washington and the lady of Gen. Gates arrived in town on the way to their respective husband's camps; they were escorted a few miles out of town by a part of the Independent and Light Infantry companies, with many other gentlemen.

Doctor Wiesenthal, Dr. Boyd, and Dr. Craddock publish a call to the ladies of Baltimore to lend their assistance in furnishing linen rags and old sheeting for bandages, &c.

In a regiment of regular troops commanded by Col. Smallwood, Messrs. Mordecai Gist, Samuel Smith, David Plunkett, Brian Philpot, and William Ridgely, held commissions and raised men in Baltimore. Congress had recommended a general fast for the 20th of July, and it was kept here by the meetings of religious societies for worship. About this time there arrived and settled here Messrs. Hugh Young, Alexander Donaldson, Christopher Johnston, James Sterling, John Weatherburn, George Salmon, John McFadon and others, who were foreigners, and Messrs. William Young, Hezekiah Waters, Benjamin May, Peter Hoffman, George Warner, Anthony Houck, and others from this or neighboring provinces.

It has often been a disputed question when the first military company was organised in Maryland, at the coming on of the Revolution. The following letter, written to the Honorable Matthew Tilghman in convention at Annapolis, will settle the point:

"COFFEE HOUSE, 30*th December*, 1775.

"*Sir:*—Permit me to address you as President of that honorable body, whose rules I consider as sacred, and to which I have ever paid a ready and cheerful obedience. Prompted by the regard I owe my country, I did at the expense of my time and hazard of my business, form a company of militia, early in December 1774—a company composed of gentlemen, men of honor, family. and fortune, and though of different countries, animated by a zeal and reverence for rights of humanity, they have acted superior to the narrow attachments that influence contracted minds, whose sentiments are determined by the place of their nativity. Unanimously approved of by this company, I have been twice appointed to the honor of being their commander, since the last of which, we remonstrated to the Council of Safety, praying to be confirmed as an independent company. Having received no answer, I am induced to believe, that such an establishment ought not to be acceded to; but still desirous of being serviceable to my country, I have entered my name among the number of applicants who are soliciting preferment from the convention. That cruel and unjust system of policy which has for many years influenced the British Senate, has long since inclined me to lose sight of an honorable accommodation with the mother country, unless resisted by a brave and manly opposition. This consideration led me to an early and constant attention to military affairs; and allow me, sir, to assure you, that I have neither spared time nor expense in the acquisition of that kind of knowledge. In private life I have ever been ambitious of being the useful citizen. Emulous of that character, I wish to assume the soldier; and if appointed to an office (not beneath what my former rank entitled me to) I shall endeavor to acquit myself with honor to those who are pleased to appoint me.

"I am, sir,
"Your most humble servant,
"MORDECAI GIST."

To carry into execution the resolutions of the Continental Congress, respecting the public defence, it became necessary to raise in the Province the sum of ten thousand pounds, to be laid out in the purchase of arms and ammunition. The convention of Maryland, in assigning to each county the quota that would be requisite from it to make this amount, assigned to Baltimore county as her proportion £930. The Baltimore committee, to whom was entrusted the power of levying this amount on the inhabitants, affixed to the different districts of the county, the sums as follows:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Gunpowder Upper	79	17	6	Middle River Lower	51	10	0
North Hundred	51	17	6	Patapsco Lower	50	2	6
Middlesex	33	7	6	Pipe Creek	34	5	0
Wyne Run	53	00	0	Westminster	51	00	0
Back River Upper	112	00	0	Baltimore Town West	72	7	6
Back River Lower	39	5	0	Deptford	30	2	6
Patapsco Upper	50	10	0	Baltimore Town East	26	12	6
Delaware Lower	63	00	0				
Middle River Upper	43	10	0		930	00	0
Soldier's Delight	87	12	6				

We cannot forbear noticing the honorable solicitude felt by the committee, that their brethren of limited means should not be required to contribute any portion of the above taxation, for, in the resolution which levied it, they say, "care ought to be taken, to avoid laying any part of the burthen upon the people of narrow circumstances, hoping that those whom Providence has blessed with better fortunes, will, by their generosity, supply the necessity of calling on those whose fortunes are confined to the mere necessaries of life."

Eddis, writing from Maryland in *March*, 1775, has given us a lively picture of the transactions of this period. "From one extremity of this continent to the other, every appearance indicates approaching hostilities. The busy voice of preparation echoes through every settlement; and those who are not zealously infected with the frenzy, are considered as enemies to the cause of liberty; and, without regard to any peculiarity of situation, are branded with opprobrious appellations, and pointed out as victims to public resentment. Very considerable subscriptions have been made in every quarter for the relief of the Bostonians; large sums have likewise been collected for the purchase of arms and ammunition; and persons of all denominations are required to associate under military regulations, on pain of the severest censure." In another of *July*, 1775, referring more particularly to the condition of this Province, he remarks: "The inhabitants of this Province are incorporated under military regulations, and apply the greater part of their time to the different branches of discipline. In Annapolis there are two complete companies; in Baltimore seven; and in every district of this Province the majority of the people are actually under arms: almost every hat is decorated with a cockade, and the churlish drum and fife are the only music of the times."

1776. Baltimore, from its peculiar fitness for the building and equipment of vessels, was selected as one of the sites for naval constructions, and many vessels which afterwards became celebrated for the injury they inflicted on the enemy were built here. The *Virginia* frigate, the *Defence* sloop, *Buckskin*, *Enterprise*, *Sturdy Beggar*, *Harlequin*, *Fox*, &c., were among the number, and the success which sometimes attended their cruises contributed to aid Congress with the means of carrying on the war.

Commodore James Nicholson on the 5th of June obtained his commission from Congress, being the first officer in rank in the United States service, and soon after took command of the *Virginia* frigate. He was a native of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and gave early proofs of his peculiar fitness for the responsible station to which he was now called. He served his country faithfully during the war, and was among the number of those distinguished seamen who contributed to build up a name for his country in maritime war which will be as imperishable as her glory. He was the father-in-law of the distinguished Mr. Gallatin, and died in the year 1791. Two brothers were also naval officers in the service, Capt. John Nicholson and Capt. Samuel Nicholson.

At an election held "in the town" in 1776 four hundred and seventytwo votes were taken, while the unadded "Fell's Point" at that time contained a population of 821. The year before there were enumerated 564 houses, and 5934 inhabitants in the town proper, so that with the addition of the 821 of "Fell's Point," or Deptford Hundred, as it was called, there were 6755 individuals girdled by the defences of Whetstone Point and its floating chain. In the growth of Baltimore between 1752 and the date of the Revolution we may observe that quite a decided tendency was manifested in settlements east of Jones' Falls. There are parts of Old Town and Fell's Point which, to the present day, retain the outward character of the oldest portions of the city. The streets there indicate by their names the colonial era to which they belong. York and Lancaster, Exeter and Albemarle, Queen and Granby, tell their own history. The growth on the west of the Falls, though of a later period, was much more rapid. At the date of the Revolution, Market street, now Baltimore, offered to view a respectable thoroughfare, along which a double line of houses straggled as far as the southeast corner on Market, now Baltimore and Liberty streets, where Mr. Jacob Fite had built a house sufficiently large to accommodate the Continental Congress, which held its sessions there in December, 1776. This house being then the farthest west, and one of the largest in the own, was called for a long time Congress Hall. The streets after this period equally indicate their era. We have, in contrast to those we have before mentioned, the names of Conway and Barre, Fayette and Greene, Lexington and Eutaw, fragrant with the recollections of the Revolution.

Extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Convention in Baltimore, May 28th: "Whereas his Britannic Majesty King George has prosecuted, and still prosecutes a war against the British colonies in America, and has acceded to acts of Parliament declaring the people in the said colonies in actual rebellion; and whereas, the good people of this Province have taken up arms to defend their rights and liberties, and to repel the hostilities carrying on against them, and whilst engaged in such a contest, cannot with any sincerity of heart pray for the success of his arms. Therefore, resolved, that every prayer and petition for the King's Majesty in the book of common prayer, and administration of the sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, except the second collect for the King in the common service, be henceforth omitted in all churches and chapels in this Province, until our unhappy differences are ended. G. Duvall, *Clerk*."

In June, Lieutenant Joshua Barney sailed for the West Indies from Philadelphia in the *Andrea Doria*, a fine brig of 14 guns, under the command of Captain Robinson. On their arrival at St. Eustatia, they fired a salute to the fort, which the Governor, with more complaisance than prudence, returned—forgetting that he thus took upon himself to acknowledge the independence of their flag before their High Mightinesses at the Hague had decided, whether to listen to the remonstrances of Sir Joseph Yorke or to the solicitations of Dr. Franklin. For this premature instance of courtesy, the Governor was afterwards displaced, on the complaint of the English government; the fact, nevertheless, that he did return the salute of the *Andrea Doria*, contradicts the generally received impression that Captain Paul Jones was the first American officer, to whom such an honor had been paid by a foreign power. It was not until February, 1778, that Jones's salute was returned by the French Admiral at Brest.

In March, Capt. Squires, the commander of the British sloop of war *Otter*, who had been cruising about in various parts of the bay, made a demonstration in the Patapsco river with various boats, which produced great alarm in the town. Capt. Nicholson, the commander of the *Defence*, a ship belonging to the State of Maryland, was at that time in Baltimore. He soon got under weigh to drive these marauders from the river, which he did in a short time, and captured four or five of their boats. It was the occasion of this alarm that gave rise to the necessity of throwing up batteries on Fell's Point, the fortifying of Whetstone Point with eighteen guns, &c., &c. These defences were considered at the time as invaluable, and the aid which the militia of the surrounding country afforded, called forth the grateful thanks of the people. From Harford County a battalion marched to Baltimore, whose services it afterwards became unnecessary to accept. Col. Ramsey, to whose regiment the battalion belonged, in acknowledging the receipt of the communication made to them by the

Baltimore committee expressive of their sense of the patriotism of the battalion, says: "That battalion, Sir, esteem it but their duty to march to the assistance of any part of the Province when attacked, or in danger of it. But they march with greater alacrity to your assistance, from the pleasing memory of former connections, and a sense of the value and importance of Baltimore Town to the Province in general." Nor was this devotion to Baltimore confined in her hour of need to the citizens of her own State. The borough of York wrote on the 10th of March to the committee: "Our committee resolved instantly to raise a good rifle company, to be ready to march on an hour's warning to your Province, in case you should judge it necessary, and signify the same to our commiteee." This is not a solitary instance of this patriotic borough's offering her valuable aid to Baltimore. In the war of 1812 a company sent by her united with the Baltimore troops on the day of her celebrated battle with the British army near North Point, and no troops on that day were more entitled to the honor which their valor won, than those from York.

The committee presented an address to Captain Nicholson, acknowledging the valuable services he rendered to the town by driving Capt. Squires away from the river. His answer to them is worthy of being transcribed here: "GENTLEMEN:—I return you my most sincere thanks for your polite address. In support of the rights and liberties of my country, I cheerfully undertook the arduous task of my present office, and am exceedingly happy in finding my conduct stand approved by so respectable a body as the committee of Baltimore county. I am likewise to assure you that the officers, volunteers, and others on board the *Defence*, consider your address as doing them the highest honor.

"I am, gentlemen,
"Your obedient and humble servant,
"JAMES NICHOLSON."

In the beginning of April, Capt. James Barron, commanding one of the public vessels employed in the Chesapeake Bay for its defence, fell in with and captured a small vessel, which had been sent by Lord Dunmore, who was at that time on board one of the British squadrons stationed in the bay, to Annapolis, for the purpose of transmitting certain letters from Lord George Germain, the British Secretary of State, to Governor Eden of Maryland. These letters were placed in the hands of Alexander Ross from Pittsburg, a person who had been well-known as a violent British partisan. The letters were sent by Capt. Barron to Gen. Lee, who at that time was in Williamsburg, and who, on a consultation with the committee of safety of that place, sent them to Mr. Samuel Purviance, the chairman of the committee of safety at Baltimore. That the public should be made early acquainted with the contents of these letters, and that the person to whom they were addressed, should be dispossessed of all power to aid the British Government in their views as set forth in these letters, Mr. Purviance, believing, from the peculiar circumstances attending this case of Governor Eden, that the powers he had been invested with, as the chairman of a committee, whose duty it had been from the commencement of the disturbances, to hold such a supervision, as well over the conduct of those who were the residents of the colony, as those who might come among them, either as transient persons or traders, would extend to such a case as the letter to Gen. Lee directed his attention to, he instructed Capt. Samuel Smith, of Col. Smallwood's battalion, on the 14th of April, to go to Annapolis, and seize the person and papers of Governor Eden, and detain him until the will of Congress was known. The council of safety at Annapolis took offence at this order of Mr. Purviance, and interfered to prevent its execution. Their disapprobation of it proceeded less from an objection to the measure itself, than from an implied disrespect of their own authority. He was however requested by the convention on the 24th of May to leave the Province; and in accordance with this request, Mr. Eden departed from Annapolis in the ship *Fowey* on the 24th of June, 1776.

On the 6th of July, without waiting for the expected declaration of Congress, and before its final ratification could have been known, the independence of the Province of Maryland was formally proclaimed by its own convention, in the following *Declaration*, which for the dignity of its sentiments, and the force and fervor of its appeals, will not shrink from a contrast even with the far-famed Declaration of American Independence.

"*A Declaration of the Delegates of Maryland.*

"To be exempt from parliamentary taxation, and to regulate their internal government and polity, the people of this colony have ever considered as their inherent and unalienable right. Without the former, they can have no property; without the latter, they can have no security for their lives or liberties.

"The Parliament of Great Britain has, of late, claimed an uncontrolable right of binding these colonies in all cases whatsoever. To force an unconditional submission to this claim, the legislative and executive powers of that state have invariably pursued, for these ten years past, a studied system of oppression, by passing many impolitic, severe, and cruel acts, for raising a revenue from the colonists; by depriving them, in many cases, of the trial by jury; by altering the chartered constitution of one colony, and the entire stoppage of the trade of its capital; by cutting off all intercourse between the colonies; by restraining them from fishing on their own coasts; by extending the limits of, and erecting an arbitrary government in the province of Quebec; by confiscating the property of the colonists taken on the seas, and compelling the crews of their vessels, under the pain of death, to act against their native country and dearest friends; by declaring all seizures, detention, or destruction of the persons, or property of the colonists, to be legal and just. A war unjustly commenced, hath been prosecuted against the United Colonies, with cruelty, outrageous violence, and perfidy; slaves, savages, and foreign mercenaries have been meanly hired to rob a people of their property, liberties, and lives; a people guilty of no other crime than deeming the last of no estimation without the secure enjoyment of the former. Their humble and dutiful petitions for peace, liberty, and safety, have been rejected with scorn. Secure of, and relying on foreign aid, not on his national forces, the unrelenting monarch of Britain hath at length avowed, by his answer to the City of London, his determined and inexorable resolution of reducing these colonies to abject slavery.

"Compelled by dire necessity, either to surrender our properties, liberties, and lives, into the hands of a British King and parliament, or to use such means as will most probably secure to us and our posterity those invaluable blessings:

"*We, the Delegates of Maryland*, in convention assembled, do declare, that the king of Great Britain has violated his compact with this people, and that they owe no allegiance to him. We have, therefore, thought it just and necessary, to empower our deputies in Congress, to join with a majority of the United Colonies, in declaring them free and independent States, in framing such further confederation between them, in making foreign alliances, and in adopting such other measures as shall be judged necessary for the preservation of their liberties; provided the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal polity and government of this colony be reserved to the people thereof. We have also thought proper to call a new convention, for the purpose of establishing a government in this colony. No ambitious views, no desire of independence, induced the people of Maryland to form an union with the other colonies. To procure an exemption from parliamentary taxation, and to continue to the legislatures of these colonies the sole and exclusive right of regulating their internal polity, was our original and only motive. To maintain inviolate our liberties, and to transmit them unimpaired to posterity, was our duty and first wish; our next, to continue connected with, and dependent on Great Britain. For the truth of these assertions, we appeal to that Almighty Being who is emphatically styled the searcher of hearts, and from whose omniscience nothing is concealed. Relying on his Divine protection and assistance, and trusting to the justice of our cause, we exhort and conjure every virtuous citizen to join cordially in defence of our common rights, and in maintenance of the freedom of this and her sister colonies."

Thus fell, in this colony, to rise no more, the dominion of England, and with it the government of the Proprietary: and from their ruins arose an independent state.

It appears to have been an important part of the duty of the Committee of Observation to see that the military part of the defence of Baltimore was properly officered, that the companies were regularly filled up, and that they were to be in readiness to take the field when the occasion called for their services. They united in their appointments with others, and nominations when made by them were generally confirmed by their associates in the appointing power. In the discharge of the duty of which we speak, the following instructions were given by the Committee in September: "The colonels of the militia having this day received an order from the convention to nominate and appoint officers in this county for two additional companies of militia, to be immediately raised for the reinforcement of the Continental army, which companies are to be enlisted until the first day of December next, each man is to be allowed a month's advance and a bounty of £3, and their pay is to commence from the time of enrolment. And whereas, in many parts of this county the battalions are not yet completed, nor the field-officers of the battalions already formed, be desired to meet the Committee on Friday next, at 10 o'clock, jointly to fix on the nomination of officers for the said two companies of militia, when such gentlemen as are desirous of commissions are requested to apply, and that the respective battalions and the companies of militia already formed be desired to meet on Saturday next, when such as are inclined to enter as volunteers will have an opportunity."

There was a part of the population who, when they were required to subscribe to an association which had been formed in the Province at the recommendation of the general congress, refused to do so. The object of this association was for the general defence of the Province, and those who refused to unite in such a design were generally considered as inimical to American liberty. They were known by the name of non-associators, and as such were subject to a fine of a given amount. A person by the name of Robert Dow seemed to be so much under the influence of conscientious motives that he could not reconcile it to himself to become a patriot, and for his refusal to enlist under the sacred banner of his country's cause he was fined five pounds. This appeared to him to be a large sum to which his conscience subjected him, and therefore plead earnestly that "he had a wife and six children to maintain; that he is unable to pay the fine, and therefore requests the committee to mitigate it." The committee take this laconic notice of it: "In committee, 29th of July, 1776, Read and rejected. Per order, W. Lux, Vice-Chairman."

Another resolution respecting arms was adopted February 27th. "All persons in this county, possessed of any arms belonging to the public, are hereby directed to deliver the same to the committee of observation at Baltimore Town, as speedily as possible, the council of safety having given them orders to collect and repair the same. It is hoped that the urgent necessity of an immediate compliance with this requisition will induce every one who has any of said arms, to attend thereto without delay. By order of the Committee, George Lux, *Secretary*."

On Monday, the 29th of July, the Declaration of Independence was read at the court-house, in the presence of the independent and artillery companies and the several companies of militia. It was received with great acclamations of joy and satisfaction by those present, accompanied with the discharge of cannon. At night the town was illuminated, and at the same time the effigy of George the Third was carted through the town, to the no small mirth of the spectators, and afterwards committed to the flames. Mr. Robert Christie, Jr., who, as sheriff of the county, it had been supposed was the proper person to read the Declaration of Independence to the people at the court-house, refused to appear there for such a purpose. In consequence of this refusal on his part, threats had been made against him, which he deemed it prudent not to brave, and therefore he withdrew from the town. As these threats indicated a state of feeling in the public mind which the committee thought boded no good to the common cause, they promptly met them by such a conciliatory resolution as dispelled the threatened evil. Extract from the minutes of the committee of observation for Baltimore county, July 30th, 1776: "The chairman being informed by Robert Christie, Jr., the sheriff of this county, that he had reason to be apprehensive of violence being offered to him, the said sheriff, on account of his not attending to read the Declaration of Independence last Monday, agreeable to the desire of the committee, and that from those apprehensions he would be under the disagreeable necessity of retiring to the country, and withdrawing himself from the public service. Wherefore, resolved, that this committee do declare their utter disapprobation of all threats or violence being offered to any person whatever, as contrary to the resolves of Congress and the sense of the convention of this Province. That they conceive themselves bound to protect (as far as in their power) the civil officers in the discharge of their duty. That they do expect of, and call upon every good citizen and friend to his country, to assist them in their endeavors to preserve the peace and good order of society, and to prevent all riots and tumults, and personal abuse and violence to individuals. That the good people of Baltimore, having hitherto been so respectfully attentive to the resolves of this committee, on all occasions, they flatter themselves that due regard will be paid to this recommendation. Samuel Purviance, Jr., *Chairman*."

The promulgation of the Declaration of Independence was the signal for the departure of the "Loyalists," and Baltimore afforded her faithless quota, among whom we find the names of Robert Alexander, who had once been a delegate to the Convention, and even *to the Congress;* of Daniel Chamier, who had been sheriff of the county; of Doctor Henry Stevenson and Patrick Kennedy, the former of whom had built a splendid mansion and laid out superb grounds and gardens on the hills near the Falls, in the rear of the Jail; of Mr. James Sommerville, a respectable merchant, and several others, who, in retiring from Maryland, determined that, if they could not join the townsmen in the dispute, they would not oppose them by violence. Some, it is said, ended their lives in obscurity, and perhaps in poverty, abroad, while others took opportunities, during the war, to render kindly services to the soldiers of liberty who fell into the hands of the British. A very few returned after the peace, and remained in Baltimore or the State.

The following letter was written to Captain James Cox, who commanded a company in Baltimore Town, by William Buchanan, who commanded the battalion in said town:

"BALTIMORE, 13*th December*, 1776.

"*Sir*:—By letter from General Buchanan of this date, I am directed to order the several Companies of my Battalion, to hold themselves in readiness to march for Philadelphia on the shortest notice, from the Council of Safety, to him for that purpose, and which I know is hourly expected. Every excuse of inconvenience, interest, &c., must now cease. You will therefore, without a moment's loss of time, acquaint your company thereof, that I may have the pleasure of meeting you as complete as possible at the place of rendezvous, of which you will have previous notice should there be occasion. Should any effective men in your company be so lost to virtue and his bleeding country as to refuse or skulk, under any pretence whatever, I desire you will furnish me with the names thereof. I am, sir, your obedient servant, WM. BUCHANAN."

The following very interesting letter is a copy of the original, which is now in the possession of the Adjutant-General's office at Annapolis:

"CAMP OF THE MARYLAND REGULARS,
"HEAD QUARTERS, *October* 12*th*, 1776.

"*Sir*:—Through your hands I must beg leave to address the Hon'ble Convention of Maryland, and must confess not without an apprehension that I have incurred their displeasure, for having omitted writing when on our march from Maryland for New York, and since our arrival here; nor shall I in a pointed manner urge anything in my defence, but leave them at large to condemn or excuse me, upon a presumption that they should condemn, they will at least pardon, and judge me perhaps less culpable, when they reflect in the first instance on the exertions necessary to procure baggage wagons, provisions and house-room for 750 men, marched the whole distance in a body, generally from 15 to 20 miles per day, as the several stages made it necessary; and in the latter I trust they will give some indulgence for this neglect, for since our arrival at New York it has been the fate of this Corps to be generally stationed at advanced posts, and to act a covering party, which must unavoidably expose troops to extraordinary duty and hazard, not to mention the extraordinary vigilance and attention in the commandant of such a party in disposing in the best manner, and having it regularly supplied; for here the commanders of regiments, exclusive of their military duty, are often obliged to exert themselves in the departments of Commissary and Quarter-Master General, and even directors of their regimental hospitals.

"Perhaps it may not be improper to give a short detail of occurrences upon our march to Long Island and since that period. The enemy from the 21st to the 27th of August, were landing their troops on the lower part of Long Island, where they pitched a large encampment, and ours and their advanced parties were daily skirmishing at long shot, in which neither party suffered much. On the 26th the Maryland and Delaware troops, which composed part of Lord Stirling's Brigade, were ordered over. Col. Haslet and his Lieut.-Col. Bedford, of the Delaware Battalion, with Lieut.-Col. Ware and myself, were detained on the trial of Lieut.-Col. Ledwitz, and though I waited on General Washington and urged the necessity of attending our troops, yet he refused to discharge us, alleging there was a necessity for the trial's coming on, and that no other field-officers could be then had. After our dismission from the court-martial it was too late to get over, but pushing over early next morning, found our regiments engaged, Lord Stirling having marched them off before day to take possession of the woods and difficult passes between our lines and the enemy's encampment; but the enemy overnight had stolen a march on our generals, having got through those passes, met and surrounded our troops on the plain grounds within two miles of our lines. Lord Stirling drew up his brigade on an advantageous rising ground, where he was attacked by two brigades in front, headed by the Generals Cornwallis and Grant, and in his rear the enemy's main body stood ready drawn up to support their own parties and intercept the retreat of ours. This excellent disposition and the superior numbers ought to have taught our Generals there was no time to be lost in securing their retreat, which might at least have been effected, had the troops formed into a heavy column and pushed their retreat; but the longer this was delayed it became the more dangerous, as they were then landing more troops in front from the ships. Our brigade kept their ground for several hours, and in general behaved well, having received some heavy fires from the artillery and musketry of the enemy, whom they repulsed several times; but their attacks were neither so lasting nor vigorous as was expected, owing, as it was imagined, to their being certain of making the whole brigade prisoners of war; for by this time they had so secured the passes on the road to our lines (seeing our parties were not supported from thence, which indeed our numbers would not admit of) that there was no possibility of retreating that way. Between the place of action and our lines there lay a large marsh and deep creek, not above 80 yards across at the mouth — (the place of action upon a direct line did not exceed a mile from a part of our lines), towards the head of which creek there was a mill and bridge, across which a certain Col. Ward from New England, who is charged with having acted a bashful part that day, passed over with his regiment, and then burnt them down, though under cover of our cannon, which would have *checked the enemy's* pursuit at any time; other ways, this bridge might have afforded a secure retreat. There then remained no other prospect but to surrender, or attempt to retreat over this marsh and creek at the mouth, where no person had ever been known to cross. In the interim I applied to Gen'l Washington for some regiments to march out to support and cover their retreat, which he urged would be attended with too great a risk to the party and the lines. He immediately afterwards sent for and ordered me to march down a New England regiment and Capt. Thomas's company, which had just come over from New York, to the mouth of the creek opposite where the brigade was drawn up, and ordered two field-pieces down, to support and cover their retreat should they make a push that way. Soon after our march they began to retreat, and for a small time the fire was very heavy on both sides, till our troops came to the marsh, where they were obliged to break their order and escape as quick as they could to the edge of the creek under a brisk fire, notwithstanding which they brought off 28 prisoners. The enemy taking advantage of a commanding ground, kept up a continued fire from four field-pieces, which were well served and directed, and a heavy column advancing on the marsh must have cut our people off, their guns being wet and muddy, not one of them would have fired, but having drawn up the musketry and disposed of some riflemen conveniently, with orders to fire on them when they came within shot; however, the latter began their fire rather too soon, being at 200 yards' distance, which notwithstanding had the desired effect, for the enemy immediately retreated to the fast land, where they continued parading within 800 yards till our troops were brought over. Most of those who swam over, and others who attempted to cross before the covering party got down, lost their arms and accoutrements in the mud and creek, and some poor fellows their lives, particularly two of the Maryland, two of the Delaware, one of Attley's Pennsylvania, and two Hessian prisoners were drowned. Thomas's men contributed much in bringing over this party. Have enclosed a list of the killed and wounded, amounting to 256, officers inclusive. It has been said the enemy during the action also attacked our lines; but this was a mistake. Not knowing the ground, one of the columns advanced within long shot without knowing they were so near, and upon our artillery and part of the musketry's firing on them they immediately fled. The 28th, during a very hard rain, there was an alarm that the enemy had advanced to attack our lines, which alarmed the troops much, but was without foundation. The 29th it was found by a council of war that our fortifications were not tenable, and it was therefore judged expedient that the army should retreat from the Island that night, to effect which, notwithstanding the Maryland troops had but one day's respite, and many other troops had been many days clear of any detail of duty, they were ordered on the advanced post at Fort Putnam, within 250 yards of the enemy's approaches, and joined with two Pennsylvania reg'ts on the left, were to remain and cover the retreat of the army, which was happily completed under cover of a thick fog and a southwest wind, both which favored our retreat; otherwise the fear, disorder and confusion of some of the Eastern troops must have retarded and discovered our retreat and subjected numbers to be cut off. After remaining two days in New York, our next station was at Harlaem, 9 miles above, at an advance post opposite Montresove's and Bohana's Islands, which in a few days the enemy got possession of without opposition; from the former of which we daily discoursed with them, being within two hundred yards, and only a small creek between. It being judged expedient to abandon New York and retreat to our lines below Fort Washington, the military stores, &c., had been removing some days, when on the 15th Sept. the enemy effected a landing on several parts of the Island below (and it is cutting to say without the least opposition). I have often read and heard of instances of cowardice, but hitherto have had but a faint idea of it till now. I never could have thought human nature subject to such baseness. I could wish the transactions of this day blotted out of the annals of America — nothing appeared but flight, disgrace and confusion. Let it suffice to say, that 60 light infantry upon the first fire put to flight two brigades of the Connecticut troops — wretches who, however strange it may appear, from the Brigadier-General down to the private sentinel, were caned and whip'd by the Generals Washington, Putnam, and Mifflin; but even this indignity had no weight — they could not be brought to stand one shot. General Washington expressly sent and drew our regiment from its brigade, to march down towards New York, to cover the retreat and to defend the baggage, with direction to take possession of an advantageous eminence near the enemy upon the main road, where we remained under arms the best part of the day, till Sergant's Brigade came in with their baggage, who were the last troops coming in, upon which the enemy divided their main body into two columns; one filing off on the North river endeavored to flank and surround us, the other advancing in good order slowly up the main road upon us; we had orders to retreat in good order, which was done, our Corps getting within the lines after dusk. The next day about 1000 of them made an attempt upon our lines, and were first attacked by the brave Col. Knolton of New England, who lost his life in the action, and the 3d Virginia regiment, who were immediately joined by three Independent Companies, under Major Price, and some part of the Maryland flying-camp, who drove them back to their lines, it is supposed with the loss of 400 men killed and wounded. Our party had about 100 killed and wounded, of the former only 15. Since which we have been viewing each other at a distance, and strongly entrenching till the 9th October, when three of their men-of-war passed up the North river above King's Bridge, under a very heavy cannonade from our Batteries, which has effectually cut off our communication by water with Albany. I must now break off abruptly, being ordered to march up above King's Bridge, the enemy having landed 6000 men from the Sound on Frog's Point. 50 ships are got up there, landing more troops — there is nothing left but to fight them. An engagement is generally expected and soon. Have enclosed a copy of a general return of the battalion and Veazy's company, being all the troops I marched from Maryland, with the accoutrements and camp equipage taken in Philadelphia, to be rendered the Congress, together with our weekly general return. The Independents are now about their returns of arms, accoutrements and camp equipage brought by them from Maryland, but not having time to finish, they must hereafter be returned to Council of Safety. We have upwards of three hundred officers and soldiers of the Maryland regulars very sick, which you will observe by the return; and I am sorry to say, it's shocking to humanity to have so many of them; this must hurt the service upon the new enlistments. Major Price and Gist and Cap'n Stone are in the Jerseys very sick, and Col. Ware and myself are very unfit for duty, though we attend it; many more officers are very unwell. I am very respectfully,

"Your obedient and very h'ble servant,
"W. Smallwood.

"Sunday, 13*th October*, 1776.

"*Sir*,—The troops having marched, and Col. Smallwood not having time to make a fair copy of the rough draught, from which the above is copied, desired me to do it, and sign his name, which I have done accordingly, and am your obedient and very humble servant,
Chris'r Richmond."

"P. S.—It is now near sunset, and we have heard no firing, or any news of an action above King's Bridge, which has been hourly expected.

"The Hon'ble Math'w Tilghman, Esq.,
"*President Convention Maryland.*"

When the constitution of 1776 was adopted, Baltimore had so much increased in population that it was thought just that she should be allowed the privilege of electing two delegates to the General Assembly, the same number given to Annapolis. But the members who formed the constitution seemed to have been suspicious that the prosperity of Baltimore was an ephemeral one, and that she might probably soon begin to decay like her neighbor Joppa. They, therefore, added a proviso in these words: "If the said inhabitants of the town shall so decrease, as that the nūmber of persons having a right of suffrage therein shall have been, for the space of seven years successively, less than one-half the number of voters in some one county in this State, such town shall thenceforward cease to send two delegates or representatives to the House of Delegates, until the said town shall have one-half of the number of voters is some one county in this State." They had much more confidence in the continued growth of Annapolis, and therefore thought it entirely unnecessary to insert any such condition to the enjoyment of her right of electing two representatives. Seventy-eight years have since rolled round, and Annapolis, the former "Athens of America," still adorns the banks of the beautiful Severn; but her commerce and prosperity are gone, and her population of three thousand is less than one-third that of the smallest county; while "Baltimore Town" has now nearly one-third of a million of inhabitants, more than were to be found in all Maryland when the constitution of 1776 was adopted. Such is the uncertainty of all human predictions, and such the wonderful changes which the period of a single lifetime will bring forth in this heaven-favored land. The people of this country are ever so intent upon the employments of the present, and so eager to anticipate the improvements of the future, that they are seldom inclined to pause and look back upon the scenes of the past. Though pride may tell us that we are wiser than our ancestors, we can always be profited by the contemplation of their noble examples; and gratitude should teach us never to forget the patriotic services of those by whom the foundations of our country's prosperity were laid.

We have mentioned the fact that on the approach of the royal troops toward the Delaware in 1776, Congress, then in session in Philadelphia, adjourned to Baltimore. Their first meeting in this city, pursuant to adjournment, was on the 20th of December. They met and continued their session in a spacious three-story and attic brick building, which stood until a few years since, on the south side of Baltimore street from Sharp and Liberty streets. The Rev. Patrick Allison, first minister of the Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, and Rev. W. W. White, were appointed chaplains on the 23d. On the same day a resolution was passed "That until the apartments in the jail of the town of Baltimore be repaired and put in such a condition as not to endanger the health of those who may be confined in them, the prisoners from the State of North Carolina be removed from thence to different rooms in the Court-house, or wherever else they can be procured, and there safely locked up and secured."

While Washington was achieving the victory at Trenton, the Continental Congress, sitting in this city, were taking measures to strengthen his hands. The extreme jealousy of a military ascendancy, which had restrained the majority in Congress from giving the commander-in-chief such ample powers as necessity manifestly demanded, now yielded to expediency, and by a resolution adopted on the 27th of December, before they could possibly have heard of the affair at Trenton, they constituted Washington in all respects a dictator in the old Roman sense of the term. The following is the preamble and resolution:

> "*December 27th*, 1776.—This Congress, having maturely considered the present crisis, and having perfect reliance on the wisdom, vigor, and uprightness of General Washington, do hereby
>
> "*Resolve*, That General Washington shall be, and he is hereby, vested with full, ample, and complete powers to raise and collect together, in the most speedy and effectual manner, from any or all of these United States, sixteen battalions of infantry, in addition to those already voted by Congress; to appoint officers for the said battalions of infantry; to raise, officer, and equip three thousand light-horse, three regiments of artillery, and a corps of engineers, and to establish their pay; to apply to any of the States for such aid of the militia as he shall judge necessary; to form such magazines of provisions, and in such places as he shall think proper; to displace and appoint all officers under the rank of brigadier-general, and to fill up all vacancies in every other department in the American army; to take, wherever he may be, whatever he may want for the use of the army, if the inhabitants will not sell it, allowing a reasonable price for the same; to arrest and confine persons who refuse to take the Continental currency, or are otherwise disaffected to the American cause, and return to the States of which they are citizens their names and the nature of their offences, together with the witnesses to prove them.
>
> "That the foregoing powers be vested in General Washington for and during the term of six months from the date hereof, unless sooner determined by Congress."

This resolve was transmitted to Washington by Robert Morris, George Clymer, and George Walton, the Committee of Congress who remained in Philadelphia when that body adjourned to Baltimore. "Happy is it for this country," they wrote to Washington, "that the general of their forces can safely be intrusted with the most unlimited power, and neither personal security, liberty, nor property be in the least degree endangered thereby."

The following letter was sent by Congress, as a circular, to the Governor of each of the States, accompanied by the above resolve:

"BALTIMORE, 30*th December*, 1776.

"*Sir*—Ever attentive to the security of civil liberty, Congress would not have consented to the voting of such powers in the military department as those which the enclosed resolves convey to the Continental Commander-in-Chief, if the situation of public affairs did not require at this crisis a decision and vigor which distance and numbers deny to assemblies far removed from each other, and from the immediate seat of war. The strength and progress of the enemy, joined to prospects of considerable reinforcements, have rendered it not only necessary that the American forces should be augmented beyond what Congress had heretofore designed, but that they should be brought into the field with all possible expedition. These considerations induce Congress to request, in the most earnest manner, that the fullest influence of your State may be exerted to aid such levies as the General shall direct, in consequence of the powers now given him, and that your quota of battalions, formerly fixed, may be completed and ordered to headquarters with all the despatch that an ardent desire to secure the public happiness can dictate.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,

"JOHN HANCOCK, *President*."

Congress authorized William Aisquith, John Griffith, Hercules Courtney, John Cockey, James Kelso, Richard Cromwell, James Calhoun, George Welsh, Theodore Barrel, William Young, George Patterson, Darby Lux, Daniel Carroll, Thomas Donnellan, John Boyd, Benjamin Leavy, Samuel Hillegas, and William Govett to sign bills of credit or money. On the 31st of December Dr. Mackenzie was authorized by Congress to purchase such medicines as were wanted for the army stationed in Baltimore. Congress continued in session in Baltimore until Friday, the 27th of February, when it adjourned to Philadelphia, where the delegates met on the following Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1777.

1777. Early in February, the "Whig Club," a revolutionary society composed, so far as we can understand it, of the more radical members of the old committees, was formed in the town of Baltimore, and was governed by the following rules:

"At a time when secret and disguised enemies, whom we have fostered in our bosoms, are, in conjunction with a cruel and foreign foe, doing everything in their power to effect our destruction, it will not be thought strange that the true friends to their country, who have stood, and are still determined to stand, forth, at the risk of their lives and fortunes, in defence of her sacred rights, should take every step in their power to strengthen the hands and encourage the spirit of their friends at this critical period. We would not mean to reflect on the present governing powers, or rob them of any of the prerogatives; but it must appear evident to every thinking man that it matters not how wise and salutary the regulations of any State may be, unless they are justly executed, nor can they be well executed, till great pains are taken to apprehend and bring to justice, offenders, who very often escape deserved punishment from an unwillingness in individuals to interfere; nor is it less certain that, however judiciously laws are framed, artful villains will evade them, and dignified Tories, under the cloak of moderation, find ways and means to counteract their intentions. To remedy such evils, as far as in us lies, and to strengthen the hands of our present government, We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do associate ourselves together, under the name of the Whig Club, and do mutually pledge our faith to each other, that we will, as members of the said Club, jointly and severally, do all that in our power lies TO SAVE OUR INVADED COUNTRY, and do promise and oblige ourselves, as members of the Whig Club, to submit to and be governed by the following Rules:

"I. That the Club do, at this present meeting, proceed to elect by ballot a president, vice-president, and secretary, who shall continue in office during the space of two months, at the expiration of which period a new election shall take place.

"II. That the secretary, when chosen, shall procure a proper book, in which he shall enter the association and rules of this Club; and also such future proceedings as the Club may order to be recorded.

"III. That the Club may adjourn to such times and places as they shall think proper, and that the president is invested with power to call them together before the day of adjournment, should occasion require it.

"IV. That no new business be proposed to the Club unless the same be reduced to writing, and signed by the members proposing it; nor shall any member speak on business, without rising from his feet, and addressing himself respectfully to the president. No member shall speak more than twice on the same subject without leave.

"V. That all indecent behavior and personal altercation be carefully avoided, and any member guilty thereof shall be punished by fine, at the discretion of the president.

"VI. That no person accused as an enemy to America, shall be convicted thereof without being heard in his defence, nor shall such accusation be determined in the same sitting in which it is brought; but the president, by direction of the Club, shall appoint the time of trial. No person shall be adjudged an enemy to his country but by the voice of at least two-thirds of the members present.

"VII. That no person be admitted a member of this Club without an application in writing, signed by the person seeking admission, and that such application must be seconded by two members at least, and approved by two-thirds of the Club, in order to be effectual.

"VIII. That no person be admitted a member of this Club, without taking the following oath, viz: I, —— ——, do swear that I will, as far as in me lies, detect all traitors (and discover all traitorous conspiracies against this State as established by the authority of the people) without fear or affection; that I will not prosecute or complain against any person through envy, hatred, or malice, or any private quarrel; and, in all my determinations, I will, to the best of my knowledge, be governed by virtue and justice; and that I will well and truly keep secret the proceedings of this Club so far as shall be directed me by the Club."

The *Maryland Journal* of February 25th published the following article:

"For the *Maryland Journal.*—To the printer.—Through the channel of your paper, I take the liberty to congratulate my countrymen on the important intelligence this day received by Congress. The terms of peace offered by General Howe to America, manifest the magnanimity, generosity, humanity, and virtue of the British nation. The offers of peace, and in return to require *only* our friendship, and a preference in our trade and commerce, bespeak the ancient spirit and love of liberty which was once the acknowledged and boasted characteristic of an Englishman. My soul overflows with gratitude to the patriotic, virtuous King, the august, incorruptible Parliament, and wise disinterested ministry of Britain. I am lost in the contemplation of their private and public virtues. I disbelieve and forget — nay, will readily believe assertion, that the monarch of Britain is a sullen and inexorable tyrant, the Parliament venal and corrupt, and the Ministry abandoned and bloody, as wicked and base calumnies. I am not able to express the feelings of my soul on the prospect of immediately seeing my native country blessed with peace and plenty. I am almost induced to complain of Congress for concealing one moment these glad tidings; however I will anticipate the pleasure, and claim thanks from all lovers of peace for thus early communicating what may be relied on as literally true.

"Yours, &c., TOM TELL-TRUTH.

"BALTIMORE, *Feb.* 20, 1777."

The publication of this article by Mr. Goddard, excited against him no little feeling and excitement, and from the papers now in our possession we glean the following facts. Mr. Goddard says:— "That on Monday evening last, the third of March, Col. Ramsay, attended by Mr. George Turnbull, called at my house in Baltimore Town, and requested, in behalf of the Whig Club, of which he was a member, that I would inform him who was the author of a piece published in the last *Maryland Journal*, and on the signature of

Tom Telltruth, which I refused to comply with for reasons assigned. During the course of the evening of that day Capt. John Slaymaker, attended by some other person unknown to me, came to my house with a paper of which the following is a copy:

"'Requested that Mr. William Goddard do attend the Whig Club to-morrow evening at six o'clock, at the house of Mr. Rusk, to answer such questions as may be asked him by the Club, relative to a publication in the *Maryland Journal* of last week, under the signature of Tom Telltruth, which has given great offence to many of your Whig readers. LEGION.

'MONDAY EVENING, 3*d March*, 1777.'

"The next evening a little after six o'clock Jno. Tors, Benjamin Nicholson, Nathaniel Ramsay, Robert Buchanan, Hugh Young, James Smith, and one other person unknown to me, some of whom had their side-arms, came into my house, and began the former conversation as to the author of Tom Telltruth, whom they requested me to make known; but I declined for reasons before given, on which they required me to attend the Whig Club. This I refused, urging my indisposition; but afterwards in the course of conversation I told them I would not go if I was well, because they had no right to make the demand they had done. They then declared their resolution to carry me before the Club; and upon my attempting to leave the room, forcibly detained me—and on this I attended them to the Club. There I saw a large concourse of people at the house of Mr. David Rusk, a mixture of all ranks and occupation. Commodore James Nicholson in the chair, David Stewart, Esq., Secretary, Mr. Robert Purviance, Capt. Nathaniel Smith, and the gents who had been deputed to wait on me that evening and the evening before, together with a great number of others whose names I cannot now recollect, were present. They put on the appearance of a legal assembly, ordered my hat to be taken off, and then proceeding respecting the author of Tom Telltruth to be read, then put the question to me whether I would disclose the author or not, to which I refused to comply with. I was then ordered to withdraw, and a party of men set over me as a guard. I was detained in this manner some time in the Bar Room, then I was ordered in again; and had a Resolve read, which I took for granted had been prepared in my absence, to this effect that as I thought myself bound in honor not to disclose the author, they gave me till Monday next to speak with them; and immediately after the question was put whether I would at that time disclose the author. This I answered, that considering the violence with which I had been treated I would not give myself any further trouble about the affair; at the same time proposed my willingness to oblige any particular gentleman. I was again ordered to withdraw guarded as before—remained in that situation some time, and was ordered in again, and fresh proceedings were read that had been prepared in my absence, representing the piece called Tom Telltruth as a performance of the most dangerous tendency, fixing me as the author, and of course an enemy to this country, and ordered me to leave the town the next day, and the county in three days. I then requested a copy of their proceedings, and the same evening about ten or eleven o'clock, a paper of which the following is a copy, was brought to me by Capt. David Plunkett:

" 'In Whig Club, *March 4th*, 1777.

" '*Resolved*, That Mr. William Goddard, do leave this Town by twelve o'clock to-morrow morning, and the County in three days. Should he refuse due obedience to this notice, he will be subject to the resentment of a Legion.'

"Before I left the place where the Club was held, I told them I was not the author, that I disclaimed their authority, and would not submit to their violent proceedings, recommended to them to pursue their lawful occupations, resume their awl and needles, retire to their counting houses, and cease to usurp the powers of Government."

It seems that Mr. Goddard entirely disregarded their summons, as the following extracts from the same papers will show. Mr. Goddard says: "That on Tuesday morning last [25th March], about nine o'clock, a company of men, some of them armed with swords and some having sticks, came to my house and took possession of the doors and staircases, after which several gents, headed by Commodore Nicholson, came up stairs into the printing-office where I then was. The gents remained on or near the staircase, Commodore Nicholson entered the room and seized on me, on which a struggle ensued. The door was shut by a workman of mine, which was burst open by the gents who stayed behind, who were pressing forward to assist Commodore Nicholson. Several of the company seized me, and whilst in that situation I received several blows given with their fists. My workmen in the office were treated in the same manner, thrown down and much abused. The workmen, I believe, were struck in that manner because they were busy in attempting to shut the persons out who were coming in. I was then dragged down stairs, when Commodore Nicholson, being apprehensive of firearms, searched my pockets, and so did several others. The names of the persons who then entered my house and treated me and my workmen as above, were to the best of my remembrance as followeth: Commodore James Nicholson, Benjamin Nicholson, Esq., Col. Nath'l Ramsey, Mr. James Cox, David Stewart, Esq., Mr. David Plunkett, Mr. George Turnbull, Mr. Daniel Bowley, Mr. John Gordon, Mr. George Welsh, Mr. Mark Alexander, Mr. Hugh Young, Mr. John McClure, Mr. David Poe, Mr. Daniel Lawrence, Capt. Hallock and Campbell. I was then carried out into the street, and surrounded by a great number of people, most of whom I believed belonged to the Whig Club, and carried thence to the tavern kept by Mr. David Rusk, and into the room where the Whig Club generally meet, where I was treated with great indignity by several present. The company were greatly increased, and I, besides those already mentioned, remember Mr. Benjamin Griffith, Capt. Nathaniel Smith, Lieut. Thomas Morgan, John McCabe, Cornelius Garratson, Job Garratson, James Smith, son of William, and William Aisquith. After I had been for some time in the Club room, Commodore Nicholson proposed a private conference in another room, into which a number withdrew, leaving me in the outer room under guard. After deliberation they returned, and Commodore Nicholson, as chief or head of the assembly, told me they had come to a determination that I should either engage to depart the State immediately, or be subjected to suffer their original designs. I then told them before I could make my choice, I should know what their original designs were. The Commodore observed that was yet a secret; however, my person was unsafe, and they were prepared to execute their purposes. I then asked how long they would give me to make preparation. Six hours were mentioned, at the same time it was doubted whether at their previous meeting, the State, or the town and county only were intended, and finally determined that the town and county only were intended. They also gave me leave to stay till night, but to be no longer seen there until the new form of government, or a new form of government, had taken place, or until the wheels of government were in motion. I then told them as I considered myself unsafe (to which some of the company immediately replied that I was) I would consent to depart, hoping that another form of government would speedily take place. I was then released from the crowd, and suffered to go home to prepare for my journey. I stayed at home till night, then put myself under the protection of Capt. Galbraith, who commanded the guard in Baltimore Town that night, and in the morning set off to Annapolis."

Miss Goddard went to Capt. Galbraith, the commander of the guard in town, and requested that he would assist in rescuing her brother from the mob. He replied that he could do nothing "without the directions of the chairman of the Committee," and further said, that he "had dispatched one of his people for orders." Miss Goddard, who expressed much uneasiness on account of her brother, and apprehensive relief would come too late, said she "would go herself for orders." Mr. Robert Welsh, who was opposite Mr. Goddard's house, says he came up to Capt. Smith who was passing by with Mr. Murdoch Kennedy, and asked the Captain if there was no way of preventing the mob from tarring and feathering Mr. Goddard. Capt. Smith says, "D——e I know no way, do you?" addressing himself to Mr. Welsh. "No," answered Mr. Welsh, "you ought to be the best judge of that." Upon which Capt.

Smith said, "I know of no way. D—— my blood! if my commission was worth ten thousand a year I would throw it up before I would fire upon any of those gentlemen." Mr. Murdoch Kennedy said "he heard Mr. Daniel Bowley and Mr. David McMechan say, let us get the cart; and he afterwards saw a cart of Andrew Stiger's brought before the Club House door."

Mr. Goddard makes no reference to this mob in the *Journal*, but at once made a complaint against the Club before the Legislature of the State, who promptly passed resolutions: "That every subject in this State is entitled to the benefit and protection of the laws and government thereof. That this house highly disapprove of any body of men assembling or exercising any of the powers of government without proper authority from the Constitution. That the proceedings of the persons in Baltimore Town, associated and styled the Whig Club, are a most daring infringement and manifest violation of the Constitution of this State, directly contrary to the Declaration of Rights, and tend in their consequences (unless timely checked) to the destruction of all regular government. That the Governor be requested to issue his Proclamation declaring all bodies of men associating together or meeting for the purpose of usurping any of the powers of government, and presuming to exercise any power over the persons or property of any subject of this State, or to carry into execution any of the laws thereof, unlawful assemblies, and requiring all such assemblies and meetings instantly to disperse. That the Governor be requested to afford the said William Goddard the protection of the law of the land, and to direct the Justices of Baltimore County to give him every protection in their power against all violence or injury to his person or property. That Mr. Speaker be requested to communicate the above resolutions to the Governor, and that the above resolutions be published in the *Maryland Gazette*." In conformity to these resolutions, Governor Thomas Johnson issued the following proclamation on the 17th of April, censuring the Club, and sustaining Mr. Goddard—the first vindication of the liberty of the press in Maryland:

"ANNAPOLIS, *April* 17th.

"By His Excellency Thomas Johnson, Esq., Governor of Maryland.
"A Proclamation.

"Whereas, the Honorable House of Delegates have unanimously requested me to issue my Proclamation, declaring all bodies of men associating together, or meeting for the purpose, and usurping any of the powers of government, and presuming to exercise any power over the persons or property of any subject of this State, or to carry into execution any of the laws thereof, unlawful assemblies, and requiring all such assemblies and meetings instantly to disperse. Wherefore, I have issued this, my Proclamation, hereby declaring all bodies of men associating together, or meeting for the purpose of usurping any of the powers of government, and presuming to exercise any powers over the persons or property of any subject of this State, or to carry into execution any of the laws thereof on their own authority, unlawful assemblies. And I do hereby warn and strictly charge and command all such assemblies and meetings instantly to disperse, as they will answer the contrary at their peril. And that due notice may be had of this, my Proclamation, and that no person may pretend ignorance thereof, the several sheriffs within this State are hereby commanded to cause the same to be made public in their respective counties.

"Given at Annapolis, this seventeenth day of April, seventeen hundred and seventy-seven. THO. JOHNSON.

"By his Excellency's command,

"R. RIDGELY, *Sec., God save the State.*"

On the 11th of February, the Assembly directed a proclamation to be issued against the disaffected in Worcester and Somerset Counties, who, only repressed for a time by the active measures of the Committee of Safety for the Eastern Shore, had again broken out in open insurrection and erected the standard of Great Britain. They exhorted them to return due obedience to the laws of their country and immediately disperse, and offered pardon to all who would repair to the commanding officer in the counties of Somerset and Worcester within forty days, and there deliver up all their fire and side arms, and take the oath of allegiance, excepting, however, fourteen of the leaders. As the disturbed condition of these counties appeared to require active measures to overawe the malcontents, on Sunday, Feb. 9th, a detachment of Virginia troops, who were in Baltimore on their way to join General Washington's army in New Jersey, and a part of the militia of the town, embarked and sailed from Fell's Point for the scene of the disturbance, in order to assist in quelling the insurgents. Another body, with a company of artillery, was to join them from Annapolis, the whole under the command of Gen. Smallwood and Col. Gist, who were then in the State superintending the formation of the new Line. The promptness of these measures secured submission. The disaffected were disarmed—the most influential sent in custody to other and more loyal counties, and their estates placed in the hands of commissioners for safe-keeping. The Independent Company of Baltimore had the honor of lowering the abandoned King's colors.

The establishment of the new government was attended by no internal difficulties of importance. Charles Carroll, Esq., barrister, of Mount Clare, one of the late Convention and Council of Safety, was selected a member of the first Senate of the State, and the town and county respectively returned the delegates who had represented them in the Convention. Mr. Carroll, barrister, was appointed Chief Justice of the General Court, but did not accept.

Most of the gentlemen who were in the commission of the county and town were reappointed county justices by the new government. Andrew Buchanan, Esq., being the presiding justice, was also Lieutenant of the county militia. Seven of the justices were constituted an Orphans' Court, and Thomas Jones, Esq., Register of Wills. Thomas Jennings was appointed Attorney-General, but declining, was succeeded by James Tilghman and B. Galloway, Esqs., successively, and in 1778 Luther Martin, Esq., being appointed, settled in Baltimore. Mr. W. Gibson is appointed Clerk of the County Court. Mr. Lawson, former County Clerk, retiring to the Eastern Shore, returned after the Revolution, and resided here until his death. Mr. Robert Christie, appointed Sheriff in 1774, was superseded, and at the election in accordance to the constitution, Henry Stevenson, Esq., was elected. Mr. Christie in the meantime was compelled to leave the town, but declaring the public was indebted to him, and appointed Mr. Moses Galloway to settle his affairs, and went to England. The auction business was carried on by Mr. James Long and Mr. Thomas Brereton.

The conscientious scruples of the ministers of the late establishment, relative to the form of prayer for the new instead of the old government, the Quakers, and Methodist preachers and others, were subjected to pay the treble tax imposed on non-jurors, or leave the county, as most of the rectors and ministers of the establishment did.

By an Act of the Legislature passed this year, Baltimore town and county were to furnish 281 militia, which was about one eleventh of the whole population. On the 21st of August, Lord Howe's fleet, composed of three hundred sail of men-of-war and transports, &c., came to anchor just below Bodkin Point, where they continued until next day, when they weighed anchor and sailed for Elk River; they ultimately reached Philadelphia. The Governor of Maryland issued a proclamation requiring and commanding the county Lieutenants, &c., to march at least two full companies of each battalion of the militia, to the neighborhood of the Susquehanna river in Cecil and Harford counties, where they were to receive orders. "To defend our liberties requires our exertions; our wives, our children, and our country, implore our assistance—motives amply sufficient to arm every one who can be called a man." The call was obeyed. Capt. Stricker's independent company, trained as infantry, mounted their own horses, proceeded to watch the enemy on the bay side, and arrived before them at the head of it; joined the main army, including the Maryland Line near Newport; but were then ordered back by the commander-in-chief, to assist in protecting their homes.

The following order was written by Wm. Buchanan, Lieut. of the County, to Capt. James Cox:

"Baltimore, *June* 30th, 1777.

"*Sir*:—In consequence of a very pressing requisition from the

Congress, for a reinforcement to General Washington from the Militia of Maryland, and orders from the Council of Safety to Brigadier-General Buchanan, I have it in orders from him, to hold my battalion in readiness to march with all possible expedition for that purpose. I therefore desire a meeting of the battalion, on the usual ground on Tuesday, the fourth of February, precisely at ten o'clock, when (all excuses apart) you will not fail to attend with every effective enroller in your company. The emergency is such that arguments are useless, to such as have the least sense of duty they owe the country, themselves and family; and with such as neither reason nor duty will prevail, other measures must be taken; but I flatter myself there are very few such in the battalion I have the honor to command.

"I am, Sir, your humble servant, Wm. Buchanan."

On the 11th of September was fought the battle of Brandywine, at which the Maryland Line was present and shared the disasters of the day. General Smallwood, with the Maryland militia, including Captains Sterritt, Cox and Bailey's companies from Baltimore, joined General Wayne the 21st of September, immediately after Grey's sanguinary night attack on the Americans at the Paolia.

Those companies, in which many citizens, who left numerous families dispersed about the county, or exposed to the depredations of the maritime forces of the enemy in the bay, went in the ranks as volunteers, shared in the rout of Wayne, and in the more equal conflict at Germantown on the 4th October, at which place the patriotic Cox, with several of his townsmen, laid down their lives in their country's cause. At the same time Colonel Samuel Smith, commanding a small detachment of Continental troops at Fort Mifflin, with the aid of Commodore Hazlewood's flotilla, in which Lieutenant Barney then served, was successfully opposing the passage of Howe's fleet, which had returned from the Chesapeake into the Delaware, for which Congress voted the Colonel a sword; however, the fort was not long tenable, and it was abandoned some days after he had been wounded and retired across the river.

Extracts from very important and interesting letters never before published, relating to some of the important engagements in which the Maryland troops bore such an important part:

Mrs. Mary Cox to her Husband.

"Baltimore Town, *Sept. 8th*, 1777.

"*My Dear:*— * * * * I am greatly alarmed at the usage the inhabitants meet with that fall into the regulars' hands. I greatly want your advice in regard to moving my things before trouble comes, for then there will be such confusion that I may only escape with my life; for it is allowed by all, that the enemy will visit us before they leave our bay. Don't laugh at my fears, for they are not groundless, as you well know I am a person of great fortitude; but fortitude without reason is mere chimera, therefore do let me have your advice as soon as possible. A plot was laid for destroying our magazines at Carlisle and York, but the All-wise Providence has frustrated the design. There are several concerned already secured. Our light-horse has just set out in search of the spies. There are a number of the leading men in Philadelphia put in prison, and are now on their way to Virginia under a strong guard. * * * * My Dear, in all your hurry mind the one thing needful — an interest in Jesus Christ, which is the desire and prayer of your affectionate wife.

"MARY COX."

"DOWNING'S TOWN ON THE LANCASTER ROAD,
"*Sept. 20th*, 1777.

"*Dear Wife*:—I take this opportunity to acquaint you that I am yet well and hearty, and I thank God for all his mercies. We marched 20 odd miles yesterday, which, marching in brigade, made it a little severe on the men, and fagged them. We are now about marching, and expect to join General Wayne this day. Col. Gist has joined us, which makes us upwards of 2000 strong. The enemy are pushing for Philadelphia as hard as they can, but I hope they will not get there. Howe stole a march on Gen. Washington the night before last, which I fear will prove to his disadvantage. A few days will determine the fate of Philadelphia. * * * * Last night we had two more deserters, Michael Diffendaffer and John Tinges. * * * * May Heaven guard and protect us all, and return us safe to our respective homes. * * *

"JAMES COX."

"HEAD-QUARTERS PARKIOMIN, *Oct. 7th*, 1777.

"*Dear Cousin*:—The disagreeable task is devolved on me, to let you know (though doubtless the news will have reached you before this will come to hand), that your loving husband, and America's best friend, on the fourth instant, near Germantown, nobly defending his country's cause, having repulsed the enemy, driving them from their breastworks, received a ball through his body, by which he expired in about three-quarters of an hour afterwards. He was carried off the field to a house, his most valuable things secured, and as our people lost the ground, we were obliged to leave him there; the people of the house promised to have him interred. Mr. Lindenberger about the same time was wounded through the arm, but being only a flesh wound, is not dangerous. The bearer, Mr. Lemon, will be able to give you a more particular account of that day's action. May the great God support you and your dear family under your present distress, and give you enough of Christian fortitude and resignation, of which nature has not been sparing.

"I am your loving and affectionate cousin, GEO. WELSH."

Gen. Smallwood, writing to Gov. Johnson, said: "Capt. Cox, of Baltimore, a brave and valuable officer, with Lieut. Crost, of Johnson's regiment, and several other brave officers and men, were killed within twenty paces of the enemy's lodgment before they were dispossessed of it." Capt. Cox was in his day, the most fashionable tailor in Baltimore town. On the 19th of September he was promoted to Major, but before he received his commission he was unfortunately killed. His widow, for many years, carried on a fashionable millinery establishment, and died on the 20th of February, 1789, in reduced circumstances. The following very interesting letter, never before published, was written by Col. John H. Stone, afterwards Governor of Maryland, to William Paca, Esq., of Chestertown, also at a latter period Governor:

"CAMP IN PHILADELPHIA, COUNTY SCHUYLKILL,
"*September* 23*d*, 1777.

"*Dear Sir*—I received yours by Mr. Foreman, and will give you an account of the engagement of the 11th instant. In the morning about six o'clock, the enemy appeared on the opposite side of the Brandywine, on which a brisk cannonade ensued, but with little execution on either side. The enemy did not appear numerous, and began to intrench themselves, by which we readily concluded their main body was taking another route. To be certain of this, light horse were dispatched to scour the country; but unfortunately for us, their discoveries did not give us the proper intelligence. Gen'l Washington ordered Gen'l Maxwell to cross the ford with his light corps and attack the enemy, which he did with success. His Excellency then gave orders for the greatest part of the army to cross the several fords, but before this order was put in execution it was countermanded. In this situation things remained till near three o'clock in the afternoon, when certain accounts were brought to his Excellency, that the enemy had crossed the Brandywine four or five miles above the right of our army; their numbers were not known. Three divisions of our army were immediately ordered to march and meet them, but the enemy had got possession of the most advantageous grounds, and drawn within one and a half miles of our right before we marched. Gen'l Sullivan, Lord Stirling, and Gen'l Greene's division marched to oppose the enemy, and perhaps might have routed them if things had been properly managed. Our division marched to join Lord Stirling, who was on the ground where the enemy appeared, and where they seemed to intend their attack; by the time we reached the ground, they had begun to cannonade the ground allotted for us, which was very bad, and the enemy within musket shot of it, before we were ordered to form the line of battle. I marched in front of Gen'l Sullivan's division, when I received orders from him to wheel to the left and take possession of a rising ground about 100 yards in our front, to which the enemy were marching rapidly. I wheeled off, but had not marched to the ground before we were attacked on all quarters, which prevented our forming regularly, and by wheeling to the left it doubled our division on the brigade immediately in the rear of the other. Thus we were in confusion, and no person to undue us to order, when the enemy pushed on and soon made us all run off. Of all the Maryland regiments only two ever had an opportunity to form, Gist's and mine; and as soon as they began to fire, those who were in our rear could not be prevented from firing also. In a few minutes we were attacked in front and flank, and by our people in the rear. Our men ran off in confusion, and were very hard to be rallied. Although my men did not behave so well as I expected, yet I can scarcely blame them, when I consider their situation; nor are they censured by any part of the army. My horse threw in the time of action, but I did not receive any great injury from it. Lord Stirling's division, who were attacked at the same time we were, and routed at the same time. We retreated about a quarter of a mile and rallied all the men we could, when we were reinforced by Greene's and Nath's corps, who had not till that time got up. Greene had his men posted on a good piece of ground, which they maintained for some time, and I dare say did great execution. At this time the enemy, who were left at the fords, crossed, which was after five o'clock, when firing began from almost every quarter, and I expected a general and bloody action. The enemy, however, moved with caution, which gave those who were obliged to give way, an opportunity to make their retreat with safety. Never was a more constant and heavy fire while it lasted; and I was much amazed when I knew the numbers that were killed and wounded. We did not lose 1000 men, officers and all, to speak say. I lost 23 privates and two serg'ts killed, wounded and taken, and one captain (Ford) wounded; he will recover. Never was a more favorable opportunity for us: fortune seemed in the morning to count us to victory and honor; but the scene was much changed in the evening. Had our intelligence been as good as it ought to have been, or had we crossed the fords when Gen. Washington first ordered it, it is almost as certain as that two and two make four, that the whole British army would have been routed, and, perhaps, this war ended. Gen. Howe played a deep but dangerous card. He left about 2000 men to guard the fords opposite to us, and marched their main army round for more than ten miles, so that the two parties had not any connection or dependence on each other. If we had crossed, the 2000 men must inevitably have fallen into our hands, which would have reduced the enemy's strength to meet, that before this time they would all either have been captives or driven from this land; upon the whole, I do not think we have lost anything by that day. My manner of carrying on this war would be so different from the present system that I should frequently expect to be driven from the ground. We ought to attack them everywhere we meet them. By this method it would make our men soldiers, and be constantly reducing the enemy, and ensure us success in a few months. We are now within 4 miles of Pottsgrove, on the Schuylkill; the enemy are about as many miles below on the other side. You may expect to hear of an engagement every day. Gen. Wayne and Gen. Smallwood's camps were surprised a few nights ago, by a party of the British light-horse. Our men were put in confusion, but no great damage done. From your humble serv't,

"J. H. Stone."

Mr. John Pearce built for Messrs. John Sterett and others, the topsail schooner *Antelope*, and armed with fourteen guns, was put under the command of Jeremiah Yellott, which made a great many narrow escapes and some captures, but always fortunate voyages. The *Felicity*, commanded by Capt. Frederick Folger, who had been first officer of the *Antelope*, was scarcely less successful. The ship *Buckskin*, Capt. Jones, and the *Nonesuch*, Capt. C. Wells, and some other vessels, safely went to and returned from France. A part of a committee of Congress, then at Little York, constituted a navy board, of which William Smith, Esq., was a member, assembled here. The *Virginia* frigate, of 28 guns, was built on the Point, west side of the public wharf, by Mr. Wells.

Wm. Buchanan, Esq., was appointed by Congress, commissary general of purchases for the Continental army. James Calhoun, Esq., his deputy, made purchases of supplies here.

In this year died, at an advanced age, at his seat in the county, Cornelius Howard, Esq., who laid out that part of the town called Howard's Hill, leaving three sons, the eldest of whom was Col. John E. Howard, and two daughters.

1778. Count Pulaski was appointed a brigadier in the Continental army, on the 15th of September, 1777, just after the battle on the Brandywine, in which he participated, and was honored with the command of the cavalry. He resigned this honor within a few months, and asked and obtained permission from Congress to raise and command an independent corps, to consist of sixty-eight horse and two hundred foot. The mode of raising these was left to the direction of General Washington. This corps was chiefly raised, and fully organized in Baltimore in March, 1778. Pulaski visited La Fayette, while that wounded officer was a recipient of the pious care and hospitality of Moravians at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. His presence, and eventful history, made a deep impression upon the minds of that community. When it was known that the brave Pole was organizing a corps of cavalry in Baltimore, the *nuns* of

Bethlehem prepared a banner of crimson silk, with designs beautifully wrought with the needle by their own hands, and sent it to Pulaski, with their blessing. The memory of this event is embalmed in verse by Longfellow, known as the "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns at the Consecration of Pulaski's Banner." Pulaski received the banner with grateful acknowledgments, and bore it gallantly through many a martial scene, until he fell in conflict at Savannah in the autumn of 1779. His banner was saved by his first lieutenant (who received fourteen wounds), and delivered to Captain Bentalou, who, on retiring from the army, took the banner home with him to Baltimore. It was used in the procession that welcomed La Fayette to this city in 1824, and was then deposited in Peale's Museum. On that occasion it was ceremoniously received by several young ladies. Mr. Edmund Peale presented it to the Maryland Historical Society in 1844, where it is now carefully preserved in a glass case. But little of its former beauty remains. It is composed of double silk, now faded to a dull brownish red. The designs on each side are embroidered with yellow silk, the letters shaded with green. A deep green bullion fringe ornaments the edges, and the size of the banner is twenty inches square. It was attached to a lance when borne to the field. On one side of the banner are the letters U. S., and in a circle around them the words "Unita Virtus Fortior,"—United valor is stronger. On the other side, in the centre is the All-seeing Eye, with the words "Non alius regit"—No other governs.

On the twenty-eighth of June, the British were unsuccessfully attacked, but finally retired from the fields of Monmouth, in Jersey, where the Maryland Line shared the danger and the glory of the day. Washington on this occasion seeing Lieut.-Col. Ramsay's Maryland battalion, called to him that he "was one of the officers he should rely upon to check the enemy that day." In the militia of the town, Messrs. John McClellan, Benjamin Griffith, George Lindenberger, James Calhoun, David Bowley, Mark Alexander, Stephen Stewart, James Young, Isaac Griest, Briton, Dickinson, Henry Schaeffer, and George Wells, held commissions, most of whom had been at camp with Captains Moore, Sterrett, Cox, or Bailey.

On the organization of the Court of Appeals, Thomas Jones, Esq., was appointed one of the Judges, and William Buchanan, Esq., youngest son of Doctor George Buchanan, deceased, succeeds to the office of Register of Wills the next year, in place of Mr. Jones.

British goods having become scarce, several manufactures, which had been prohibited in the colonies, were now established in or near this town. Among others, a bleach-yard by Mr. Riddle; a linen factory by Mr. McFadon; a paper mill by Mr. Goddard; a slitting mill by Mr. Whitcroft; a card factory by Mr. McCabe; a woollen and linen factory by Mr. Charles Carroll; a nail factory each by Mr. Geo. Matthews and Mr. Richardson Stewart. Mr. Charles Williams carried on the dyeing business, and Mr. William Stenson, who had sometime kept a coffee-house near the corner of Holliday and East, now Fayette streets, opened another on a modern and extensive scale, at the southwest corner of South and Baltimore streets.

The intelligence of the alliance which had taken place between France and the United States, in virtue of the treaty entered into between the two powers, was received in Baltimore on the 5th of May, and in demonstration of the joy it created, the town was splendidly illuminated on the night of that day. This alliance gave a different aspect to our affairs. Wherever there was despondency, it yielded to confidence; and the contest was ever afterwards maintained, under the deep conviction that the independence of America was established on a basis that could only be shaken, by one of those convulsions which, in the order of Providence, overturn the mightiest empires.

During the very heat of the war. twenty gentlemen came to Baltimore as residents, among whom we find the names of Messrs. Richard Curson, William Patterson, Robert Gilmor, Charles Torrence, Andrew Boyd, Aaron Levering, Henry Payson, Joseph Williams, Peter Frick, George Reinecker, Michael Diffenderffer, Christopher Raborg, John Leypold, Abraham Sitler, George Heide, John Shultze, Baltzer Schaeffer and others, who, by their wealth, credit and enterprise, contributed to revive the business of the place.

On the 31st of March, the *Virginia* frigate, the first built in this city, made an attempt to get to sea in the night, in which she would certainly have succeeded, in spite of the vigilance of the enemy's squadron, but that the pilot ran her on the middle ground, between the Capes; and on the first of April she was taken possession of by His Majesty's frigate the *Emerald*, Captain Caldwell. Captain Nicholson, the commander, escaped in the ship's barge; but Lieut. Barney, with his brother William, who was an officer of the marines, and the rest of the crew fell into the hands of the enemy.

1779. The following letter, never before published, was written by General Washington to the Governor of Maryland. It certainly shows that his capacious and ever-active mind, embraced all the extensive limits of his country—not excepting the then insignificant town of Baltimore, which, perhaps owing to his discernment, was prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy:

"HEAD QUARTERS, MIDDLEBROOK, 1*st March*, 1779.

"*Dear Sir*:—Sir Henry Clinton, in order to supply the British prisoners at Fort Frederick and Winchester with necessaries and money, has twice requested a passport for a vessel to go with the same to the port of Baltimore. As it is necessary that the prisoners should be supplied, I have granted permission to a schooner to proceed to Hampton road—where the cargo is to be received into some of the bay craft, and sent to Alexandria or Georgetown, under the conduct and escort of our own people, and from thence to its place of destination. I refused the passport to Baltimore especially, as it was twice pressed upon me—as that port did not appear to be the nearest to Fort Frederick and Winchester, and as it might be made use of for the purpose of exploring a navigation with which they may be in some measure unacquainted. I have been thus particular lest, under a color of hard weather, the vessel should run toward Baltimore.

"I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant,

"GEO. WASHINGTON."

A committee of merchants was formed at the beginning of the year, whose duty it seems to have been to provide a suitable defence for the private navigation of the Chesapeake bay. Galleys were provided, and the direction of them had been confided to Commodore Nicholson, who, a short time before, had lost the *Virginia* frigate at the mouth of the capes, in attempting to elude the vigilance of a British squadron stationed there, and who in consequence had no immediate command. The command of the galley *Conqueror* was bestowed upon him by the committee, with the approbation of the Governor. The gentlemen who were united with the Commodore as officers on board this galley, deemed it proper to petition the committee on the subject of the relation which they would hold to the committee in case of their capture. They thought it but reasonable, in case such an event should occur, that their wages should go on. They present a gloomy prospect of their situation in such a case. The horrors of a prison-ship were more intimidating to them than the cannonading of an enemy; and it was against these that they wanted some provision made. "But," in the language of a patriotism which peculiarly characterizes the seamen of America, "should we receive no redress, it shall not in the least detain our services from the cause in which we are now engaged." Their petition was granted, and the *Conqueror* began her cruise. For three months she was stationed at and near Cape Henry, and in other parts of the bay. The protection she and the others of the squadron gave to the navigation of Baltimore, is almost incredible. Commodore Nicholson was one of those men who never flagged in any duty he undertook, and the skill with which all his maritime operations were conducted, was an earnest of that which, in later days, has so pre-eminently characterized the American seaman.

On the 4th of February, Mr. Sterritt's extensive brewery, with the warehouse on the southwest corner of Frederick and Second streets, then occupied by Mr. Hugh Young, were set on fire, designedly as was supposed, and both entirely consumed.

Early in the year the Maryland Line was formed into two brigades, the second of which was put under the command of Col.

Gist, promoted Brigadier-General. Benjamin Nicholson, Esq., Colonel of the town militia, resigned the command to Colonel Smith — this being the only corps kept up after peace.

There were published in Goddard's *Maryland Journal* of July 6th, 1779, a number of queries, styled "political and military," evidently tending to bring in question the military qualifications of General Washington for the august station he then occupied, and to create a prejudice against the French nation, which a short time before had entered into an alliance with the United States. As the following "queries" have often been quoted in history, but never published in full, we give them as they appeared in the *Maryland Journal :*

"PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, — 1779.

"Some queries, political and military, humbly offered to the consideration of the public.

"I. Whether George the First did not, on his accession to the throne of Great Britain, by making himself king of a party, instead of the whole nation, sow the seeds not only of the subversion of the liberties of the people, but of the ruin of the whole empire?

"II. Whether, by proscribing that class of men to which his ministry were pleased to give the appellation of Tories, he did not, in the end, make them not only real Tories, but even Jacobites?

"III. Whether the consequence of this distinction, now become real, was not two rebellious; and whether the fruit of those rebellions, although defeated, were not septennial Parliaments, a large standing army, an enormous additional weight and pecuniary influence thrown into the scale of the crown, which in a few years have borne down not only the substance, but almost the form of liberty, all sense of patriotism, the morals of the people, and, in the end, overturned the mighty fabric of the British Empire?

"IV. Whether the present men in power in this State do not tread exactly in the steps of this pernicious ministry, by proscribing and disfranchising so large a proportion of citizens as those men whom they find in their interest to brand with the determination of Tories?

"V. Whether liberty, to be durable, should not be constructed on as broad a basis as possible? And whether the same causes, in all ages, and in all countries, do not produce the same effects?

"VI. Whether it is not natural, and even justifiable, for that class of people (let the pretext be ever so plausible) who have been stripped of their rights as men, by the hard hand of power, to wish for and endeavor to bring about by any means whatever, a revolution in that State, which they cannot but consider as an usurpation and tyranny?

"VII. Whether a subject of Morocco is not (when we consider human nature) a happier mortal than a disfranchised citizen of

Pennsylvania, as the former has the comfort of seeing all about him in the same predicament with himself; the latter, the misery of being a slave in the precious bosom of liberty—the former drinks the cup, but the latter alone can taste the bitterness of it?

"VIII. Whether an enlightened member of a French Parliament is not a thousand times more wretched than a Russian serf or peasant? As to the former, the chains, from his sensibility, must be extremely galling; and on the latter, they fit as easy as the skin of his back.

"IX. Whether it is salutary or dangerous, consistent with or abhorrent from, the principles and spirit of Liberty and Republicanism, to inculcate and encourage in the people an idea, that their welfare, safety and glory depend on one man? Whether they really do depend on one man?

"X. Whether, amongst the late warm, or rather loyal addresses, in this city, to his Excellency General Washington, there was a single mortal, one gentleman excepted, who could possibly be acquainted with his merits?

"XI. Whether this gentleman excepted, does really think his Excellency a great man, or whether evidences could not be produced of his sentiments being quite the reverse?

"XII. Whether the armies under Gates and Arnold, and the detachment under Stark, to the northward, or that immediately under his Excellency, in Pennsylvania, gave the decisive turn to the fortune of war?

"XIII. Whether, therefore, when Mons. Gerard, and Don Juan de Miralles, sent over to their respective courts the pictures of his Excellency General Washington at full length, by Mr. Peale, there would have been any impropriety in sending over, at the same time, at least a couple of little heads of Gates and Arnold, by M. de Simitierre?

"XIV. On what principle was it that Congress, in the year 1776, sent for General Lee quite from Georgia, with injunctions to join the army under General Washington, then in York Island, without loss of time?

"XV. Whether Congress had reason to be satisfied or dissatisfied with this their recall of General Lee, from what subsequently happened on York Island, and at the White Plains?

"XVI. Whether Fort Washington was or was not tenable? Whether there were barracks, casemates, fuel, or water within the body of the place? Whether, in the outworks, the defences were in any decent order? And whether there were even platforms for the guns?

"XVII. Whether, if it had been tenable, it could have answered any one single purpose? Did it cover, did it protect a valuable country? Did it prevent the enemy's ships from passing or repassing with impunity?

"XVIII. Whether, when General Howe manifestly gave over all thoughts of attacking General Washington in the last strong position in the rear of White Plains, and fell back towards York Island, orders should not have been immediately dispatched for the evacuation of Fort Washington, and for the removal of all the stores of value from Fort Lee to some secure spot more removed from the river? Whether this was not proposed, and the proposal slighted?

"XIX. Whether the loss of the garrison of Fort Washington, and its consequent loss of Fort Lee, with the tents, stores, &c., had not such an effect on the spirits of the people as to make the difference of twenty thousand men to America?

"XX. Whether, in the defeat of Brandywine, General Sullivan was really the person who ought to have been censured?

"XXI. Whether, if Duke Ferdinand had commanded at Germantown, after having gained by the valor of his troops and the negligence of his enemy a partial victory, he would have contrived by a single stroke of the bathos, to have corrupted this partial victory into a defeat?*

"XXII. Whether our position at Valley Forge was not such, that if General Howe, or afterwards General Clinton, had been well-informed of its circumstances, defects and vices, they might not, at the head of ten, or even of eight thousand men, have reduced the American army to the same fatal necessity as the Americans did General Burgoyne?

"XXIII. Whether the trials of General St. Clair, of which court-martial General Lincoln was president, and that on General Lee, were conducted in the same forms and on the same principles? Whether, in the former, all hearsay evidences were not absolutely rejected, and, in the latter, hearsay evidence did not constitute a very considerable part?

"XXIV. Whether if the Generals Schuyler and St. Clair had been tried by the same court-martial as General Lee was, and instead of Congress, General Washington had been the prosecutor, those gentlemen (unexceptionable as their conduct was) would not have stood a very ugly chance of being condemned? And whether if instead of General Washington, Congress had been the prosecutor, General Lee would not probably have been acquitted with the highest honor?

"XXV. Whether it must not appear to every man who has read General Washington's letter to Congress on the affair at Monmouth, and the proceedings of the court-martial by which General Lee was tried, that if the contents of the former are a test, not only General Lee's defence must be a tissue of the most abominable audacious lies, but that the whole string of evidences, both on the part of the prosecution and prosecuted, must be guilty of rank perjury, as the testimonies of these gentlemen, near forty in number, delivered on oath, scarcely in one article coincide with the detail given in his Excellency's letter?"

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*"In one of the numerous publications which have lately infested Philadelphia, it was brought as a crime against Mr. Deane that he had directly or indirectly made some overtures to Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick to accept the command of the American army, who must of course have superseded General Washington This crime appeared to all the foreign officers who are acquainted with the Prince's reputation of a soldier, in so very ridiculous a light that they can never think or speak of it without being thrown into violent fits of laughter."

On the publication of the "Queries" great excitement was produced against the author, and a demand was made for him upon Mr. Goddard by many citizens. Mr. Goddard at first refused to give his name, but when he found that the citizens were determined to know who was the calumniator of the venerated chief, Mr. Goddard gave the name of General Charles Lee as the author, and disavowed for himself any intention to reflect on Gen. Washington. He signed a paper, and in the next issue of his *Journal* published the following:

"A publication entitled, 'Some Queries, political and military, humbly offered to the consideration of the public,' having appeared in the *Maryland Journal*, of the 6th inst., derogatory of the French nation; tending to distract the minds of the people; and in particular aimed at the reputation of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army—the inhabitants of this town, resenting this publication, and considering it as calculated for invidious and malevolent purposes, called on the printer for the author of the piece which had given offence; and have directed to be published, in the same paper, his acknowledgment on the occasion, with the annexed letters from *General Lee*, the author of the aforesaid Queries:

"I, William Goddard, do hereby acknowledge, that by publishing certain 'Queries, political and military,' in the *Maryland Journal* of the 6th inst., I have transgressed against truth, justice, and my duty as a good citizen, and in reparation, I do most humbly beg his Excellency General Washington's pardon, and hope the good people of this town will excuse my having published therein, a piece so replete with the nonsense and malevolence of a disappointed man. W. GODDARD.

"BALTIMORE TOWN, *July* 9, 1779."

"NEEDWOOD, *June 7th.*

"*Dear Sir:*—As I am acquainted with your just way of thinking, liberality and impartiality, and as I think the time has arrived when the people will bear the truth, I enclose to you some Queries, which I believe you have seen before. If you are of opinion that they will be of use, I could wish you would insert them in your paper, with the following introduction:

"BALTIMORE, (the date you may put youself.)

"*Mr. Goddard:*—The following Queries, political and military, were sometime ago handed about Philadelphia. The import of some of 'em is so curious, that they may, perhaps, afford amusement, if not information to your readers. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

"Now I think of it, I beg you will consider me as a subscriber to your paper, and direct one weekly, inclosed to Mr. Woolford, at Shepherds-Town, Berkley County, Virginia. Is Col. Oswald with you? If he is, I beg my love to him; and be assured that I am dear Sir, yours most truly, CHARLES LEE."

"To MR. GODDARD:

"SHEPHARDS-TOWN, *June* 17*th*.

"*Dear Sir*:—I understand that my friend Col. Oswald is entered into partnership with you. Without this consideration, I should have done your press all the service in my power, as I have a very particular regard for yourself personally; but I have now a double motive. I have many papers which will be of service to you, and you may be assured that to you alone they shall be consigned. I hope that you will not think it improper to insert the Queries I enclose. You have, and ought to have the first reputation for impartiality, as a printer on the Continent.

"Adieu, dear Sir, CHARLES LEE."

On the 8th of June Colonel Eleazer Oswald, late of the Continental army, entered into partnership with Mr. Wm. Goddard in the publication of the *Maryland Journal*, and for a long time the paper continued to publish "cards," among them we reproduce the following:

"To the Printers.

"Sir:—A knot of base slanderers, who infest the town of Baltimore, now, unhappily, become a theatre of anarchy and licentiousness, being deeply engaged in the inhuman business of murdering my character—a knot who are composed, *principally*, of *vermin* who have crept out of the *putrid* carcase of that many-headed monster Legion, who was *executed*, pursuant to a memorable *sentence* passed in this Capital upwards of two years ago, I hope you will do me the justice to publish, in your next paper, the following memorial, which now lies before his Excellency the Governor of this State and his Honorable Council, containing a concise and just view of the late disgraceful outrages which have been committed in Baltimore Town. I am irresistibly impelled to make this request, by an ardent desire implanted in my breast by the Great Author of Nature, to secure the esteem of the virtuous members of society; which, I flatter myself, no part of my conduct hitherto hath justly forfeited. The result of my application to the supreme authority of the State, will, as early as it is possible, be laid before the public; and I doubt not but it will add to the dignity of Government, as well as prove 'a terror to evil-doers.'

"I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"ANNAPOLIS, *July* 14*th*, 1779. W. GODDARD."

"To His Excellency Thomas Johnson, Esq., Governor of the State of Maryland, and to his Honorable Council, the memorial of William Goddard, late of Baltimore, printer, humbly sheweth:

"That your memorialist being deeply impressed with the importance of supporting the liberty of the press, which the 38th section of the Bill of Rights of this State asserts, 'ought to be inviolably preserved,' and from a candid examination of the trial of Major-General Lee, being fully convinced of the injustice done him, not only by the sentences of the court-martial, but in its confirmation by Congress, judged it his indispensable duty, as an honest man, to admit without partiality, into the *Maryland Journal*, &c., of the 6th instant, at the request of that gentleman, a number of 'Queries Political and Military,' which your memorialist considered merely as introductory to a full vindication of the unfortunate General's character. Actuated by the purest principles of justice on the one hand, and love to his country on the other, and far from wishing, if it were possible, to injure the reputation of that distinguished character, now gloriously struggling in the cause of freedom and virtue, at the head of the army of the United States, or to give just cause of offence to any worthy man whatsoever, your memorialist felt no other emotion on the occasion than what must necessarily arise in every generous mind on a consideration of the unhappy difference subsisting between the two personages he has mentioned, and whom, with proper allowances for the frailties incident to humanity, he esteems as brave and wise man.

"Not imagining, for a moment, that in a country of civilized enlightened people, contending for the rights of mankind, there could be found a set of men so irrational, so inconsistent and depraved as to attempt to abridge or subvert the liberty of the press, which is justly valued as the palladium of all our rights, by preventing the decent investigation of the conduct of public men, the free discussion of public measures, or the vindication of an injured character. Your memorialist hath, however, unhappily found himself egregiously mistaken; for, on the appearance of the Queries aforesaid, an angry Cabal, who, fearing they knew not what, immediately formed themselves in Baltimore town, for the cruel purpose of wreaking their vengeance on the head of your memorialist, the innocent, but devoted printer, who was ridiculously accused, before a deluded rabble, of printing *nonsense* for the destruction of General Washington and his country. Folly, passion, and prejudice usurping the empire of reason and justice, a band of ruffians, composed of Continental recruits, mulattoes, or negroes, fifers and drummers, to the number of about thirty, headed by Thomas Cromwell, John Bayley, and Stephen Shermadine, Continental officers, were detached from the headquarters of your memorialist's prosecutors, to invade the sanctuary of his dwelling and seize on his person. Under the shade of night, on the 8th instant, at a late hour, when Nature herself seemed hushed in silence and repose, this motley crew burst into the house of your memorialist, and entering his bedchamber, demanded his surrender and appearance before their main body, then assembled at the coffee-house for the trial and punishment of your memorialist. Your memorialist had only time to snatch a sword from its scabbard, and take a proper position for defence, when he was pressed upon by this lawless band, who added insult to injury. Your memorialist, knowing himself to be amenable to no illegal tribunal, refused to obey the menacing summons he had received, and calling on his friend Colonel Oswald to bear witness, he entreated Captain Cromwell, the leader of the party, not to put him to the fatal necessity of laying him dead at his feet, which should be his or any man's fate who should attempt to seize on your memorialist. The solemnity of this declaration, added to the view of the weapon, seemed to stagger the resolution of the besiegers. At this critical moment, expecting to be overpowered by increasing numbers, your memorialist declared his readiness to meet *respectable* citizens who had anything to say to him by daylight, and that he would cheerfully appear at the coffee-house the next morning, and give every satisfaction that could be expected by rational men, or becoming a man of honor to give; at the same time utterly refusing to sign a stupid paper, reprobating his own conduct, which was read to him by the said Captain Cromwell. The proposition of your memorialist being, through fear, accepted, a *Convention* was agreed on, in the presence of Colonel Oswald, that your memorialist should appear at the coffee-house at 9 o'clock the next morning, and that the detachment, without further hostility, should immediately retire, which they did accordingly.

"The next morning (being the 9th inst.) your memorialist, from an anxious desire to preserve the public tranquillity, and to prevent the effusion of human blood, waited on William Spear, George Lindenberger, Abraham Vanbibber, and James Calhoun, Esquires, magistrates in the Town of Baltimore, and after representing to them the outrages of the preceding night, the prospect of their repetition, and the painful necessity your memorialist was under of appearing in arms for the defence of his person, he entreated their interposition for the support of law and government, in his person most inhumanly violated. Messieurs Spear and Lindenberger both solemnly engaged to exert their authority as magistrates; the latter making this condition, that your memorialist should appear unarmed. Vanbibber declined interfering, alleging his youth and inexperience in office. Calhoun, instead of doing his duty as he promised, shut the door of justice against your memorialist. Confiding in the promises of the two first mentioned magistrates, your memorialist laid aside his arms, and observing a number of people collected at Calhoun's door, opposite the intended scene of action (Calhoun and Spear being present), he ventured to approach them. Your memorialist had scarcely got on the threshold of Mr. *Justice* Calhoun, when he found himself surrounded by a frantic mob, whose resentment had been artfully excited against him by a variety of suggestions as false as they were cruel. Calhoun at this delicate crisis, so far from exercising the power vested in him, ordered your memorialist from his door, and thus gave him up a sacrifice to the surrounding mob. Spear, observing his son-in-law Colonel Samuel Smith placing himself at the head of the mob, left your memorialist a prey to their fury.

"The *inexperienced infant*, Justice Vanbibber, though he refused to act in the honorable character of magistrate for the most noble purpose, degraded himself so far as to appear before the mob as an evidence against your memorialist, to relate a *private* conversation he had accidentally heard between Colonel Jenifer and him, a conversation which was perfectly innocent, though aggravated and distorted into criminality. Your memorialist was then left to the mercy of the judges and executioners he has already described, who stood ready to cart him through the streets with a halter about his neck, and with many other circumstances of inhuman insult and indignity. Unrestrained by law or the feelings of humanity, they proceeded to interrogate your memorialist, to extort under the above-mentioned penalties the secrets of his business, and even to pillage his house of his private correspondence, which, however, afforded no materials for their purpose. To elude the proposed indignities and outrages against his person, his friends advised him to submit to their arbitrary demands, and even to sign a paper, containing the most ridiculous and absurd concessions, altogether foreign to the language of his pen and his heart, and for which he is persuaded his Excellency General Washington will execrate these self-constituted *advocates* and *champions*. Your memorialist flattering himself that in such a situation no man of honor would censure for his condescension, he reluctantly submitted to the detestable tyranny he was under. By these means your memorialist happily extricated himself from their power, while he observed with anguish of soul two of his less fortunate neighbors, whose sensibility of heart got the better of their prudence, dragged (amidst the din of insulting music) in carts through the streets, with halters about their necks, and occasionally cudgelled for the diversion of the inhuman part of the spectators. One of these hapless men, an officer in the militia, having effected his escape, fled to his own house for refuge. His faithful wife in attempting to secure him was beaten and abused, with circumstances of barbarity that must have melted the flinty heart of a savage.

"When your memorialist considers the 17th section of our Bill of Rights, he humbly thinks he has just excuse of complaint against the magistrates he hath named for their criminal delinquency; he doth therefore impeach them before your Excellency and your Honorable Council for the offences he hath enumerated, and which he stands ready to prove by witnesses of unexceptional characters, whenever the parties can be brought face to face.

"Your memorialist, for the benefit of himself and the community he lives in (the majority of whom approve his conduct and reprobate that of his persecutors, though awed into silence by their rage and licentiousness), begs leave further to represent to your Excellency and your Honorable Council, that all law and government are now at an end in Baltimore Town, and that the persons and property of your memorialist and other peaceable and faithful subjects of this State, friends to American freedom, are continually exposed to the wanton fury of men who, hurried by passion and blinded by prejudice, see not their own or their country's good, and are deaf to all laws, divine and human. Your memorialist therefore, thinking his case peculiarly distressing, entreats your Excellency to extend to him the benefit and protection of the law of the land for the security of his person and property. This being the unhappy situation of that part of the government committed to your Excellency's rule, your memorialist doubts not from the idea he entertained of your justice and magnanimity, as well as that of the Honorable Council, that your Excellency's administration will be rendered memorable and glorious by your present exertions to secure to your injured countrymen, the invaluable blessings of law and liberty. WILLIAM GODDARD.

"ANNAPOLIS, *July* 13*th*, 1779."

"I do hereby certify, on my word and honor, that the Memorial this day presented to his Excellency the Governor and Council of this State, by Mr. William Goddard, contains a faithful and just narrative of the late outrages and injustice which, to the disgrace of humanity, lately took place in Baltimore Town, having been an eye-witness to the shameful scene.

"ELEAZER OSWALD.

"Dated at Annapolis, this 14th day of July, 1779."

Gen. Lee, if not hostile before, became after the battle of Monmouth, the undisguised enemy of General Washington, and seemed to have embraced every occasion to manifest this hostility towards him. These queries were about the first of his vindictive ebullitions, and the attempt to make them subserve his purpose in Baltimore, was met in the manner which Mr. Goddard related in his memorial to the Governor. Growing out of this difficulty, the following sharp correspondence took place between Col. Oswald, Mr. Goddard's partner, and Gen. Samuel Smith, which Mr. Oswald afterwards published:

"BALTIMORE, *Sunday morning*, 8 *o'clock*, 11*th July*, 1779.

"*Sir*—Not doubting but my friend and partner, Mr. Goddard, will obtain from the energy of the laws of this State and the justice and firmness of its supreme magistrates, the redress which, for the benefit of that community of which he is a member, he is perseveringly seeking, not only for the violence and outrage committed on his person and property by a 'band of ruffians' under your direction, but for your villainous attempt, at the head of the band I have mentioned, to subvert the freedom of the press, by compelling him to deliver up his private correspondence with General Lee, and extorting from him the name of the author of certain 'Queries, Political and Military,' with concessions for their publication — concessions which, I am persuaded, not a man of your confederacy would have presumed singly, or on equal terms, to have proposed to him —I now seriously call on you, sir, personally, for that satisfaction which one gentleman has a right to demand of another for gross insults and injuries. Being a stranger in the town, you, in a base and ungenerous manner, under *cover* of a deluded mob devoted to your service, made an unprovoked *attack* on my reputation, which, I flatter myself, stands in as fair a point of view as Colonel Samuel Smith's, notwithstanding he is styled the 'Mud-Island Hero,' and wears a double portion of laurels, composed of the brave Major Thayre's and *his own*. Add to this the efforts you have made and are still meanly pursuing to destroy my future prospects in business in this town, which, thank God, did not depend on you or your infamous associates. Nothing, sir, but the outrages of the mob you had the *glory* of leading, whom you consider as your *weapons* and your *fort*, prevented me from doing myself immediate justice. But, as it is my unalterable determination that no man shall insult me with impunity, I therefore think it becomes my honor, on this occasion, to call upon you to meet me as early as possible, armed with *pistols*, and attended by your friend *only*, at any place you may appoint, to enter into such an *ecclaircissement* as will then be suitable to the affair in question, and which I consider indispensable. For my part, I am this moment ready to attend you to the field, or to meet you in a *private* room, as may be most agreeable to yourself. My friend ——— will wait on you at the twelfth hour from the delivery of this, for your explicit answer.

"I am, sir, your humble servant,
"To Col. Samuel Smith. ELEAZER OSWALD."

"The foregoing letter having been delivered, Col. Smith rode out with my friend, to the place where I was waiting his answer. Here he endeavored to palliate his offences by various mean arts and low subterfuges, but appeared averse to decide our dispute by arms. After some conversation, he acquainted me that he would send an immediate answer to the post-office. We then parted. Soon after we met again in the street, and, taking a walk on Church Hill, he handed me the following letter, which is indeed too ridiculous to need a comment:

"*Sir*—I received your note by Mr. Micnamara, in which you say I insulted you and must give you satisfaction. That I cannot do in your present situation, perhaps (altho', if possible, I am determined never to fight a duel), yet had you addressed me unconnected with Mr. Goddard, I might have thought myself obliged to accept your invitation, however it might have been against my inclination. At present I cannot think it consistent to wait on you. I should be sorry to think I had insulted you intentionally.

"Yours, SAM. SMITH.

"COL. OSWALD."

"On perusal of the above letter, I acquainted Col. Smith that its contents were totally unsatisfactory, and that nothing short of the most ample concessions for the injustice he had done me, should swerve me from my purpose of exposing him to the world, since he had declined fighting me. He then asked me whether I intended to publish the transaction, which, on assuring him I would, he requested I would suspend it for a few days, to give him an opportunity to consider farther of my demand. To this I consented, so far as not to publish the affair in Tuesday's paper. As my reputation may suffer by a longer silence, I think it now becomes me to lay this short statement of what hath happened before the public, leaving Colonel Smith to exercise his *address* and *ingenuity*, in strengthening his *nerves* and in redeeming his character, though it appears at present to be a worthless one. A celebrated writer having justly observed that he is but a dauber who writes rogue and rascal under his picture. I shall therefore, after exhibiting this portraiture of Col. Smith, submit it to the public to fix those epithets upon him which they shall think he merits.

"I am, the public's devoted humble servant,

"ANNAPOLIS, 15*th July*, 1779. ELEAZER OSWALD."

Mr. William Goddard, on the 17th of July, published another declaration, in which he said: "By publishing certain queries, political and military, in the *Maryland Journal* of the 6th inst., I have not transgressed against truth, justice, or my duty as a good citizen; and, as I have never given just cause or offence to his Excellency Gen. Washington, or the good people of this town, I have no reparation to make them, or pardon to solicit."

A society was formed by the principal merchants, and contributions were made by them in October, to the amount of £93,000, to be employed in reducing the price of salt by retail, which article they bought and sold at about forty-five pounds, or 120 dollars per bushel, paper money, reserving only the expenses.

David McMechen and Mark Alexander, Esqs., succeeded Messrs. Smith and Chase as delegates, and Joseph Baxter, Esq., is elected sheriff, in place of Mr. Stevenson, whose term had expired.

Mr. Edward Biddle, one of the representatives of Pennsylvania in Congress, died here while on a visit to his relatives.

We find the following publication in the *Maryland Gazette* of Jan. 5th, 1779, in relation to Capt. Norwood, who was court-martialled and dismissed from service for disobedience of orders. It was followed by another of March 1st, 1780, which shows the feeling of certain Continental officers towards Gen. Smallwood:

"*For the Maryland Gazette:*

"*Mr. Printer:*—As I have been dismissed from a service to which a love of country had attached me, and apprehensive the public would not (without evidence to the contrary) discriminate between me and those who have been dismissed for dishonorable conduct, I beg leave to assure them through your paper, that I have suffered this *heavy misfortune* for only saying General Smallwood was a partial man and no gentleman. The following certificate voluntarily given me, will satisfy them of the general tenor of my conduct, and I reserve myself to a proper time, to lay open to the world the whole proceedings of the several Courts which have led to my dismission, where, I am sorry to say, such a system of despotism will appear to be springing up in our army, that an officer who does his duty ever so exactly, and has neglected to pay a servile court to a haughty superior, holds his commission by a very precarious tenure. I am, Sir, yours and the public's most humble servant, "EDWARD NORWOOD.

"*Dec. 28th,* 1778."

"The officers of the 2d Maryland brigade do testify that Captain Norwood, (who is discharged the service by the sentence of a court-martial on a disagreement with Gen. Smallwood) during the campaigns in which he served with us, has ever conducted himself in such a manner as to command our warmest friendship and esteem, as an officer and a man of honor; and that notwithstanding his dismission, is and ought to be, esteemed as a gentleman, and valued as a warm friend and advocate for the liberties of his country.

"Second Regiment: Thomas Price, Col.; Lilbourn Williams, Capt.; James McCalmont, Surgeon; Hezekiah Ford, Ensign; Edward Edgely, Adjutant; John Gassaway, Lieut.; Edward Dyer, Lieut. and B. Q. M.; Benjamin Price, Lieut.; John Read, Ensign; James Ewing, Lieut.

"Fourth Regiment: Josias Carvel Hall, Col.; Samuel Smith, Lieut.-Col.; John E. Howard, Major; Alexander L. Smith, Capt.; Thomas Lansdale, Capt.; Joseph Burgess, Capt.; Edward Oldham, Capt.; James Smith, Lieut.; John S. Belt, Lieut.; Edward Spurrier, Lieut.; Thomas Cromwell, Lieut.; Adam Hoops, Lieut.; Stephen Shelmedine, Lieut.; John Hamilton, Ensign; Nathaniel Twining, Ensign; John Bowen, Ensign; Parker H. Lee, Ensign; John Hartshorn, Adjutant; Richard Pindell, Surgeon; William Riley, Lieut.

"Sixth Regiment: Otho H. Williams, Col.; Benjamin Ford, Lieut.-Col.; Andrew Hynes, Capt.; Henry Dobson, Capt.; James Bruff, Lieut.; Joshua Miles, Capt.; Jacob Norris, Lieut.; Richard Donovan, Adjutant; George Jacobs, Lieut.; Benjamin Wright, Lieut.; Charles Beaver, Lieut.; Thomas Parran, Surgeon.

"German Regiment: Ludwick Weltner, Lieut.-Col.; Daniel Buchores, Major; George Hubley, Capt.; Peter Boyer, Capt.; Charles Baltzel, Capt.; Bernard Hubley, Capt.; Michael Boyer, Capt.; Martin Shughart, Lieut.; Christian Myers, Capt.; James F. Armstrong, Chaplain."

"Camp, *March* 1*st*, 1780.

"To William Smallwood, Esq., Brigadier-General:

"*Sir*:—We have no doubt but the joint assertion of a small number of inferior officers will be as much credited, by that part of mankind who have spirit to think for themselves, as the mere *ipse dixit* of a brigadier; therefore, choose only to remark, that your scurrilous observations on the testimony we gave of our favorable opinion of Capt. Norwood, discovers the malevolence and presumption, more than the probity and liberality of your mind.

"With due respect, we are yours, Otho H. Williams, Benjamin Price, Benjamin Ford, Edward Edgerly, John E. Howard, Hezekiah Foard, Harry Dobson, William Reily, James Bruff, Adam Hoops, Thomas Parran, John Hamilton, R. Donovan, John Hartshorn, Lil Williams, Richard Pendleton, John Gassaway.

"N. B.—The other gentlemen, whom you took occasion to abuse in your ungentlemanly performance of 105 pages, are out of camp."

The winter of 1779 to '80 being the severest known in Baltimore up to this time, navigation was closed by ice until the 9th of March. The suffering poor were relieved at their own houses by distributions of meal and fuel; £9000 being subscribed by the more fortunate inhabitants for their relief.

Thomas Sollers, Esq., was appointed naval officer, and was authorised to grant registers for vessels.

Matthew Ridley, Esq., of the house of Ridley and Pringle, was authorised to borrow and negotiate a loan in Holland for the use of the State. Such were the difficulties attending the transition of our currency to another, that seizures of provisions for the troops were authorised, which in ordinary times would have been intolerable; and the rate of the levy which, in the early part of the year, had been fixed at one-fourth of the whole valuation of the taxable property, was reduced to one and one-half per cent, with the option of paying wheat at seven shillings and sixpence, tobacco at twenty shillings, &c., and a scale of depreciation for the settlement of public and private contracts was established on equitable principles.

It appears that no body of men ever watched over the interests of a community of which they were members, with a more sleep-less or intense anxiety, than did the merchants of Baltimore during the Revolutionary struggle. They were among the first to suggest the measures which were necessary to be adopted to meet the crisis; they were never backward with their means in giving efficacy to these measures, and the march of armies, the equipment of vessels of war, were accelerated by their unceasing exertions. Indeed, such was the reputation they had acquired for their patriotism abroad, that when it was determined that a detachment of troops from Gen. Washington's army should be sent to the south, under the command of Marquis de la Fayette, Congress confided in the merchants of Baltimore supplying them with such flour as they might want in case of need, passing through Baltimore, which was on their way. Mr. Pickering, at that time Quartermaster-General, and Mr. Charles Stewart, Commissary-General, in a letter addressed to Mr. Samuel Purviance, advising of this intended movement of the army, under the command of the Marquis, says: "We shall make no further apology at present for giving you this trouble, as we are assured of your readiness to do essential service to your country on every occasion." The army of the Marquis came to Baltimore, on its way to Virginia, and received not only the flour which the above letter looked to have supplied here, but a considerable sum of money was raised by subscription, and paid over to him for the purpose of purchasing materials for the clothing of his army. It is due to the memory of the ladies of that day, in our town, to record the fact, that that clothing was principally made up by their fair hands. When the Marquis reached Baltimore, his destitution was not confined to the want of flour, but for nearly all the equipments without which no army can ever be efficacious. There was but little money at that time in the State treasury, and the supply which was furnished by the patriotic gentlemen of Baltimore, is thus acknowledged in a letter from Thomas Sim Lee, Esq., Governor of Maryland, addressed to Robert Purviance, Matthew Ridley, and William Patterson, Esqrs.: "We very much applaud the zeal and activity of the gentlemen of Baltimore, and think their readiness to assist the executive, at a time when they were destitute of the means of providing those things, which were immediately necessary for the detachment under the command of the Marquis de la Fayette, justly entitle them to the thanks of the public."

The movements of Earl Cornwallis in August gave reason to apprehend that he meant to make an invasion of Maryland and possess himself of Baltimore. In consequence of this apprehension, there assembled in the town a force of about 2800 men. These came from this and adjacent counties, within two days after the alarm. Advice was soon after received that the destination of Cornwallis was to Virginia, in consequence of which these troops were dismissed. This was the last serious alarm which excited the people of Baltimore during the war. The events which occurred soon after in Virginia gave a hope that the end for which they struggled was near at hand.

General Lincoln had been obliged to surrender Charleston 12th May, 1780, and the three Southern States seemed to have been entirely lost to the Union, when General Gates took command of the Southern army, including all the troops from Delaware and Maryland south; and notwithstanding the determined valor of these troops, the disasters at Camden and other places, where the Maryland Line suffered severely, made it necessary to recall Major-General Gates, and place that department under the command of Major-General Nathaniel Greene. The new commander-in-chief of the Southern army passed through Baltimore with M. Gen. Baron Steuben on the 6th of November.

The following letter was written by Major David Poe, Quartermaster in Baltimore, of whom Gen. Lafayette always spoke so kindly in his visits to this city:

"BALTIMORE TOWN, 18*th February*, 1780.

"*Sir*:—I make bold to trouble you with a few lines, to let you know that my situation at present is difficult in purchasing forage to supply the public demand in this place. I have bought some grain and hay within these few days, but am under some apprehension that I may be troubled for acting, as I have not received your Excellency's license since the late law passed. I beg that you would let me know by the bearer if I may expect them or not, that I may conduct myself accordingly. I have purchased what is done with my own money, and need not apply to the Quartermaster-General for cash until I have your license. This post requires a large quantity of forage to supply it, besides many more articles in the department a wanting, so that a supply of cash in a short time will be necessary. The recruits at this place are in great want of camp-kettles; there is not one belonging to the United States in this town. If you would please to send an order to Capt. Keyport to deliver a few in his charge, belonging to the State, it would give content among the men. Relying on your assistance in the above matter,

"I am, with due respect, your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant, DAVID POE.

"THOMAS SIM LEE, Esq."

Mr. Poe was a faithful officer, and was held in great estimation by all who had business to transact with him. Such was his devotion to his country that it was almost proverbial; and so unabated was it, long after the peace was proclaimed, that by the public sentiment he became a brevetted general, and in his latter days was better known as General Poe than by any other name.

During this year the Legislature made provision for the defence of the bay by equipping one large galley, one sloop or schooner, and four large barges, and for recruiting the army, besides calling out 1200 militia volunteers. They also contributed largely among themselves to supply the soldiers with necessaries for a campaign, as the following subscription list will show:

"ANNAPOLIS, *June* 16*th*, 1780.

"The General Assembly having, by the act for a loan, called on the citizens of this State to advance paper money, tobacco, or specie, to assist their country in the present hour of distress and difficulty, we, the subscribers, members of the Senate and House of Delegates, have subscribed the sum of paper money, tobacco, or specie, to our names respectively annexed, according to our abilities and circumstances, to be paid on or before the twentieth day of July next:

	Paper Money.	Tobacco.	Specie.
Dan of St. Thomas Jenifer,	$2,000	5 hhds.	
Mat. Tilghman,		4 hhds.	
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton,		10 hhds.	
T. Stone,	£ 500 *c.*	3 hhds.	
Brice B. Worthington,		2 hhds.	
Wm. Hindman,		2 hhds.	
Richard Barnes,		10 hhds.	
Joseph Sim,	500 *c.*	4 hhds.	
Upton Sheredine,	750		
Jona Beall,		6 hhds.	
Samuel Chew,		10 hhds.	
Philip Key,	1500	10 hhds.	
Thos. F. Euleston,		2 hhds.	$3 00
John L. Wilmer,	2000		
John Mackall,		3 hhds.	
Pere Letherbury,	375		
Wm. Stevenson,	500		
Nics Worthington,		3 hhds.	
Wm. Fitzhugh,		3 hhds.	
J. Hall,	375	2 hhds.	
Nichs Maccubbon, Jr.,	1125		
Charles Williamson,	500		
Alex. Ham. Smith,		2 hhds.	
Frisby Freeland,		2 hhds.	
John Digges,		1 hhd.	
Warren Dent,		5 hhds.	
Samuel Hanson Jones,		2 hhds.	
Rezin Hammond,	150		
H. Banning,	200	1 hhd.	
Js. Gibson,		1 hhd.	
C. Birkhead,		1 hhd.	
Jno. Winder,	500	2 hhds.	
Tim. Kirk,	187 10s.		
David Crawford,	1000	2 hhds.	
Benj. Hale,	300	2 hhds.	
J. Magruder,		1 hhd.	
W. Bruff,		2 hhds.	
John Brown,	1125		
R. T. Earle, as soon as he receives his money from the French Agent,	1250		

	Paper Money.	Tobacco.	Specie.
Jacob Ringgold,		3 hhds.	
Alln. Quynn,	1000		
Peter Chaille,	750		
Jas. McComas,		1 hhd.	
Benjamin Bradford Norris,	250		
John Taylor.	375		
Matthew Swriver,	375		
W. Keene, when I receive my money for my provision cert—	375		
Hugh McBryde,	750		
David McMeekin,	500		
Mark Alexander,	2000	4 hhds.	
John Stull,	750		
Jos. Sprigg,	1000		
James Chasline,	750		
Edward Burgiss,		2 hhds.	
Thomas Cramphin, Jr.,		4 hhds.	
William Bayly,	225	2 hhds.	£3
Jno. Smoot,	750	1 hhd.	

1780. In this year an Act was passed by the General Assembly, "to seize, confiscate and appropriate, all British property within this State." Owing to the large number of valuable lots in Baltimore and estates in the neighborhood confiscated under this law, internal improvements received valuable aid by the sales. Among the records we find the following names and property of individuals formerly residing in Baltimore Town, which was confiscated. The lot on which Reverdy Johnson's mansion and the Gilmour House now stand, then belonging to the estate of Edward Fottrell, was divided into six lots, fronting on Calvert street 33 feet each, with a depth of 181½ feet, was sold at public auction, on the 4th of April, 1781; Mr. John McLure purchasing two lots for the sum of £780; General Gist purchasing four lots for £1340; realizing for the entire front £2120. The two squares of ground fronting on the east side of Calvert street, running from Baltimore to Lombard streets, were divided into thirteen lots and sold on the same date, realizing for the whole £6790—Messrs. David Poe, Henry Wilson, Captain John Swan, Luther Martin, Dr. Fred Ridgely, John Snyder, Michael Diffenderfer and Capt. Aquila Johns being the purchasers. The square of ground on the south side of Pratt street, running from Charles to Light street, was divided into three parts and sold same date, realizing for the whole £1500; Capt. John Dorsey being the purchaser. "Twenty acres meadow near Jones Falls, late the property of Ed. Fottrell," was sold same date to Messrs. Benjamin Griffith, Phillip Halland, Richard Lemmon, for the sum of £2590; "eight acres meadow, late the property of James Christie, Jr.," same date sold to Matthew Ridley, for the sum of £1020. "An undivided half of the wharf and warehouse, late the property of Messrs. Christies," same date sold to Capt. Aquila Johns for the sum of £2560. During the year 1781, the entire property on "Whetstone Point," then called Upton Court, containing four hundred acres, and belonging to the "Principio Company," was sold. The terms of all the above sales were "one half in specie, one half in paper at its value, one half in ten days, residue in six weeks." Among those whose property was confiscated, we find the names of Richard Button's estate at the Point, Dr. Patrick Kennedy, John Lynde, John Lorah, John Macinheimer, William Smith, "a rope-walk supposed to contain three acres, with all buildings," James French, William Frost, two squares of ground on the west side of Frederick street, from Baltimore street to the Falls, Daniel Dulany, Capt. Joe Richardson, Dr. Henry Stevenson, Robert Ballard, Charles Wells, John Lynch, Daniel Carroll, John Weatherburn, Anthony Bacon, John Eversfield, George and Andrew Buchanan, James Brown & Co., Mackie, Spiers & Co., Mackie, Spiers, French & Co., heirs of Samuel Hyde, the heirs of Thomas Bladen, and Mark Alexander.

1781. The inhabitants of the town, on the 7th of August, held a meeting at the court-house, to carry into execution the circulation of the new paper money, known as the "red money," and John Dorsey, Richard Ridgely, Daniel Bowly, Isaac Gist, John McClellan, James Calhoun, David McMechen, Mark Alexander, Joseph Donaldson, James Tibbert, John Dorsey and David Stoddart were appointed a committee to execute it. A complaint was lodged by Thomas White against Daniel Deady, shopkeeper, for attempting to depreciate the new money, by asking four to one, after he had signed the association to take it equal to gold or silver. The charge being supported by the oath of the said Thomas White, it was resolved "that the said Daniel Deady be held up to the public as a violator of the said association, and as a man whose conduct is destructive to public good, and that the same be published in the *Maryland Journal*, &c."

During the year, Fell's Prospect was first laid off by the commissioners, and added to the town on the east, and the 18 acres of Messrs. Moale and Steiger, lying between Bridge, now Gay, and French streets, for which authority had been given eight years before.

The weight of flour per barrel was now fixed at the present standard of one hundred and ninety-six pounds nett, with some other regulations respecting that staple.

On the 4th of September, about 10 o'clock in the morning, a Cutter called the *Serpent*, belonging to his Most Christian Majesty, commanded by M. Amie de la Lanne, arrived in our harbor, with despatches for General Washington, from the Count De Grasse, who arrived in the Chesapeake on the 26th ult., with a formidable fleet of French men-of-war, consisting of 28 sail of the line, 4 frigates, and the cutter above mentioned.

General Washington, on the 8th September, accompanied by Adjt.-General Hand and other officers of distinction, arrived in town, and stopped at the Fountain Inn on their way to Virginia. He was received in the vicinity, and escorted to his quarters by Capt. Moore's troop of light dragoons. The Baltimore artillery companies gave his Excellency a handsome salute, and the inhabitants in general seemed to vie with each other in testifying their respect and affection for his person and character. In the evening every part of the town was elegantly illuminated; Fell's Point in particular made a most brilliant appearance. A banquet was given at Lindsey's Coffee House in consequence of the arrival of the French fleet, and many toasts were drunk. On this occasion, the following address was presented to General Washington, and his answer published a few days after:

"His Excellency George Washington, Esq., General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States of America.—May it please your Excellency, the citizens and inhabitants of Baltimore, impressed with the warmest sentiments of respect and esteem, and with the most lively sense of the important services rendered by you to them and their country, beg leave, through us, to congratulate your Excellency upon your arrival in this town, and to express the general joy diffused through every breast at the return of your Excellency to this place.

"It has been with the highest satisfaction we have found our most sanguine expectations from your military talents exceeded by the abilities you have displayed during a series of various fortune, as well in the day of battle as the hour of distress; your fortitude and perseverance under all our calamities, the wisdom of your counsels, the judicious and mild regulation of the army, your sacred attention to the civil powers of the respective States, and the great address with which our military operations have been conducted under your Excellency's direction, demand the warmest effusions of gratitude that can flow from the hearts of a free people. Permit us also to congratulate your Excellency upon the many signal successes that have lately attended the American arms in the Southern States, obtained with such distinguished honors to our gallant officers and soldiers, and on the arrival of the fleet of our magnanimous ally, aided by whose noble and generous exertions, we look forward with pleasing hopes to the day of peace, when we may freely enjoy the bounties with which All-gracious Heaven has enriched our country.

"May your present operations prove successful, and may the grand work in which you are engaged be happily terminated. Our prayers are for your Excellency's preservation, that you may continue approved by heaven, esteemed by virtuous men, and dreaded by tyrants; and on the restoration of public tranquillity, that you may in peaceful retirement enjoy that satisfaction of mind which the sense of great and noble deeds always inspires; and may posterity, in the full possession and exercise of that freedom which your sword has assisted to establish, venerate and do ample justice to your virtue and character to the last ages. With sentiments of the most profound esteem and respect, we are, in behalf of the citizens and inhabitants of Baltimore, your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servants,

"Wm. Smith,
"Samuel Purviance, Jr.,
"John Moale,
"John Dorsey,
"James Calhoun,
} *Committee.*"

"To the citizens and inhabitants of the town of Baltimore.—*Gentlemen:*—With the warmest sense of gratitude and affection, I accept your kind congratulations on my arrival in this town. Permit me, gentlemen, to assure you, that from the pleasure which I feel in having this opportunity to pay my respects to the worthy inhabitants of the town of Baltimore, I participate in your sensations of joy. If during the long and trying period in which my services as a soldier have been employed for the interests of the United States of America and for the establishment of their rights, I have acquitted myself to the acceptance of my fellow-citizens; if my various fortunes, if my attention to the civil powers of the States, have subserved the general good of the public in these things, I feel myself happy, and in these considerations I rejoice in your felicity.

"The happy and eventful successes of our troops in the Southern States, as they reflect glory on the American arms, and particular honor on the gallant officers and men immediately concerned in that department, fills my heart with pleasure and delight.

"The active and generous part our allies are taking in our cause, with the late arrival of their formidable fleet in the bay of the Chesapeake, call for our utmost gratitude, and with the smiles of heaven on our combined operations, gives us the happiest presage of the most pleasing events—events, which in their issue, may lead to an honorable and permanent peace.

"I thank you most cordially for your prayers and good wishes for my prosperity. May the author of all blessings aid our united exertions in the cause of liberty and universal peace; and may the particular blessing of heaven rest on you and the worthy citizens of this flourishing town of Baltimore.

"I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

"Geo. Washington."

Towards the close of the summer of 1779, the country was greatly agitated by the existence of financial embarrassments. Meetings were held in the chief cities on the subject. Congress was powerless to stay the downward tendency of the paper currency; it continued to depreciate, and prices to rise. Early in 1780, forty paper dollars were worth only one in specie. The commissaries found it extremely difficult to purchase supplies for the army, for the people refused to exchange their articles for the almost worthless paper. Direct taxes had been unsuccessfully tried to replenish the treasury, and as supplies could not be obtained, a speedy dissolution of the army and abandonment of the rebellion seemed inevitable. Congress was obliged to open new resources for the supply of the army, and required each State to furnish a certain quantity of beef, pork, flour, corn, forage, and other articles, which were deposited in such places as the Commander-in-chief should determine. The States were to be credited for the amount at a fixed valuation in specie. This scheme was utterly impracticable, from the want of authority to enforce the demands, and the distance of several States from the army, and Congress speedily abandoned it. The following bill of items is preserved, and illustrates the value of the Continental bills in 1781:

Captain A. McLane
Bought of W. Nicholls,
January 5*th*, 1781.

1 pair boots,	$ 600
6¾ yds. calico, at 85 ds.	752
6 yds. chintz, at 150 ds.	900
4½ yds. moreen, at 100 ds.	450
4 hdks., at 100 ds.	400
8 yds. quality binding, 4 ds.	32
1 skein of silk,	10
	$3,144

If paid in specie, £18 10s.
Received payment in full for Wm. Nicholls,
Jona Jones.

Sept. 9th, the Count de Rochambeau, Major-General and commander of the French troops in America, (under the orders of General Washington) with his suite, arrived in Baltimore, and after a short stay, proceeded southward. This great officer received every mark of respect from the inhabitants that his short stay admitted. The same evening Brig.-Gen. Marquis de Chastellux, of the French army, also arrived. Within the week several hundred wagons and carts loaded with the baggage, provisions, &c., of the allied army, passed through town on their way to Annapolis, to embark for Yorktown. A brigade of New York State troops, under the command of Gen. James Clinton, embarked and sailed from Fell's Point. Mr. James Kigsbury unfortunately received a mortal wound in the discharge of one of the cannon that were fired as a salute to the Count de Rochambeau.

David McMechan and Henry Wilson were elected delegates to represent the town in the General Assembly.

Messrs. John Cornthwait, Gerard Hopkins, George Mathews, John and David Brown, and others of the Society of Friends, who until now had held their meetings at the house on the Harford road, buy a spacious lot, and build a meeting-house between Baltimore and Pitt streets, where they inter their deceased members.

The following letter was written by Gen. La Fayette to Gov. Thomas Sims Lee, when the former was on his march southward:

"Elk, *April* 10, 1781.

"*Sir*:—I have received your Excellency's favor of the 8th instant, and most sincerely lament the depredations committed by the enemy. This cruel and savage way of making war is the more exasperating, as it is out of our power either to punish or prevent these devastations. Every town lying on the bay or the rivers is so defenceless and exposed, that each of them requires a force to defend it superior to what the enemy will send for its reduction. So far as relates to armed vessels and privateers, I should think that militia could be collected to oppose the landing of a few sailors. As to the movements of the British troops, they are so rapid, and it is so impossible to defend both shores of every river, that with the least judgment they may elude our opposition.

"I have made preparations for an immediate movement, and if no obstacles occur, shall march to-morrow with the whole detachment. The new latitude added to my instructions gives me the liberty of doing what I could not even think of when at Annapolis. The same zeal I had to execute my first orders will prompt me to advance rapidly into the Southern States. However inadequate I am to the defence of Annapolis, Baltimore and Alexandria at once, I will hasten to the point that will be nearest to those three places. I request your Excellency to furnish me speedy minuted and frequent intelligence.

"It will be necessary that a collection of wagons and horses be made at Baltimore, in order to relieve those which we take from this place. I beg leave to request your Excellency will please to order that a quantity of live cattle and flour be also collected at that place; the rapidity of our movements wholly depends upon the precautions that will be taken for our transportation and subsistence. I hope, sir, that precautions will be taken for the safety of our stores now at or near Indian Landing. General Smallwood will certainly dispose of them in the best manner, but I request you will acquaint him that if I proceed southward, I will want the musket cartridges.

"When I was coming up the bay, two men came on board my vessel, which then was full of my troops, and a part of the fleet and detachment under my command. Having been induced to mistake us for British, they gave us every intelligence in their power; offered to guide us to several places on the shore, and in telling us they had been on board the *Hope*, and had supplied the enemy with provisions, offered to pilot us to a place where they had a sloop loaded with flour, and ready to slip off to Portsmouth. One of them went with Major McPherson, whom they took, as well as every one of us, to be British spies; the other was put in irons immediately after the departure of his comrade in a barge with my aide-de-camp. As soon as Major McPherson arrives, I will have both of them tried and executed, as they come within the description of spies, giving intelligence to the enemy, and going to them for imparting the remarks they have made among us, with an offer to guide them to attack our people in consequence of the intelligence which they have collected among us for that purpose. Maj. McPherson being gone with the spy and six soldiers (supposed by that man to be British), I have not yet heard from them. They were to land in Gunpowder creek, and I request your Excellency will please to send there, as I am uneasy on that matter, and I am afraid something has happened to McPherson.

"In requesting my best regards to be presented to Mrs. Lee, I have the honor to be, &c., LA FAYETTE."

When La Fayette halted in Baltimore, on his way to join the army at the South, a ball was given in honor of his arrival. One of the ladies, observing that he appeared sad, inquired the cause. "I cannot enjoy the gayety of the scene," the Marquis replied, "while so many of the poor soldiers are in want of clothes." "We will supply them," was the prompt response. The next morning the ball-room was turned into a clothing manufactory. Fathers and husbands furnished the materials; daughters and wives plied the needle at their grateful task. Mrs. David Poe [see La Fayette's visit, 1824], with her own hands, it is said, cut out five hundred garments and superintended the making of them. Such were the women of the Revolution. La Fayette, a short time after this, sent the following grateful letter, never before published, to the Committee of Observation in Baltimore:

"MR. LYON'S PLANTATION, 20 *miles from Williamsburg*,
"*July the 3d*, 1781.

"*Gentlemen*—By Major McHenry you will receive some papers that relate to the affair in which you have so kindly assisted me, but I claim the pleasure personally to express my obligations to you, and by you to be convinced that you have excited the most grateful and everlasting sentiments in my heart. Permit me to request my respectful thanks may be presented to the ladies of Baltimore—I am proud of my obligations to them—not only from a general respect to the fair sex, but more particularly because I know the accomplishment of those to whom I am indebted. I am happy in the ties of gratitude that bind me to them, and beg leave once more to assure you of the regard and attachment I have the honor to bear.

"Your most obedient, humble servant,
"LA FAYETTE."

The following address was presented, on the 5th of November, by the citizens of Baltimore, to the Marquis De La Fayette, who passed through the town:

"It is with peculiar satisfaction that the citizens of Baltimore embrace the present moment to express a gratitude which they will always owe to Maj.-Gen. the Marquis de la Fayette, and to congratulate him personally on the late important events in Virginia and South Carolina, so glorious and consequential to America. Among the first in our cause, you early found a way to our affections, with him who has struggled with our various difficulties since their beginning. At a time when we gained an ally, your good offices could not but increase a cordiality which must render our union with France permanent. In particular, we cannot sufficiently acknowledge our sense of your late campaign in Virginia, where, with a few regulars and militia, you opposed the British commander, from whose large army and military talents this State had serious cause of apprehension. These things, sir, have rendered you dear to us, and we feel the highest gratification in seeing once more in our town the man who will always hold a first place in our hearts."

To which Major-Gen. De La Fayette answered as follows:

"In the affectionate attentions of the citizens of a free town, I would find a reward for the services of a whole life. The honor to have been among the first American soldiers, is for me a source of the greatest happiness. I participate with you in the glorious events that have taken place under his Excellency General Washington's immediate command, and under Gen. Greene. I enjoy the effects these will have on the success of our noble cause, and particularly the advantages which they will afford to this State. The time when I had the honor to command the army in Virginia, which you are pleased so politely to mention, has only shown that the courage and fortitude of American troops are superior to every kind of difficulty. My campaign began with a personal obligation to the inhabitants of Baltimore; at the end of it I find myself bound to them by a new tie of everlasting gratitude.

"LA FAYETTE."

General Washington and lady arrived in Baltimore the 19th day of November, from Virginia, and the next morning proceeded on their way to Philadelphia.

The 13th December was appointed and kept as a day of general thanksgiving.

The period limited for the first Senate was now expiring, and at the election held this year, Charles Carroll, Esq., barrister, was re-elected to the new Senate, with Messrs. John Smith and James McHenry, of this town.

Thomas C. Deye, John B. Howard, Charles Ridgely of William, and Samuel Worthington, Esqrs., were elected delegates for the county.

Henry Wilson, Esq., succeeded Mr. Alexander as one of the members for the town.

Extracts from the letters of Geo. P. Keeports, purchasing agent in Baltimore Town, to Gov. Thomas Sims Lee in 1780-81:

"There is about 40 dozen of excellent stockings to be had if wanting, at £185 per doz." "I have searched the town over, and cannot find any trimmings. There may be had about two pounds scarlet buff and blue-colored sewing-silk at £220 per lb., which is all I can find." "Mr. John Hudson has a quantity (about 600) blankets; they are very thick and a good quality, but some rather small — not more than five feet square. His price is £125 per piece." "I have bought 20 pairs of shoes at $50 per pair, to supply the immediate wants of the recruits. I have engaged buttons for the officers with one Mr. Evans, who makes very fine buttons, and marks them with the number of the regiment and the letter M. The coat-buttons at £18 per dozen, and waistcoat-buttons at £16 per dozen." Mr. Evans afterwards raised his prices to £22 10s. for coat-buttons and £18 per dozen for jacket buttons. "There may be about 800 yards more Olnaburgs had at $19 per yard, and some more shoes by paying the money down." "Hired two wagons — all I could get in town — one at £35 and the other at £40 per day." Pewter, $40 per lb.; lead, $30 per lb.; and shoes, $140 per pair. The following scale of depreciation is also preserved:

Value of $100 *in Specie in Continental Money.*

Months.	1777.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.
January	105	325	742	2934	7400
February	107	350	868	3322	7500
March	109	370	1000	3736	
April	112	400	1104	4000	
May	115	400	1215	4600	
June	120	400	1342	6400	
July	125	425	1477	8900	
August	150	450	1630	7000	
September	175	475	1800	7100	
October	275	500	2030	7200	
November	300	545	2308	7300	
December	310	634	2593	7400	Nothing.

1782. The following notice from the *Maryland Journal* is the first intimation we have of the wishes of the citizens of Baltimore town to be incorporated as a city. This was defeated, however, by the laboring classes. "April 2d, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the inhabitants of Baltimore intend petitioning the ensuing General Assembly, to incorporate said town."

The following mills were appointed by William McLaughlin, commissary of provisions for Baltimore county, to receive wheat that may be paid in the discharge of taxes: Benjamin Griffith's, Col. James Gittings', Benjamin Rogers', Capt. Charles Ridgely's, Thomas Matthews', Jacob Lemmon's, Arthur Chinwith's, Samuel Owings', Doc. William Lyon's, Solomon Allen's, and Henry Brown's.

On the 21st of April, Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Patrick Allison, by the University of the City of Philadelphia.

On the 13th of June, a proclamation was issued by Thomas Sim Lee, Esq., Governor of Maryland, announcing the birth of a Dauphin of France, and appointing the 25th of the same month as the day for the celebration of the auspicious event. "I cannot doubt," says the Governor, "that the citizens of this State will unite in the joy which an occasion so nearly affecting the happiness of our ally will not fail to inspire, while they experience a new source of satisfaction on the birth of a prince from whom we have every reason to expect a continuance of the blessings of our alliance—the same lively attention to the injured and oppressed, and all those great qualities which have excited our admiration and gratitude, and which so eminently distinguished his illustrious father." The day selected by the Governor was celebrated in Baltimore by an elegant dinner, provided at a place called the "Independent Spring," at which were present the Chevalier D'Anmour, the French consul, and a number of strangers and French gentlemen. After dinner, many toasts were drunk, and the entertainment was closed with that harmony and good humor which in a peculiar manner distinguished the day. This was in honor of the unfortunate Louis XVII., the victim of the subsequent French Revolution.

On account of the great suffering by the Maryland Line in the Southern army for the want of the necessaries of life, the following very interesting letter was written by Gen. Williams to Gov. Lee:

"ANNAPOLIS, *7th July*, 1782.

"*Sir:*—My attachment to the service of my country, and the interest I feel in whatever concerns the honor and happiness of my fellow-soldiers, are the only considerations which induce me to communicate to your Excellency the complaints of the Maryland Line now with the Southern army.

"It is known and acknowledged that the troops of this State, ever since the commencement of the Revolution, have participated in the greatest fatigues and perseverance, and that in the extremity of their sufferings their complaints have always approached the ear of civil authority with humility and respect.

"It is also known that since the Maryland troops have served in the Southern States (which is now more than two years), they have upon the most arduous occasions given the highest satisfaction to the Generals who have successively commanded the Southern army, and particularly to their present enterprising commanding officer, General Greene, under whom they have performed the most gallant services. And that they are the *only* troops who have constantly kept the field under every difficulty, since the spring of 1780, without a shilling of pay real or nominal, without a supply of clothing at any time equal to their necessities; and without any other subsistence than what, with the assistance of the rest of the army, they have occasionally collected, by force of arms, in a country once entirely in subjection, and in a very great degree attached to the enemy.

"No distresses, no dangers have ever shaken the firmness of their spirits, nor induced them to swerve from their duty. They have a long time patiently suffered the neglect of their country, not without murmuring, it is true, but without mutiny or disaffection, to a cause which they are endeavoring to maintain with their blood. But what man or body of men will long forbear to express their apprehensions of injustice when they find some of their companions disbanding themselves and receiving a compensation for past services; and others reinlisted, or new levies, in the same service, receiving large bounties in specie, for three years, which they who have already served twice that time have never received nor expected; and that every corps by which they have been reinforced, from time to time, has received more or less cash for pay, subsistence, &c., before they could be induced to march from the State in which they were incorporated.

"A part of the troops now with the Southern army has, I am well informed, received pay for several months, and some corps belonging to the Northern army have received pay from the States in which they were raised.

"These considerations, and similar ones which might be added, will and do naturally occasion jealousies which may in their consequences produce very unhappy effects.

"I would not be understood to insinuate that the officers have not virtue enough to submit to every species of neglect, injustice, and partiality that can be imposed, sooner than concur in anything fatal to the community they serve; but the common soldiers, who are men of less consideration, will compel them to waive the exercise of their authority, or reduce them to the unhappy necessity of maintaining a slavish discipline by examples dreadful to humanity.

"I therefore most humbly solicit, in behalf of both officers and soldiers, that your Excellency, with the concurrence of your Council, will be pleased to address the honorable the Congress to instruct the minister of finance to appropriate a part of the specie tax to be levied in this State, to the payment of the Maryland troops; and that the same may be put into the hands of a proper person for that purpose, so soon as it is collected.

"I cannot doubt, if this should be granted, and the good people of Maryland should be advertised of the purpose for which the money is to be raised, that speedy voluntary payments will anticipate the necessity of executing property for the tax according to the act of Assembly, and prevent those calamitous consequences that may attend a continuance of their grievances.

"I beg that the occasion may be my apology for giving your Excellency this trouble.

"With the greatest respect and esteem, I am your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

"O. H. WILLIAMS.

"His Excellency Governor T. S. LEE."

Count de Rochambeau, on the 10th of July, with his suite, arrived in Baltimore from Virginia, and the next morning set off for Philadelphia. The elegant answer of this great and gallant officer to an affectionate and polite address of the corporation of the city of Williamsburg, on his leaving that place, contains the following paragraph: "Happy to serve my sovereign, in giving effect to those noble and distinguished principles which attach him to the cause of America, I feel an additional satisfaction in having fought in Virginia, under the auspices of a Virginia General, whose glory, equally celebrated in both hemispheres, shines with particular lustre in his native country."

The Chesapeake bay was visited by ships of war of France and England alternately; some armed barges were particularly troublesome to the coasters. On the 5th of July, Capt Simmons, in the brig *Ranger*, going out of the Potomac, with his pikes beat off and killed Barry and wounded Whaland, two famous barge men; but on the 30th of November, three of them attacked, and after killing Captain Whalley, killed and wounded sixty-five out of seventy-five men; the brave survivors being without small cartridges, which had taken fire early in the action, were captured, with the State's galley. This was said to be, and with great propriety no doubt, the most bloody conflict which had taken place during the war.

Samuel Sterett, Esq., was appointed Secretary to the President of Congress.

A deputation of the merchants of Baltimore, on the 29th of July, waited upon his Excellency Count de Rochambeau, then in this city, and presented him with the following address:

"We, the merchants of this Town of Baltimore, impressed with a grateful sense of the important services rendered by your Excellency, and the gallant forces under your command, to the United States, and more particularly to the State of Maryland, beg leave to wait upon your Excellency, and return you our most sincere thanks, in this public manner, for the distinguished aid and protection which you have, from time to time, so willingly afforded to the commercial interests of this State; and to inform your Excellency that we are happy in the opportunity of paying you this tribute so justly due to distinguished merit. And permit us, sir, on this occasion, to observe that when the distresses of this country rendered an application to the French nation for assistance necessary, the wisdom of your Sovereign pointed out your Excellency as the grand instrument to assist in our salvation; and with gratitude, we remark that the objects of your appointment have been fully answered, and the events that have taken place since your happy arrival in America, and in which you acted so distinguished a part, fully evince the propriety of your Sovereign's choice, and the magnanimity of his intentions toward us — for we have seen a British army, numerous and well appointed, become prisoners of war to the united exertions of the combined armies of France and America, an event that was considerably accelerated by the great experience and military talents of your Excellency, and the value of the officers and soldiers under your command, and which, we trust, will tend eventually to the establishment of the rights and liberties of this country, the purposes for which you have so generously drawn your sword.

"And we beg leave also, amidst the general joy diffused by the birth of a Dauphin of France, to congratulate your Excellency on that auspicious event; and it is our fervent wish and prayer, that he may long live to tread the footsteps of his illustrious father, in being the friend of the distressed, and the advocate of the liberties of mankind. In hopes that your Excellency will enjoy health and happiness, while you reside among us, and on return to your native country, may you be rewarded by your sovereign in proportion to your merits and services. We remain, with sentiments of gratitude and esteem, on behalf of the merchants of Baltimore, your Excellency's most obedient servants,

"Samuel Purviance,
"Richard Curson,
"Samuel Smith,
"Mark Pringle,
"William Patterson.

"Baltimore, *July* 29, 1782."

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:

"To the merchants of the town of Baltimore:

"*Gentlemen:*—The intentions of the King, my master, towards his faithful allies, being his auxiliary troops, should not only protect the liberties of the United States, but watch over their commercial interests, as often and as much as it would be in their power. I have felt a peculiar pleasure to have been able to render some services to your State. The noblest reward for me is, without doubt, the approbation of such a respectable body of citizens. The praises which you are able to bestow on my conduct, and that of the officers and soldiers under my command, are due, in a great measure, to his Excellency General Washington, and his army, to whose exertions we have had the honor to co-operate, in the reduction of the British army at Yorktown. My Sovereign will certainly be impressed with a grateful sense of the general joy which has been diffused among the people of all ranks in the United States, upon the birth of an heir to his kingdom. I shall not fail to make him acquainted with your patriotic and generous wishes. I embrace with pleasure, gentlemen, this occasion, to render you my sincere thanks for the readiness with which you have taken in your houses our staff-officers and others, whose duty and station render the convenience of a house absolutely necessary to them. I flatter myself that they will maintain, with you, that good understanding and harmony of sentiments which we have been happy enough to experience till now, from your fellow-citizens in the different States. LE CTE. DE ROCHAMBEAU."

At the first session of the Assembly this year, Col. Howard laid off part of the tract adjoining his father's first addition and that before made by Mr. Hall, and annexed to the town all the grounds east of the street, to which the Colonel gave the name of Eutaw street. Beyond that, and on the street which he called Lexington street, he laid off a spacious lot for a public market, which was improved and appropriated to that purpose twenty years after. The Colonel appropriated another spacious lot of ground bounded by German, Eutaw and Paca streets and Cowpen alley, for the use of the State, should the General Assembly accept and make it the seat of government within that period. Though an effort was made to carry the removal in the House of Delegates at the same session, it was rejected by a vote of twenty to nineteen, and has failed as often as it was proposed as well during the twenty years limited as afterwards; and whether it is or is not a matter of less interest to the citizens, it is certain that they now view it with more indifference than they do the proportion of representation allowed them. Until this time none of the streets of Baltimore Town, except here and there on the sidewalks, were paved, and the main street especially, from the depth of soil, was actually impassable some part of the spring and fall seasons, from the market-house at Gay street to Calvert street. Mr. Robert Gilmor, before his death, said that when the army passed through Baltimore in 1781, a mounted drummer boy nearly swamped in Baltimore street opposite to North street, in a deep mud-hole from which the rider and his horse were with difficulty extricated.

In this year the streets were begun to be paved, especially the main or Market street. Sidewalks were laid, and the width of the cellar doors and of the old-fashioned porches of front doors limited, so that the burghers could not take up too much space allowed for pedestrians, while enjoying their evening chat or pipe before their dwellings. Wharves, too, were built, and laws made to guard the streets from nuisances, and the harbor from street drainage, while the streets themselves were only to be used by vehicles of a certain breadth of wheel. To defray these expenses, an auction tax was laid on the sales of the only auctioneer in the town, Thomas Yates;

a tax was also imposed on public exhibitions and on assessed property; and that common panacea, an annual lottery, was authorized, to bring up the arrears of deficiencies in municipal expenses. The executive of this system was a board of commissioners, with ample powers to aid the town commissioners, so that the new board, in fact the first "Civic Fathers" of Baltimore, composed of William Spear, James Sterrett, Engelhardt Yeiser, George Lindenberger, Jesse Hollingsworth, Thos. Elliott and Peter Hoffman, was made a sort of body politic and corporate, authorized to fill their own vacancies, appoint a treasurer, collect fines for the use of the town, appoint constables, and to report their accounts to the town commissioners. At the ensuing session of the Legislature it was thought that the powers thus conferred on a self-appointing and irresponsible body were too extensive; and accordingly provision was made for the removal of the first set, and the selection of others every five years by elected electors. In recording these primordial city foundations, it is due to the memory of our excellent ancestry in town government, to record the names of William Smith, John Moale, Richard Ridgely, Daniel Bowly, Hercules Courtney and John Sterrett, who then filled the important function of town commissioners of Baltimore.

A line of stage coaches were established between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by Mr. Gabriel P. Vanhorne, with Mr. Nathaniel Twining, and others. They afterwards extended the line to Alexandria. The town was then said to contain 8000 inhabitants, and eight places of worship, viz: Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Dutch Calvinists, Roman Catholics, Baptists, Quakers and Methodists, one for each society.

Mr. Charles Ridgely, of John, and others, at the November session of the Assembly, procured the addition to the town of those grounds called Gist's Inspection and Timber Neck, lying south of the former additions and upon the middle branch; and Mr. Benjamin Rogers, and others, those which lay between Fell's Prospect and Harris's creek. These were the last specific additions by act of Assembly, and the power given to the corporation to admit other grounds by the consent of the owners, being exercised only in one instance relating to some lots on North Howard street, between Saratoga and Mulberry street, no change of limits was effected for many years, nor until the population of the precincts had become equal to the third of the city itself.

The Hon. Thomas Sim Lee, Governor of this State, and his lady, accompanied by several other persons of distinction, arrived in Baltimore on the 3d of August from Annapolis, and on the next morning was saluted (on his entrance into the French camp) by a discharge of twenty-one pieces of cannon. In the afternoon the French forces, consisting of upwards of 5000 men, were reviewed by his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, &c., in the presence of his Honor the Governor, several strangers of distinction, and a numerous concourse of respectable citizens. The appearançe and behavior of these veteran soldiers reflected the highest honor on their officers as well as themselves, and gave the greatest satisfaction to the spectators.

Count Rochambeau returning with his army from Yorktown, halted in Baltimore, and some of his troops remained until the close of the war. Besides the cavalry and infantry of the legion of the Duke De Lauzun, the division included the regiments of Bourbonnois, Deux Ponts, Saintonge, and Soissonnois. The officers, among whom were Count Dillon, Baron Viomenil, General Lavalette, &c., were lodged with private families. The legion encamped on the ground where the Cathedral now stands, and the rest of the troops on that eminence near the York Road which the deceased John McKim improved and occupied.

Samuel Worthington, Esq., was elected in the place of Mr J. B. Howard for the county, and Wm. Fell, son of Edward Fell, Esq., in the place of Mr. Wilson, late delegate for the town, and William McLaughlan, Esq., was elected Sheriff.

On the 22d of August the cavalry and infantry of the legion, the regiment of Bourbonnois, Deux Ponts, Saintonge, and Soissonois, composing the greater part of the French troops, marched northward in five divisions. The good wishes of all ranks of citizens accompanied them. Gen. Count de Rochambeau, on the 24th of August, accompanied by several officers of distinction, left Baltimore for Philadelphia. Before leaving, the merchants presented him with the following address:

"*Sir:*—The merchants of Baltimore are too sensible of the harmony which has subsisted between the troops which your Excellency commands and all orders of the inhabitants, not to feel anxious to make known their satisfaction before your departure. We do not pretend to be judges of the discipline of armies, but from the brilliant and signal services which your army has rendered this country; from the watchful attention which the soldiery have had over every species of our property; from the decorum and order which they have uniformly preserved both in the camps and in the town; and from the great politeness of the officers on every occasion, we cannot but acknowledge ourselves deeply impressed with the most lively ideas of its perfection, and with a gratitude which from its nature must be perpetual; and we are happy in this opportunity to declare, that had the prejudices against the French nation been real which the English have so pertinaciously attributed to the Americans, the residence of your Excellency and the army in this place must have convinced us how little credit ought to be given to the popular maxims of a people who have never been sincerely our friends. Permit us, Sir, to assure you, that the only regret which we experience is on the prospect of the removal of the army, and our incapacity to make a proper return for its great services and distinguished care of the privileges of citizens.

"In behalf of the merchants, we have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your Excellency's most obedient servants,

"William Smith,
"Samuel Smith,
"Thorogood Smith."

"To the merchants of the City of Baltimore:

"*Gentlemen:*—It cannot but be very agreeable to me and the troops under my command, to perceive that the discipline observed by them and the inhabitants of this city, the harmony and good understanding which we have always been anxious to maintain with our allies. Your willingness to receive us in your houses, your attentive politeness to us, have been a sufficient return for the services which we have been so happy as to render you. We have had our full reward, in fulfilling to our mutual satisfaction the intentions of our sovereign. Le Cte. de Rochambeau."

After the departure of the main army, there remained about 500 French troops in and near the town, under the command of General La Valette.

The loans obtained abroad, and the payment of gold and silver to the French troops, procured a supply for circulation, and the Bank of North America being opened, the paper was superseded altogether.

At this period, Delaware bay and river were infested by numerous "refugee barges and privateers," which were committing the most extensive depredations, not only upon the commerce of Philadelphia, but upon the peaceable inhabitants along the shores of every accessible stream that emptied into these waters. In order to drive off these plunderers—who were protected by the presence of several of His Majesty's ships—and to offer that assistance to their distressed citizens which it was not in the power of the General Government to afford, the State of Pennsylvania had determined to fit out, at its own expense, a number of armed vessels, the operations of which were to be confined within the great thoroughfare to their capital. At this time Lieutenant Barney arrived at Philadelphia, and was honored with the command of one of the vessels to be equipped—a small ship, mounting 16 six-pounders, and carrying 110 men, called the *Hyder Ally*. On the 8th of April, he received instructions to convoy a fleet of merchantmen to the capes, but on no account proceed to sea. The convoy dropped down to Cape May road; and while lying there, waiting for a fair wind to take them to sea, two ships and a brig were discovered standing for them. Capt. Barney, perceiving them to be a part of the enemy's force, made the signals to this convoy to get under way immediately and return up the bay—orders they were not slow to obey, covered in their retreat by the *Hyder Ally*. An action speedily ensued between the *Hyder Ally* and one of the vessels, which proved to be the sloop-of-war *General Monk*, mounting 20 *nine-pounders*, and carrying one hundred and thirty-six men, under the command of Captain Rogers, of the Royal Navy—*nearly double his own force of metal*, and nearly one-fourth superior in number of men! In attempting to luff athwart the hawse of the enemy, the *Hyder Ally* ran foul, and in that position, within pistol shot, the two vessels fought desperately for half an hour, when the *Monk* struck her colors. Cooper, in his *Naval History*, says: "This action has been justly deemed one of the most brilliant that ever occurred under the American flag. It was fought in the presence of a vastly superior force that was not engaged, and the ship taken was in every essential respect superior to her conqueror." We will here add that the *General Monk* was formerly the American ship *General Washington*, captured by Admiral Arbuthnot, and placed in the King's service under a new name. Both vessels arrived at Philadelphia a few hours after the action, bearing their respective dead. The *General Monk* lost 20 men killed, and had 33 wounded. Among the former were the first lieutenant, purser, surgeon, boatswain and gunner; among the latter were Captain Rogers himself, and every officer on board, *except one* midshipman! The *Hyder Ally* had *four* men killed, and *eleven* wounded. The old name was restored to the prize, and Barney made a cruise in her on a secret mission to the West Indies. Off Turk's Island he fell in with a privateer brig of 16 guns, under enemy's colors. After an exchange of several broadsides, one of the enemy's shot cut away his mainmast at the moment the privateer was hauling down her colors. The privateer took advantage of this, and made her escape. As soon as Captain Barney found that there would be an engagement, he turned to one of his passengers, who was calmly walking the deck, and requested him to go below, where he would be *out of danger*. The gentleman looked at him, with a slight curl of indignation moving his upper lip, but did not move. Soon afterwards, in the preparation for action, Barney observed him at the arms-chest, deliberately examining the muskets, which he took up one after another, brought to his shoulder, examining the flints, and snapped to see if they made good fire, until at length he found one that seemed to please him; he then fixed a cartridge-box over his shoulder, very coolly tied a handkerchief around his head, and was the first man that fired into the enemy. During the whole of the fighting he took his post in that part of the ship which was most exposed to the enemy's fire, and in the very heat of it, his musket having made a false snap, he seated himself with the most perfect *sangfroid* upon the arms-chest, took a knife or key from his pocket, and picked his flint until he brought it again to a proper edge. He fired oftener than any other man on board, and looked the whole time as cool and unconcerned as if he had been sitting at his own fire-side. This man was James H. McCulloch—the same patriot and hero who met the enemy at North Point in 1814, was wounded and taken prisoner, and afterwards the venerable and universally respected Collector of the port of Baltimore.

On the 7th of October, agreeably to the constitution and forms of government, an election for delegates, &c., was held in the different counties of this State. David McMechan and Wm. Fell were elected from Baltimore Town.

Died at Annapolis, on the 29th May, aged eighty-two years, Charles Carroll, who was proprietor of that part of Cole's Harbor which the commissioners purchased of him forty-two years before, for the first town. On the 14th of October, in this town, at an advanced age, Thomas Harrison, one of the town commissioners in 1745. At Mount Clare, near town, the 23d of March, Charles Carroll, barrister, one of the framers of the Constitution and senators of the State; and on the 30th, at his seat in the county, Walter Tolley, formerly a member of the House of Delegates, and of the convention of 1774.

In December, Mr. Daniel Grant removed from the Indian Queen Tavern on the corner of Hanover and Baltimore streets, into "his large, new, and elegant house, in Light lane, between Market street and Ellicott's wharf, where the Fountain Inn is opened for the reception and entertainment of such gentlemen and ladies, travellers or others, as shall be pleased to honor his house with their company."

1783. Hostilities were suspended on 11th of April, by Congress, and the joyful news of peace and independence was celebrated in Baltimore on the 21st, with great enthusiasm. At night the town was brilliantly illuminated. On the 2d of May, the following address was presented to Brigadier-Gen. La Valette, commandant of the remnant of the French troops who for some time were stationed in Baltimore:

"*Sir*:—We, the merchants, and others, citizens of Baltimore, could not see you leave this town, to embark for France, without expressing our acknowledgment for the good behavior of the troops under your command, and the politeness their officers have discovered on every occasion. To the national reasons this country had for a union with yours, the residence of the French army has added others, the highest personal esteems and the sincerest attachments. The blessings of peace, we are persuaded, will not prevent frequent reviews of the events of the war; and these will serve to perpetuate our union and to preserve our attachments. Whether we consider the acts of Louis the Sixteenth, or the achievements of his army, we shall find cause for admiration and gratitude. Even in the first moments of the war, and while the boldness of our undertaking astonished all Europe, and made the oldest statesmen tremble for our safety, gentlemen of your nation, fired at the prospect of a virtuous people struggling against oppression, embarked for America, some of whose lives have been sacrificed for our liberty, and all of whose services have assisted to establish our independence. We trust, Sir, that we shall never learn the art to forget these things, or the various obligations of the federal republics to your prince and to his people. Permit us to wish you, and the officers, and your troops, a safe return to France, and those rewards which all have so highly merited.

"With the greatest respect, we have the honor to be, in behalf of the merchants and others, citizens of Baltimore, Sir, your most obedient servants,

"SAMUEL PURVIANCE,
"JAMES CALHOUN,
"RICHARD CARSON."

The General answered as follows:

"*Gentlemen:*—Nothing could flatter me more than the polite and obliging address which you honor me with, and both pride and gratitude will prompt me to make known the kindness and civilities I have received from you during my station in this town. Perfectly acquainted with the sentiments of all the French officers under my command, I also offer you their sincere thanks for the flattering opinion you are so kind as to entertain of them. We look upon ourselves infinitely happy to have had it in our power to contribute to your glorious successes, and fulfill the intention of his most Christian Majesty; and we pray you to believe that we think ourselves sufficiently rewarded by the assurance you give us, that we have secured some right to your esteem. Permit us, gentlemen, to lay hold of this opportunity, to assure the illustrious commander-in-chief of your armies, that it is with sincere regret we feel ourselves separated from him, and to express the deepest respect for his virtues and military talents. As to myself, gentlemen, I shall never forget the happy days I have passed amongst you, and I beg you will believe that their remembrance will be forever dear to my memory.

"I am with respect, gentlemen, your very humble and most obedient servant, LE CHEVALIER DE LA VALETTE."

On Sunday, June 12th, Major Burnet, aide-de-camp to General Greene, accompanied by Major Edwards, passed through town on his way to Philadelphia with dispatches for Congress, announcing the evacuation of Charleston, S. C., by the British, on the 14th of December, 1782, and on the 13th of January the "Delaware State regiment, with lank-lean cheeks and war-worn coats, passed through this town from South Carolina, on their way home."

Messrs. Samuel Smith, Samuel Purviance, Daniel Bowley, John Sterrett, Thomas Russell, Richard Ridgely, Robert Henderson, Thomas Elliott, and William Patterson were appointed wardens of the port of Baltimore for five years, to be renewed by election of the electors of the special commissioners every five years in succession. They elected Mr. Purviance chairman, and were authorized to make a survey and chart of the basin, harbor, and the Patapsco river. Also to ascertain the depth and course of the channel, and provide for cleaning the same; and the sum of one penny per ton was imposed upon every vessel entering or clearing, which was raised to two cents, and sanctioned by Congress, after the adoption of the Constitution, to defray the expense. They were also authorized to make rules respecting wharves and wharfage, and keeping them in repair. There was still no public wharf, but that of about 100 feet on Calvert street, and no private wharves extending above 200 feet, except those of Messrs. Spear, Smith, and Buchanan; so that the space occupied by the water at that time was perhaps equal to double the surface of the present basin and dock. Messrs. John and Andrew Ellicott purchased the water lot and extended a wharf on Light street, for the filling of which they used a drag, and, with a team of horses, drew the oozy sediment from the bottom of the river. They also procured iron scoops to be used by hand or windlass, with which the same operation was performed, and was improved upon by Messrs. Cruse and Colver, with the use of horses. This primitive and rude process was the simple mud-machine of our ancestors.

A company, chiefly composed of Baltimoreans, was very soon formed and incorporated to make a canal on the Susquehanna; and in the year 1799, another corporation was created to unite the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware by the same means.

The defects of the original plan of the town now became more burthensome, and on the petition of a number of inhabitants, a law was passed authorizing the commissioners of the town to make Hanover lane the width of sixty-six feet, being an extension to the street of that name in Mr. Howard's addition, assessing the damages sustained and the benefits from which the same should be paid. By the consent of the proprietors of the grounds, the commissioners also opened Holliday street of the width of eighty feet; Lemmon street thirty-three feet; Orange lane eighteen feet; and widened East lane, now Fayette street, from Holliday to Gay street, to forty feet. Holliday street was extended northwardly fifty feet wide, in 1810. In 1787, Light lane was widened to thirty-eight feet and a half; a street called Walnut street, then bounding the town southwesterly, was entirely closed, and Forrest street, now Sharp street alley, north of Baltimore street, which had been laid out sixty-six feet, was limited to a lane of eighteen feet. In 1792, Tammany and Chatham streets, now part of Fayette street, were opened to the width of forty feet; Charles street was extended across two or three docks from Camden to Barre street in 1796, and the docks filled up; and from thence Goodman street, now Charles Street, was opened south. Sharping lane was widened to forty-nine and a half feet from Gay to South streets, and called Second street, of which it was an extension, in 1798.

An attempt to establish a bank failed; but a better project—to light the streets—succeeded, as well as the plan of a day police, and a night watch to guard the villagers while they slept. Our 8000 townsmen of that day were, however, so exemplary in their demeanor, both in daylight and darkness, that but three constables were required for hours of business, and but fourteen watchmen for the night.

In the course of this year regular lines of stage coaches were established to Fredericktown and Annapolis.

Col. Howard commenced his improvements at Belvedere, and William Gibson his dwelling west of the town. The greater part of the Baltimoreans who went to the wars and held commissions returned as permanent residents to the town, and were soon followed by such persons as General Otho Holland Williams, Colonel Ramsey, Colonel McHenry, General Swann, Colonel Bankson, the Tilghmans, Strickers, Clemms, Ballards, and Harrises, Martin Eichelberger, Yeiser, Samuel Sadler, John Lynch, Clement Skerrett, John Brevet; also Paul Bentalon, who was first a captain of cavalry in Pulaski's Legion, and had become chief officer and commander of the survivors of that gallant corps, and in whose arms the brave Pulaski died after the siege of Savannah. Some French gentlemen established commercial houses during or after the war, viz: Moubos, Latil, Zacharie, Pascault, Dumeste, Delaporte; and the Chevalier D'Anmour, the French Consul for Maryland and Virginia, made his residence in Baltimore. Directly after the peace several merchants from other parts of this State settled here, who were Messrs. Slubey, James Carey, W. Potts, William West, Haxall, Van Wyck, Contee, Dall, Stouffer, Starck, Kimmel, Isaac Solomon, George Evans, Elisha Tyson, Barton, William Young, Henry Johnson, and Johonnot; and a number of European gentlemen, among whom were Messrs. S. Wilson, R. Oliver, A. Campbell, James Buchanan, Riddell, S. Liggatt, J. Salmon, Carrere, G. Salmon, Mayer, A. Stewart, A. Robinson, Grundy, J. Hollins, Caton, Coopman, Hodgson, Buckler, Nicholson, Brune, Neilson, Schroeder, Seekamp, Ghequiere, Brantz, Ratien, Konecke, Von Kapff, Labes, McCausland, Hackett, Zollickoffer, and Messonier, and established houses of trade.

By the *Minerva*, Capt. Zelt, *Harmony*, Capt. Lysle, *Paca*, Kell, and other vessels, there were brought here a great many Irish and German redemptioners, and a society for the aid of the Germans not speaking the language of the country was formed.

Those Justices who resided in or near the town, and most frequently occupied the bench, were A. Buchanan, John Moale, W. Buchanan, J. Vanbibber, A. Vanbibber, Geo. Lindenberger, James Calhoun, William Russell, Thomas Russell, James McHenry, Peter Sheppard, Henry Wilson, Thomas Elliott, John Merryman, Robert

Lemmon, Thomas Sollers, and Jesse Busey, Esqs.; and the gentlemen of the bar, besides the Attorney-General, Samuel Johnson, Richard Ridgely, Aquilla Hall, Robert Smith, Zeb Hollingsworth, James Carroll, W. H. Dorsey, William Moore, Rinald Johnson, Archibald Robinson, Robert Milligan, Robert Goldsborough, Henry Ridgely, Peter Carnes, and Thomas Gittings, Esqs. The doctors at this period were Johnson, Goodwin, Troup, Andrews, Coale, Gilder, Brown, Littlejohn, Ross, A. Wiesenthall, and Buchanan.

In May, James McHenry was appointed a member of Congress in the place of Edward Giles, deceased. Zachariah Allen was appointed Notary Public, being the first here; and in October, John Sterrett was elected a delegate to the Assembly in the place of Mr. Feil.

On Wednesday, Nov. 5th, were executed, near this town, John Lee and Robert Conaway, for felony, and on the 12th, Francis Piers (a Spaniard) for murder.

Arrived here on the 6th of November, the ship *Duke of Leinster*, Capt. Devereux, from Dublin, having on board redemptioners and servants.

Now that the war was over, the remnants of the old Line and the regiments, having already, upon the scene of their Southern exploits, been presented, through Gen. Greene, with the thanks of both Houses of the Legislature for their gallantry and good conduct, turned their footsteps towards their native State, to be disbanded, and to carry to their homes their honorable scars and constitutions broken by fatigue. General Nathaniel Greene speaking of these noble patriots, says in his letter to Gov. Lee: "Many of your officers are on their return home. I should be wanting in gratitude not to acknowledge their singular merit and the importance of their services. They have spilt their blood freely in the service of their country, and have faced every danger and difficulty without a murmur or complaint. I beg leave to recommend Col. Williams, who has been at the head of your Line, to the particular notice of your State, as an officer of great merit and good conduct. A very considerable number of those (Maryland Line) returned are not, nor ever will be, fit for service again. They are incapable of doing active duty, and ought to be turned over to the Invalid Corps."

On the 4th of November, Mr. Sterett's brewery was burned down. Overcome by this second distressing calamity, in which the citizens warmly sympathized with the then venerable sufferer, Mr. Sterett declined business during the remainder of his life. But Mr. Thomas Peters moved from Philadelphia, and erected the brewery near Lombard street bridge in the course of the year, which was also destroyed by fire some years after and rebuilt.

In the last week of December there were cleared out two ships, three brigs and two schooners, a proof of enterprize which did not escape the penetrating eye of General Washington, who, in answer to the address of the citizens, on the 18th of December, at a public dinner given to him in this city when on his way to Annapolis to resign his commission to Congress there assembled, that body being threatened at Philadelphia by the discontented troops of that State about to be disbanded, he expressed his pious good will, a good will which Heaven seems to have blessed in our favor:

" *Sir* :—The town of Baltimore feels a universal joy on your Excellency's arrival, and willing to testify in an acceptable manner the most grateful senses of your eminent services and superior abilities, we are intrusted to congratulate your Excellency on the glorious and happy conclusion of an unequal, precarious and bloody war, through which you have successfully commanded the armies of the United States, established the liberties and independence of your native country, and gained to yourself the unrivalled appellation of its most illustrious citizen. May your Excellency long survive the fatigues and calamities of war; may health, ease and domestic tranquillity smooth your path of life, and Heaven hereafter grant the only adequate reward of your exalted merit.

" We have the honor to be, with perfect respect and esteem, your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servants,

" WILLIAM SMITH,
" SAMUEL PURVIANCE,
" JOHN STERRETT,
" O. H. WILLIAMS."

His Excellency's answer:

" *Gentlemen* :—The acceptable manner in which you have welcomed my arrival in the town of Baltimore, and the happy terms in which you have communicated the congratulations of its inhabitants, lay me under the greatest obligations. Be pleased, gentlemen, to receive this last public acknowledgment for the repeated instances of your politeness, and to believe it is my earnest wish that the commerce, the improvements and universal prosperity of this flourishing town, may, if possible, increase with even more rapidity than they have hitherto done.

" I have the honor to be, with the greatest esteem, gentlemen, your most obedient and humble servant,

" G. WASHINGTON.

" To WILLIAM SMITH,
" SAMUEL PURVIANCE,
" JOHN STERRETT,
" O. H. WILLIAMS,
Esquires."

Maj.-Gen. Greene, accompanied by Maj. Hyrne, arrived here on the 30th of September, from Charleston, South Carolina. An elegant entertainment was provided for him at Grant's tavern, by the citizens of the town, where a numerous company attended, and spent the day with the greatest joy and happiness, in the course of which many interesting and pleasing reflections and observations were made complimentary to their "illustrious guest." On this occasion the following address was presented:

"To the Honorable Major-General Greene:

"*Sir:*—The citizens of Baltimore, being strongly impressed with a grateful sense of the important services which you have rendered to your country, are happy in an opportunity of congratulating you on your safe return to this place. We, who have the happiness of expressing their sentiments on this pleasing occasion, shall not attempt to recite the honors of your brilliant and successful campaign, already written in indelible characters on the hearts of your grateful countrymen. We trust they will be faithfully transmitted to posterity in the brightest pages of our history, which shall record the important circumstances of the glorious Revolution, to which your services have so greatly contributed. It affords us particular satisfaction when we reflect, that the gallant officers and soldiers of this State have had so great a share in the brilliant achievements of your peaceful command.

"With every sentiment of personal respect for you and those brave men, and wishing both a lasting enjoyment of health, peace, and independence, we have the honor to be, in behalf of the citizens of Baltimore, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servants,

"WILLIAM SMITH,
"WILLIAM SPEAR,
"SAMUEL PURVIANCE,
"ABRAHAM VANBIBBER,
"SAMUEL SMITH."

The General's answer:

"BALTIMORE, 30*th September*, 1783.

"*Gentlemen:*—Nothing can be more welcome than your kind congratulations upon my return, or anything more flattering to the feelings of a soldier than your sentiments of the Southern operations. Every opportunity of expressing my obligations to the officers and troops of this State, affords me the highest satisfaction. They have been companions with me in the hours of adversity, and have greatly contributed to all our little successes. Your professions of respect and generous wishes for my happiness, excite the most lively emotions of a grateful mind, and I beg leave to offer my warmest acknowledgments upon this occasion, and to add my good wishes for the prosperity and happiness of this town.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient and humble servant, NATHANIEL GREENE."

On the 27th of July, Brigadier-General Mordecai Gist, with the remnants of the Maryland Line, consisting of about 500 men, arrived in Baltimore, from Annapolis, having arrived there in transports from Charleston, S. C.

On the 19th of October, 1781, after a three weeks' siege, Cornwallis surrendered himself and his army prisoners to George Washington. By that surrender the War of the Revolution was virtually ended, and the independence of the American Colonies finally consummated. In the glorious struggle which obtained that independence, no State bore a more conspicuous part than our own Maryland, and no county of Maryland was more distinguished through the gallant deeds of her patriotic sons than that of Baltimore. Throughout the whole contest Maryland had been distinguished for its zeal in support of the common cause, ever coming forward with readiness at the call of the Commander-in-Chief. In spite of the difficulties with which it was surrounded, it had furnished during the war to the Continental army fifteen thousand two hundred and twenty-nine men, in addition to those enlisted in the independent corps, the State companies, the marine and naval force, and five thousand four hundred and seven militia. No troops in the Continental army had rendered better service, endured more fatigue, or won greater glory than the Maryland Line. In proportion to their number, no body of men suffered more severely. They were the first to use the bayonet against the experienced regulars of the enemy, and that in their earliest battle; and throughout the succeeding struggles of the war, they were most often called on to lead with that effective weapon into the ranks of the foe. They seldom shrank from the encounter. At Long Island a fragment of a battalion shook with repeated charges a whole brigade of British regulars; at White Plains they held the advancing columns at bay; at Harlaem Heights they drove the enemy from the ground; at Germantown they swept through the hostile camp with their fixed bayonets far in advance of the whole army; and at Cowpens and at Eutaw their serried ranks bore down all opposition with unloaded muskets; and at Guilford and at Camden, though victory did not settle on their banners, they fought with a courage which won the admiration and surprise of their enemies: everywhere they used the bayonet with terrible effect. Entering into the war two strong battalions, they were soon reduced to a single company. Again swelled up to seven regiments, they were again thinned by their losses to a single regiment, and before the campaign had well passed they were once more promptly recruited to four full battalions of more than two thousand men. There is something strangely affecting in the language of the Maryland Council of Safety on announcing to our delegate in Congress that the State quota of troops had been raised, when we recall the heroic devotion and the sad fate of the noble youths who filled their ranks: "We shall have near four thousand men with you in a short time. This exceeds our proportion for the flying camp; but we are sending all that we have that can be armed and equipped; and the people of New York, for whom we have great affection, can have no more than our all." Maryland was the first to nominate George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the American forces, and she ever sustained him with a devotion unsurpassed even by the State of his birth.

The richest wealth of any people is the fame of their great men. All other evidences of their existence may pass away — this only is immortal. Carthage has long since mouldered into the dust, but the name of her Hannibal still lives and reminds us of what his country once was. Sparta is no more, but the name of her Leonidas preserves the remembrance of her ancient glory. Athens has dwindled to an unimportant village, but the fame of her Solon, her Demosthenes, her Themistocles, and many others distinguished in letters or in arms, remind her that she was once the freest and most enlightened nation of antiquity. And so with ancient Rome, the names of her Cicero and her Brutus, of her Cæsar and her Scipio, hand down to modern times the remembrance that a city built along the shores of the muddy Tiber, and now too weak to defend herself against the invasion of any petty army of French or Austrians who may choose to take possession, that this feeble city was once the proud mistress of the civilized world. It is the duty of every people to cherish the memory of its great men, whether their distinction has been won by efforts of intellect or by deeds of heroism in arms. The renown of a great statesman, an accomplished scholar, an eloquent orator, or a successful warrior, forms a portion of the reputation of his country, and every citizen should feel a just pride in endeavoring to perpetuate its remembrance. Full justice has never been done to the memory of the noble heroes whom Maryland contributed to the army of the Revolution. The first histories of that eventful struggle — prepared at times when the materials for accurate narratives were accessible — were generally the productions of citizens of the Northern States. The men of the South, prompt in action, had less taste than their Northern neighbors for writing accounts of their achievements, and fewer facilities for publishing such histories, even if they had been disposed to write them. The result was that the historians of the North, without meaning to do injustice to the patriot warriors of the South, gave especial prominence to the achievements of those who belonged to their own section. While enlarging with a just pride upon the gallant deeds of their own ancestors and neighbors, they passed over in comparative silence those performed by the soldiery from other sections of the confederacy. Thus every school-boy in Maryland for the last fifty years has been taught to admire the heroism of a Montgomery, a Greene, a Gates, a Putnam, a Sullivan, and a Wayne, while the equally glorious services of the patriot soldiers of his own State, of a Smallwood, a Gist, a Howard, a Smith, and a Williams, have scarcely been heard of, or communicated as if they were of a character which made them comparatively unimportant. It is full time that this injustice should be repaired. There was a Smallwood, than whom a more gallant officer was not to be found in the whole American army. He served throughout the war, and led the Maryland columns in many a victorious charge. Directly after the close of the contest, the Legislature of his State testified their admiration of his services by thrice electing him her Chief Executive. He now sleeps under the sod of his native county, near the waters of the Potomac, with not even a stone to mark the spot where the remains of a hero are laid. There was a Williams, who began his career at the first dawn of the Revolution as a lieutenant in a rifle company raised in Frederick, and marched around Boston. He came out of the war a brigadier-general, and no soldier ever won promotion by more arduous, patriotic and gallant achievements. There were many others from other parts of the State whose names are worthy of our remembrance and admiration; of these we have not space to give them in a work of this kind. But there were men, not less distinguished than any of those alluded to, who stood during the war among the columns of the American army as the immediate representatives of the patriotism and bravery of the town of Baltimore. And the names of such men should not be forgotten, nor their services fail to be remembered. In December, 1774, a convention of delegates from all parts of Maryland assembled at Annapolis, and recommended to their fellow-citizens to prepare for the contest which they foresaw was soon to be commenced. A few weeks afterwards, in response to the call, a band of patriots assembled within the limits of Baltimore, and organized as the "Baltimore Independent Company." It was the first Revolutionary corps organized in Maryland, and a young man, little over thirty years of age, a native of Baltimore, was chosen its Captain. That young man was Mordecai Gist. Three months afterwards news arrived that the war had actually begun, and that blood had already been shed at Lexington and at Concord. On the 27th of August, 1776, General Howe's army of British and Hessians, thirty thousand strong, were on Long Island advancing to attack the city of New York. Gen. Washington was there, determined to defend it; but the forces under his command were but little more than half as numerous as those of the invaders. A large portion of the American army under Putnam were stationed around Brooklyn, to resist the enemy and prevent his nearer approach to New York. Far in advance of the main body of Putnam's army was stationed its right wing under Stirling, placed there to defend the widest and most practicable of the three routes to Brooklyn. In this wing is found a battalion of Marylanders. At dawn of day the dense columns of the British forces advance upon the American lines. After sustaining for a time the attack of superior numbers, the left wing of the Americans is forced to retreat, and soon the centre, under Sullivan, also gives way. "Driven out from the woods upon the open plain in groups of fifty or sixty men, and in full view of the troops which garrisoned the forts, the flying Americans were met by squadrons of British dragoons, followed by columns of infantry, which completely blocked their line of retreat. Hurled back again upon the Hessian line by the dragoon charges which smote and crushed them, without discipline, or officers who could restore it, exposed to equal lines of fire in front and rear, many of these detached squads attempted to surrender, flinging down their arms, or reversing them, to indicate submission; but they were inclosed by an infuriated enemy, indifferent to these tokens of surrender, and were inhumanly cut to pieces." The British advance and occupy the grounds between the American right wing and their entrenchments at Brooklyn. And there stands Stirling's little division, almost completely surrounded by an enemy more than five times its numbers. The only chance of escape is to ford a broad and dangerous creek before considered impassable. In a valuable work published by the Long Island Historical Society, called the "Battle of Long Island," the following appears:

"Fired with a common emulation of slaughter, Hessian and British troops were now pressing forward to inclose Stirling's division between them and Grant, in the same fatal embrace which had crushed the life out of Sullivan's corps. The right wing of the enemy, commanded by Lord Cornwallis in person, was hastening forward to occupy the junction of the Porte and Gowanus roads. Cornwallis had proceeded as far as the Cartelyon House, which is beyond a doubt the dwelling sometimes spoken of as a 'stone' and sometimes as a 'brick' house, of both of which materials it is constructed. This house Cornwallis proceeded at once to occupy as a redoubt. It thus became apparent to Lord Stirling that his position was no longer defensible. What an appalling change from the confidence and elation of an hour before! The gigantic extent and the consummate skill of the British combination was apparent to the General at a glance. The noble soul of the generous soldier at once impelled him to the great sacrifice which, at such an hour, is all that is left for a defeated commander. The onset of the victorious foe must be checked while his retreating columns toiled through the salt marshes and across the deep tide-water creek in their rear. To the heroic mind of Stirling there was no necessity for reflection upon the decision. In such minds instinct is a safer guide than is the maturest judgment in others. The decision is a species of inspiration. Fortunately for his purpose, the noblest instruments for his design were at hand. The Maryland regiment, now commanded by Major Gist, some portions of which had, from the peculiar formation of Stirling's line, fought on the right wing, although part of the left, was still nearly intact, and was burning with patriotism and the desire for distinction. This body of young men, sons of the best families of Catholic Maryland, had been emulous of the praise of being the best drilled and disciplined of the Revolutionary forces; and their high spirit, their courage, their self-devotion, as well as the discipline of which they were proud, were now to be proved in the fierce furnace of battle. Flinging himself at the head of these brave lads, who on that day for the first time saw the flash of an enemy's guns, Stirling determined to stem the advance of the foe. The little band, now hardly numbering four hundred men, prepared for an assault upon five times their number, of the best troops of the invading army, who were inflamed with all the arrogance of successful combat. Forming, hurriedly, on ground in the vicinity of Fifth avenue and Tenth street, the light column advanced along the Gowanus road into the jaws of battle, with unwavering front. Artillery ploughed the fast-thinning ranks with the awful bolts of war, infantry poured its volleys of musket-balls in almost solid sheets of lead upon them, and from the adjacent hills the deadly Hessian Yagers sent swift messengers of death into many a manly form. Still, above the roar of cannon, musketry and rifles, was heard the shout of their brave leaders, 'Close up! Close up!' and again the staggering yet unflinching files, grown fearfully thin, drew together, and turned their stern young faces to their country's foe. At the head of this devoted band marched their General, to whom even victory had now become less important than an honorable death which might purchase the safe retreat of his army. Amid all the terrible carnage of the hour there was no hurry, no confusion, only a grim despair, which their courage and self-devotion dignified into martyrdom. The advanced bodies of the enemy were driven back upon the Cartelyon House, now become a formidable redoubt, from the windows of which the leaden hail thinned the patriot ranks as they approached. Lord Cornwallis hurriedly brought two guns into position near one corner of the house, and added their canister and grape to the tempest of death. At last the little column halted, powerless to advance in the face of this murderous fire, yet disdaining to retreat with the disgrace of a flight. Again and again these self-devoted heroes closed their ranks over the bodies of their dead comrades, and still turned their faces to the foe. But the limit of human endurance had for the time been reached, and the shattered column was driven back. Their task was not, however, yet fully performed. As Stirling looked across the salt meadows, away to the scene of his late struggle at Bluckie's Barracks, and saw the confused masses of his countrymen crowding the narrow causeway over Freeke's mill-pond, or struggling through the muddy tide-stream, he felt how precious to their country's liberty were the lives of his retreating soldiers, and again nerved himself for a combat which he knew could only prove a sacrifice. Once more he called upon the survivors of the previous dreadful assault, and again the noble young men gathered around their General. How sadly he must have looked upon them, scarcely more than boys, so young, so brave, and to meet again the pitiless iron hail! The impetus and spirit of this charge carried the battalion over every obstacle, quite to the house. The gunners were driven from their battery, and Cornwallis seemed about to abandon the position; but the galling fire from the interior of the house and from the adjacent high ground, with the overwhelming numbers of the enemy who were now approaching, again compelled a retreat. Three times more the survivors rallied, flinging themselves upon the constantly reinforced ranks of the enemy; but the combat, so long and so unequally sustained, was now hastening to its close. A few minutes more of this destroying fire, and two hundred and fifty-six of the noble youth of Maryland were either prisoners in the hands of the enemy, or lay side by side in that awful mass of dead and dying. The sacrifice had been accomplished, and the flying army had been saved from complete destruction. Amid the carnage Stirling was left almost alone, and scorning to yield himself to a British subject, he sought the Hessian General De Heister, and only to him would he surrender his sword. On the conical hill, within the American lines, stood the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Washington; and, as he witnessed the assault, the repulse and the massacre, he exclaimed in agony of heart, 'Great God! what must my brave boys suffer to-day.' From the eminence on which he stood, the termination of the last struggle of the brave Marylanders was plainly and painfully visible to him. On the shore of Gowanus Bay sleep the remains of this noble band. . . . Rebel tongues have chanted the refrain of 'Maryland, my Maryland;' but they cannot rob the nation of the sad sweet thought: 'She is Maryland, *our* Maryland. Her dead on the field of battle are our dead, her fame and her glory are our pride and our rejoicing. We weep over her fallen in the cause of liberty, and we do not cease to honor them because of their kinsmen who would have robbed her of her fame by allying her to the coalition of liberticides. *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*"

In a letter written Sept. 1st, 1776, the writer says: "The Maryland battalion lost two hundred and fifty-nine men, amongst whom twelve were officers: Capts. Veasy and Bowie, Lieuts. Butler, Sterrit, Dent, Coursey, Morse, Prawl, Ensigns Corts and Fernandis. Who are killed and who prisoners is yet uncertain." From the *Brooklyn Union* of Jan. 17th, 1867, we take the following: "This is the old stone house which stands on the south-east corner of Third street and Fifth avenue, (Prospect Park) which was at the time of the battle a British redoubt, and marks the spot where Stirling and his heroic band of Marylanders made the stand which saved the remnant of the American army flying across the Gowanus marshes, though it cost the lives of nearly all. Here is a place with a kind of Thermopylæ glory hovering about it. We shall be negligent of our duty if in some way it is not preserved to the people. We hope that the Commissioners will also be authorised to raise a plain but suitable monument to the noble band of Southerners who there laid down their lives in support of our common liberties." It was the first time that the American Continentals had dared to meet in the fierce encounter of bayonets the regulars of Great Britain, and it was Mordecai Gist who first taught his countrymen that they were equal to the sustainment of such a conflict. Shortly afterwards Gist was made a Colonel, and in 1779 a Brigadier-General. At Germantown he was in the thickest of the fight; and on the disastrous field of Camden it was Gist who stood side by side with the noble De Kalb, and held the enemy in check long after Gates with the rest of the American forces had retreated from the field. Lee, in his memoirs of the campaigns of the South, says: "Rawdon could not bring the brigade of Gist to recede; bold was the pressure of the foe—firm as a rock the resistance of Gist." Here, as at Brooklyn, Gist's command formed a part of the right wing of the patriot army, and here, as there, he was the last officer to retire from the field, and was able to do so and escape capture only by cutting his way, with a mere handful of devoted followers, through the midst of the enemy's ranks. Had the rest of the army displayed half the same gallantry as the Marylanders, the battle of Camden, instead of a defeat, would have been one of the most glorious victories of the American arms. There fell the brave De Kalb, covered with wounds, and his dying moments were spent in expressing his praise of the noble Maryland regiments, and his admiration of Gist and its other gallant officers.

Among those officers, standing foremost in every charge upon that bloody field, and among the last to leave it, was another son of Baltimore, and one of whose achievements on many other occasions she has just cause to be proud. We speak of the gallant, the lion-hearted Howard. John Eager Howard was born in Baltimore County, on the 4th of June, 1752. At twenty-four years of age he joined the American army as a Captain in the regiment of Col. J. Carville Hall, raised from Baltimore and Harford Counties. Soon after we find him in the army of Washington at the battle of White Plains. At the battle of Germantown, in the absence of its Colonel, detained by sickness, the youthful Howard had command of his regiment, and led it again and again into the thickest of the fight. He was with Washington at Monmouth, with Gates at Camden, with Greene at Guilford, Hobkirk's Hill, and Eutaw; and at Cowpens, though not first in command, was the most prominent hero of the day. No American officer during those seven years was more frequently engaged in desperate conflicts with the enemy, and by none were performed more numerous acts of heroic daring. The distant cannonade was not the kind of warfare pleasing to his ardent temperament; he delighted to meet the foe in the close encounter of crossed bayonets. At Camden, Cowpens, Guilford, and Eutaw, he gave evidences of his unequalled skill in the use of that dangerous weapon. At Camden, after Gates had fled from the field, Howard at the head of his regiment charged upon the ranks of the enemy, drove them before him with his keen bayonets, and was near retrieving the fortunes of the day. At Cowpens, cheering on his men, he rushed like a thunderbolt upon the British infantry while advancing as if to certain victory. The shock was terrible—the foe were unable to stand before it. Tarleton's best troops recoiled—fled—and Howard stood master of the field. He had charged without orders; and as he stood with the swords of seven British officers in his hands, whom he had just taken prisoners, Morgan rode up to him and said: "You have done well, for you are successful; had you failed, I would have shot you." After this victory at Cowpens, Gen. Greene gave orders that the Maryland Line should use the bayonet in every battle. At Guilford these orders were nobly executed, and Howard, with his Maryland bayonets, again drove before him the choicest veterans of the British army. At Eutaw, when a large portion of his army began to waver and fall back, Greene ordered the Marylanders and Virginians to reserve their fire and charge with the bayonet. That desperate charge, made in the face of a close and murderous fire, decided the fortunes of the day. Howard's regiment was received by the "Buffs," a choice Irish corps; and here was witnessed the fiercest encounter of that hard-fought field. Ranks mingled together; bayonets were crossed; and for a time there was between these two brave bands the most bloody hand-to-hand struggle. But the "Buffs" were at last forced to give way. General Greene rode up and complimented Howard's regiment and its commander in the warmest terms. In his dispatches, giving an account of the battle, Greene said: "Nothing could exceed the gallantry of the Maryland Line. Cols. Williams and Howard, and all the officers, exhibited acts of uncommon bravery, and the free use of the bayonet, by this and some other corps, gave us the victory." After the close of the Revolution, the State of Maryland testified her appreciation of Col. Howard's gallant services by thrice electing him her Governor, and afterwards twice sending him to represent her in the Senate of the United States. General Washington invited him to a seat in his Cabinet as Secretary of War, which high honor he magnanimously declined. During the war of 1812, Howard was still living. When the British army, flushed with their easy victory at Bladensburg, were threatening an attack upon Baltimore, some of the more timid of its inhabitants proposed to purchase the safety of their property from impending destruction by an inglorious capitulation. Howard answered the proposition indignantly, with a response worthy of his own character and of lasting remembrance: "I have," said he, "as much property at stake as most persons, and I have four sons in the field; but sooner would I see my sons weltering in their blood, and my property reduced to ashes, than so far disgrace the country."

There was another of Baltimore's representatives in the armies of the Revolution, whose name should not be forgotten. Though not born on her soil, he had lived there from his earliest boyhood. Directly after the first news of the conflict at Lexington, the Committee of Safety of Baltimore, headed by its chairman, Mr. Purviance, took the bold resolution of forthwith arresting the British Governor of Maryland (Eden) then at Annapolis. They looked around for some daring spirit willing to execute their perilous command, and found the agent whom they sought in the person of Samuel Smith, then commander of one of the newly raised patriot companies. Capt. Smith, then a youth of twenty-two, proceeded at once to the execution of the orders of the committee. But these orders were disapproved by the general committee of the State, and Capt. Smith was ordered to return to Baltimore. This gallant youth, soon after promoted to a colonelcy, won unfading laurels by his noble defence of Fort Mifflin, or the Mud Fort, ou the Schuylkill, through a seven weeks' siege, against the powerful land and naval forces of the British, seeking to open the communication between Philadelphia and the Atlantic. He endured with Washington's army the privation's of the winter's camp at Valley Forge, and his undaunted courage was displayed on the fields of Brandywine and Monmouth. After the adoption of the Federal Constitution he was frequently elected to represent his district in the National Congress; and, for the almost unexampled period of twenty-three years, filled with great distinction the exalted position of Senator of the United States from Maryland. In 1814, when the land and naval forces of Great Britain made their attack upon Baltimore, General Smith was the commanding officer charged with the responsible duty of its defence; and it was owing chiefly to the prudence and firmness displayed by him on that occasion that the invaders were repulsed, and the fair Monumental City saved from the same fate which had just before befallen the national capital.

These patriot heroes are now no more. Gist and Howard, Williams and Smith, and the other gallant leaders of the old Maryland Line, have all gone, one by one, to their final resting-place. But the work which they aided to accomplish still survives. American liberty, achieved by their valor and consecrated by their blood, still blesses their native land—the richest patrimony which they could bequeath to their descendants!

John Jacob Astor, born in Germany, in the village of Waldorf, near Heidelberg, July 17th, 1763, died in New York, March 29th, 1848. At the age of 20 years, in 1783, a few months after the recognition of the independence of the United States by Great Britain, he sailed for Baltimore, taking with him a few hundred dollars' worth of musical instruments to dispose of on commission. The vessel had reached Chesapeake Bay when a storm threatened shipwreck. Astor surprised the passengers by appearing on deck arrayed in his best suit, but gave a satisfactory answer to their inquiries. "If," said he, "I save my life, it shall be in my best clothes; if I perish, it is no matter what becomes of them." On the voyage he made acquaintance with a shrewd and communicative furrier, in accordance with whose suggestions he removed to New York, where he exchanged his musical instruments for furs, with which he immediately hastened back to London, where he disposed of them to great advantage. At his death his fortune was the largest ever accumulated in America: estimated at not less than $20,000,000. He gave many liberal donations during his lifetime, and his will contained numerous charitable provisions. The crown of his beneficence is, however, the Astor Library in the City of New York, to which he bequeathed $400,000 for its establishment.

We will now (so far as facts will enable us) present some memorials of the habits and state of society as they existed in former years, and chiefly such as they were when everything partook of colonial submission and simplicity, when we had not learnt to aspire to great things. To this end we shall here show the state of the past "glimmering through the dream of things that were."

It is said of the primitive state of society, prior to the Revolution, that great encouragement and ready pay were given to all conditions of tradesmen and workingmen. None need stand idle. Lawyers' and physicians' services were little required, as all were peaceable and healthy. Women's wages were peculiarly high, for two reasons: the sex were not numerous, which tended to make them in demand, and therefore to raise the price of their labor. Besides, as these generally married by the time they were twenty years of age, they sought to procure a maid-servant for themselves in turn. Old maids were not to be met with, neither jealousy of husbands. The children were generally well favored and beautiful to behold, and without the least blemish. Numerous traditionary accounts attest the fact that there was always among the early settlers a frank and generous hospitality. Their entertainments were devoid of glare and show, but always abundant and good. The old people all testify that the young of their youth were much more reserved and held much more restraint in the presence of their elders and parents than now. Bashfulness and modesty in the young were then regarded as virtues, and the present freedom before the aged was not then countenanced. Young lovers then listened gravely, and took side-long glances when before their parents or elders. It was the custom in early days for the young part of the family, and especially of the female part, to dress up neatly towards the close of the day and sit in the street porch. It was customary to go from porch to porch in neighborhoods and sit and converse. Young gentlemen in passing used to affect to say that, while they admired the charms of the fair who were thus occupied, they found it a severe ordeal, as they thought they might become the subject of remark. This, however, was a mere banter. Those days were really very agreeable and sociable. To be so easily gratified with a sight of the whole city population must have been peculiarly grateful to every travelling stranger. This custom still prevails during the periods of our hot summer seasons, when the whole population is out of doors in the evening, a sight which always excites the attention of strangers from the North. It was customary for persons to live on the same spot where they pursued their business, a convenience and benefit now so generally departed from by the general class of traders. Then wives and daughters very often served in the stores of their parents, and the retail dry-goods business was mostly in the hands of widows or maiden ladies. In early days, if a citizen failed in business it was a cause of general and deep regret. Every man who met his neighbor spoke of his chagrin. It was a rare occurrence, because honesty and temperance in trade were then universal; and none embarked then without a previous means adapted to their business. Dinners and suppers went the round of every social circle at Christmas, and they who partook of the former were also expected to remain for the supper. Afternoon visits were made, not at night, as now, but at so early an hour as to permit matrons to go home and see their children put to bed. We have often heard aged citizens say that decent citizens had a universal speaking acquaintance with each other, and everybody promptly recognized a stranger in the streets. The tradesmen before the Revolution (we mention this fact with all good feeling) were an entirely different generation of men from the present. They did not then, as now, present the appearance in dress of gentlemen. Between them and what were deemed the hereditary gentlemen there was a marked difference. "The gentry think scorn of leather aprons," said Shakspeare. In truth, the aristocracy of the gentlemen then was noticed if not felt. In that day the tradesmen and their families had far less pride than now. While at their work, or in going abroad on week days, all such as followed rough trades, such as carpenters, masons, coopers, blacksmiths, &c., universally wore a leathern apron before them, and covering all their vest. Dingy buckskin breeches, once yellow, and check shirts and a red flannel jacket were the common wear of most workingmen; and all men and boys from the country were seen in the streets in leather breeches and aprons, and would have been deemed out of character without them. In those days, tailors, shoemakers, and hatters waited on customers to take their measures, and afterwards called with garments to fit them on before finished. In the olden time all the hired women wore short gowns and linsey-woolsey or worsted petticoats. Some are still alive who used to call master and mistress, who will no longer do it. Before the Revolution no hired man or woman wore any shoes so fine as calf-skin; that kind was the exclusive property of the gentry; the servants wore coarse neat's leather. The calf-skin shoe then had a white band of sheep-skin stitched into the top edge of the sole, which they preserved white as a dress-shoe as long as possible.

Men and women then hired by the year—men got £16 to £20, and a servant woman £8 to £10. Out of that it was their custom to lay up money, to buy before their marriage a bed and bedding, silver tea-spoons, and a spinning-wheel, &c. It was usual in the Gazettes of 1760 to 1780, to announce marriages in words like these, to wit: "Miss Jane Low, or Miss Sarah Stevens' a most agreeable lady with a large, or handsome fortune," or if a widow, "Mrs. Galloway, a widow gentlewoman of great worth and merit." The wedding entertainments of olden time were very expensive and harassing to the wedded. The house of the parents would be filled with company to dine; the same company would stay to tea and supper. For two days punch was dealt out in profusion. The gentlemen saw the groom on the first floor, and then ascended to the second floor, where they saw the bride; there every gentleman, even to one hundred in a day, kissed her.

A distinguished writer says: "It may surprise some of the present generation to learn that some of those aged persons whom they may now meet, have teeth which were originally in the heads of others. I have seen a printed advertisement of the year 1784, wherein Doctor Le Mayeur, dentist, proposes to the citizens of Philadelphia, to transplant teeth, stating therein, that he has successfully transplanted 123 teeth in the preceding six months. At the same time he offers two guineas for every tooth which may be offered to him by persons disposed to sell their front teeth, or any of them. This was quite a novelty in Philadelphia; the present care of the teeth was ill understood then. He had, however, great success in Philadelphia, and went off with a great deal of our patricians' money. Several respectable ladies had them implanted. I remember some curious anecdotes of some cases. One of the 'Mischianza' belles had such teeth. They were, in some cases, two months before they could eat with them. One lady told me she knew of sixteen cases of such persons among her acquaintance." Tooth-brushes were not even known, and the genteelest then were content to rub the teeth with a chalked rag or with snuff. Some even deemed it an effeminacy in men to be seen cleaning the teeth at all.

Of articles and rules of diet, so far as they differed from ours in the earliest time, we may mention coffee as a beverage was used but rarely; chocolate for morning and evening, or thickened milk for children. Cookery in general was plainer than now. In the country morning and evening repasts were generally made of milk, having boiled therein, or else thickened with, pop-robins — things made up of flour and eggs into a batter, and so dropped in with the boiling milk.

It will much help our just conceptions of our forefathers and their good dames to know what were their personal appearances. Men wore three-square or cocked hats, and wigs, coats with large cuffs, big skirts lined and stiffened with buckram. None ever saw a crown higher than the head. The coat of a beau had three or four large plaits in the skirts, wadding almost like a coverlet to keep them smooth, cuffs very large up to the elbows, open below and inclined down, with lead therein; the capes were thin and low, so as readily to expose the close-plaited neck-stock of fine linen cambric and the large silver stock-buckle on the back of the neck; shirts with hand ruffles, sleeves finely plaited, breeches closely fitted, with silver, stone, or paste gem buckles; shoes or pumps with silver buckles of various sizes and patterns, thread, worsted and silk stockings. The poorer class wore sheep or buckskin breeches close set to the limbs. Gold and silver sleeve-buttons set with stones or paste of various colors and kinds, adorned the wrists of the shirts of all classes. The very boys often wore wigs, and their dresses in general were similar to that of the men. The women wore caps (a bare head was never seen), stiff stays, hoops from six inches to two feet on each side, so that a full-dressed lady entered a door like a crab, pointing their obtruding flanks end foremost; high-heeled shoes of black stuff, with silk or thread stockings, and in the miry time of winter they wore clogs, galoshes, or pattens. The days of stiff coats, sometimes wire-framed, and of large hoops, were also stiff and formal in manners at set balls and assemblages. The dances of that day among the politer class were minuets, and sometimes country dances; among the lower order *hipsesam* was everything.

As soon as the wigs were abandoned and the natural hair was cherished, it became the mode to dress it by plaiting it, by queuing and clubbing, or by wearing it in a black silk sack or bag adorned with a large black rose. In time the powder, with which wigs and the natural hair had been severally adorned, was run into disrepute by the then strange innovation of "Brutus heads;" not only then discharging the long-cherished powder and perfume, and tortured frizzle-work, but also literally becoming "Round Heads," by cropping off all the pendant graces of ties, bobs, clubs, queues, &c. At one time young men of the highest fashion wore swords; so frequent, it was, as to excite no surprise when seen. They wore also gold-laced cocked hats, and similar lace on their scarlet vests. Their coat-skirts were stiffened with wire or buckram, and lapped each other at the lower end in walking. In that day no man wore drawers, but their breeches (so called unreservedly) were lined in winter, and were tightly fitted. Very few then could get coats to *set in* at the back. Laced ruffles depending over the hand were a mark of indispensable gentility. The coat and breeches were generally desirable of the same material, of "broadcloth" for winter, and of silk camlet for summer. No kind of cotton fabrics were then in use or known; hose were, therefore, of thread or silk in summer, and of fine worsted in winter; shoes were square-toed, and were often "double channelled." To these succeeded sharp toes as peaked as possible. When wigs were universally worn, gray wigs were powdered, and for that purpose sent in a wooden box frequently to the barber to be dressed on his block-head; but "brown wigs," so called, were exempted from the white disguise. Coats of red cloth, even by boys, were considerably worn, and plush breeches and plush vests of various colors, shining and slipping, were in common use. Everlasting, made of worsted, was a fabric of great use for breeches and sometimes for vests. The vest had great depending pocket-flaps, and the breeches were very short above the stride, because the art of suspending them by suspenders was unknown. It was then the boast of a well-formed man that he could by his natural form readily keep his breeches above his hips, and his stockings without gartering above the calf of the leg. With the queues belonged frizzled side-locks, and toupes formed of the natural hair, or, in defect of a long tie, a splice was added to it. Such was the general passion for the longest possible whip of hair, that sailors and boatmen, to make it grow, used to tie theirs in eel-skins to aid its growth. Nothing like surtouts were known, but they had coating or cloth great-coats, or blue cloth and brown camlet cloaks, with green baize lining to the latter. In the time of the Revolution, many of the American officers introduced the use of Dutch blankets for great-coats. The sailors in the olden time used to wear hats of glazed leather or of woollen thrumps, called chapeaux, closely woven and looking like a rough-knap; and their "small clothes," as we would say now, were immense wide petticoat-breeches, wide open at the knees, and no longer. At one time our workingmen in the country wore the same, having no falling flaps, but slits in front; they were so full and free in girth that they ordinarily changed the rear to the front when the seat became prematurely worn out. In sailors and common people, big silver brooches in the bosom were displayed, and long quartered shoes with extreme big buckles on the extreme front. Gentlemen in the olden time used to wear mufflers in winter; it was in effect a little woollen muff of various colors, just big enough to admit both hands, and long enough to screen the wrists, which were then more exposed than now; for they then wore short sleeves to their coats, purposely to display their fine linen and plaited shirt-sleeves with their gold buttons, and sometimes laced ruffles. The sleeve cuffs were very wide, and hung down depressed with leads in them. It was not uncommon to see aged persons with large silver buttons to their coats and vests—it was a mark of wealth. Some had the initials of their names engraved on each button. Sometimes they were made out of real quarter dollars, with the coinage impression still retained; these were used for the coats, and the eleven-penny bits for vests and breeches. Others often used conch-shell buttons, silver mounted.

When the ladies first began to lay off their cumbrous hoops they supplied their place with successive succedaneums, such as these, to wit: First came bishops, a thing stuffed or padded with horse-hair; then succeeded a smaller affair under the name of *cue de Paris*, also padded with horse-hair. Next they supplied their place with cut cork, and with silk or calimanco, or russell thickly quilted and inlaid with wool, made into petticoats; then these were supplanted by a substitute of half a dozen petticoats. Then we had the "skimmer-hat," made of a fabric which shone like silver tinsel; also the "horse-hair bonnets," the "musk-melon," the "calash bonnet," "wagon bonnet," and the "straw bee-hive bonnet." The ladies once wore "hollow-breasted stays"; then came the "straight stays." At one time the gowns worn had no fronts. The design was to display a finely quilted Marseilles, silk, or satin petticoat, and a bare stomacher on the waist. In other dresses a white apron was the mode; all wore large pockets under their gowns. As a universal fact, it may be remarked that no other color than black was ever made for ladies' bonnets when formed of silk or satin. Fancy colors were unknown, and white bonnets of silk fabric had never been seen. The first innovation was the bringing in of blue bonnets.

It was very common for children and workingwomen to wear beads made of Job's tears, a berry of a shrub. The use of lace veils to ladies' faces is but a modern fashion, since 1800. In olden times none wore a veil but as a mark and badge of mourning, and then as now, of crape in preference to lace. It was no unusual thing for ladies to attend balls, parties, &c., in full dress on horseback. Ancient ladies in early life wore blue, red and green stockings of very striking appearance. Until the period of the Revolution every person who wore a fur hat had it always of entire beaver. Every apprentice at receiving his "freedom" received a real beaver, at a cost of six dollars; their every-day hats were of wool, and called felts.

In the old time shagreen-cased watches of turtle-shell and pinchbeck were the earliest kind seen; but watches of any kind were much more rare than now. It was so rare to find watches in common use that it was quite an annoyance at the watchmaker's to be so repeatedly called on by street passengers for the hour of the day. Gold chains would have been a wonder then; silver and steel chains and seals were the mode, and regarded good enough.

The use of boots has come in since the War of Independence; they were first with black tops after the military, strapped up in union with the knee-bands; afterwards bright tops were introduced. Ladies shoes were then made mostly of white or russet rands, stitched very fine on the rand with white waxed thread;

and all having wooden heels, called crosscut, common and court heels; next came in the use of cork, plug, and wedge, or spring heels. The sole-leather was all worked with the flesh side out. The materials for the uppers were of common woollen cloth, or coarse curried leather, afterwards of stuffs, such as cassimere, everlasting, shalloon, and russet; some of satin and damask, others of satin lasting and florentine. All elderly gentlemen had gold-headed canes; it was their mark of distinction.

Before the war of Independence, marble mantels and folding doors were not known, neither were sofas, carpets, side-boards, or girandoles. A white floor sprinkled with clean white sand, large tables and heavy high-back chairs of solid walnut, or mahogany, decorated a parlor sufficiently enough for anybody. Sometimes a carpet, not, however, covering the whole floor, was seen upon the dining-room. There was a show-parlor up stairs, not used but upon gala occasions, and then not to dine in. Pewter plates and dishes were in general use. China on dinner-table was a great rarity, in fact from the old documents prior to 1700 we find no mention of China dishes at all. Plate, more or less, was seen in most families of easy circumstances, not indeed in all the various shapes that have since been invented, but in massive silver waiters, bowls, tankards, cans, &c. Glass-tumblers were scarcely seen. Punch, the most common beverage, was drunk by the company from one large bowl of silver, pewter, or china, and beer from a tankard of silver. When china was first introduced among us in the form of tea-sets, it was quite a business to take in broken china to mend. It was done by cement in most cases; but generally the larger articles, like punch bowls, were done with silver rivets or wire.

The use of stoves was not known in primitive times, neither in families nor in churches. Prior to 1800 there was not over half a dozen four-wheeled carriages kept in the city. Even the character of the steeds used and preferred for riding and carriages has undergone the change of fashion too. In old time the horses most valued were pacers, now so odious deemed! To this end, the breed was propagated with care, and pace races were held in preference. Formerly, livery stables and hacks (things of modern introduction) were not in use. Those who kept horses and vehicles were much restricted to those only whose establishments embraced their own stables. The few who kept their horses without such appendages placed them at the taverns. They who depended upon hire were accustomed to procure them of such persons as had frequent use for a horse to labor in their business, who, to diminish their expense, occasionally hired them in the circle of their acquaintance.

The conveniences of pumps were rarely seen for many years in the primitive city; even wells for the use of families were generally public and in the streets. In early days of the city almost all the houses of good condition were provided with balconies, now so rare to be seen, one of which still remains in Bank lane, between St. Paul and Calvert streets. Before the invention of "ten plate stoves" and the like, the more prudent or feeble women carried with them to church in winter seasons "foot-stoves," on which to place their feet to keep them warm. They were a small square box of wood or tin, perforated with holes, in which was placed a small vessel containing coals.

The present generation is scarcely aware of how little their forefathers knew of many vegetables, fruits, and flowers which are now seen to be so abundant. These have been successfully increased among us by the many gardeners, florists, &c. Tomatoes, ochra, and artichokes were first encouraged by the French emigrants, and had but very slow favor from ourselves. Afterwards came in cauliflowers, *head* salad, egg plants, oyster plants, cantelopes, mercer and foxite potatoes, rhubarb, *sweet* corn, &c. The seed of the cantelope was brought to this country from Tripoli, and distributed by Com. James Barron. Formerly we had only a few fox and other grapes; we have since several foreign varieties, and have discovered and propagated among ourselves the Elsinboro, Catawba and Isabella. Once we had only one sort of small strawberries, and now we have many kinds and large. We had only the small blue plum, and now we have them and gages of great size. We have now greater varieties of pears, peaches, apricots, and apples. The peaches were wholly unmolested by the worms. Our former garden flowers and shrubberies were confined to lilacs, roses, snow balls, lilies, pinks and some tulips. *Jerusalem cherries* was a plant once most admired, aud now scarcely seen. Now, we have greatly increased our garden embellishments, by such new things as altheas, seringas, cocoras, geraniums, verbenas, and numerous new varieties of roses, including champigneas and cluster roses, with many new beauties in the class of tulips and other bulbous roots. In olden time, the *small* flower-bed stood "solitary and alone" in most family gardens, and sun flowers, and gay and rank hollihocks, and other annual productions, were the chief articles for a greater display. Morning glories and the gourd vine were the annual dependence for cases of required shade.

The dancing assembly among the gentry had high vogue after the Revolution. The subscription was £3 15s.; admitting no gentleman under 21 years, nor lady under 18 years. The supper consisted of tea, chocolate and rusk. Everything was conducted by rule of six married managers, who distributed places by lot, and partners were engaged for the evening, leaving nothing to the success of forwardness or favoritism. Gentlemen always drank tea with the parents of the ladies who were their partners, the day after the assembly—a sure means of producing a more lasting acquaintance, if mutually desirable. It is worthy of remark, now that we have such elegant devices in the form of visiting and admission cards, that nearly all the cards of those early days were written or printed upon common *playing* cards; this from the circumstance that *blank* cards were not then in the country, and none but playing cards were imported for sale. We have, at least, a dozen in our possession which are very curious. One of these is an invitation from a leading gentleman of that day requesting Miss Cox's company, written on the back of the queen of hearts—no doubt a proper compliment to a charming belle of the past. Another is an invitation of the "Juvenile Amicable Society" to the same young lady, printed on the back of the deuce of diamonds, requesting her company "at a ball to be held at six o'clock P. M., at the room formerly occupied by the Sociable Society, in Lovely lane," signed by E. Towson and T. Fisher, managers, and dated March 22, 1793. Miss Cox, November 22, 1792, received an invition "to Mr. Curley's ball, at 6 P. M.," printed on the back of the four of spades. The "honor of Miss Cox's company" is also requested in red letter printing and border on the back of the six of diamonds, date not specified. On the 30th of April, 1794, Miss Cox is invited to Mr. Mansell's ball by J. Nichols, J. Scott, J. Whittington, J. Ringgold, printed in black on the nine of hearts. One invitation of the Baltimore Dancing Assembly, November, 1797, is printed on plain card-board, from which it appears that Miss Cox's company "is requested for the season at Mr. Bryden's Fountain Inn," signed by M. Pringle, C. Ridgely of H., W. Van Wyck, R. Kruson, Jr., S. Walker, J. Carruthers, J. Sterett and J. S. Buchanan, managers. It was one of the features of the times that guests often rode to balls in full dress on horseback. A favorite place of assembly was in the hall then opposite to and controlled by the Fountain Inn, on Light street, next door to the old Light Street Methodist church, both of which have been swept away. It was not unfrequent that the gay people of the world and the austere men and women of religion held assemblies on the same evening next door to each other, the singing of praise and the growl of the bass viol intermingling in curious discord. Two other prominent assembly rooms were on Lovely lane, which, since the late Southern war, have been obliterated by German street. Lovely lane was the site of many of the fine residences of Baltimore in the village days.

Mr. Eddis, in his letters written before the Revolution from Annapolis to London, says: "Besides our regular assemblies, every mark of attention is paid to the patron saint of each parent dominion; and St. George, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, and St. David, are celebrated with every partial mark of national attachment. General invitations are given, and the appearance is always numerous and splendid. The Americans on this part of the continent have likewise a saint, whose history, like those of the above venerable characters, is lost in sable uncertainty. The first of May is, however, set apart to the memory of Saint Tamina, on which occasion the natives wear a piece of a buck's tail in their hats, or in some conspicuous situation. During the course of the evening, and generally in the midst of a dance, the company are interrupted by the sudden intrusion of a number of persons habited like Indians, who rush violently into the room, singing the war-song, giving the whoop, and dancing in the style of those people; after which ceremony a collection is made, and they retire well satisfied with their reception and entertainment."

In a pleasant colloquial lecture, entitled "Baltimore Long Ago," delivered a few years since, Mr. John P. Kennedy reverts to the aspect and social traits of his native city, in the days of his youth, with much zest and humor:

"It was a treat to see this little Baltimore town just at the termination of the War of Independence," he writes, "so conceited, bustling and debonair, growing up like a saucy chubby boy, with his dumpling cheeks and short grinning face, fat and mischievous, and bursting incontinently out of his clothes in spite of all the allowance of tucks and broad salvages. Market street had shot, like a Nuremberg snake out of its toy box, as far as Congress Hall, with its line of low-browed, hip-roofed wooden houses in disorderly array, standing forward and back, after the manner of a regiment of militia with many an interval between the files. Some of these structures were painted blue and white, and some yellow; and here and there sprang up a more magnificent mansion of brick, with windows like a multiplication table and great wastes of wall between the stories, with occasional court-yards before them; and reverential locust trees, under whose shade bevies of truant schoolboys, ragged little negroes and grotesque chimney-sweeps, 'shied coppers' and disported themselves at marbles.

"In the days I speak of, Baltimore was fast emerging from its village state into a thriving commercial town. Lots were not yet sold by the foot, except perhaps in the denser marts of business; rather by the acre. It was in the *rus-in-urbe* category. That fury for levelling had not yet possessed the souls of City Councils. We had our seven hills then, which have been rounded off since; and that locality which is now described as lying between the two parallels of North Charles street and Calvert street, presented a steep and barren hill-side, broken by rugged cliffs and deep ravines, washed out by the storms of winter into chasms which were threaded by paths of toilsome and difficult ascent. On the summit of one of these cliffs stood the old church of St. Paul's, some fifty paces or more to the eastward of the present church, and surrounded by a brick wall that bounded on the present lines of Charles and Lexington streets. This old building, ample and stately, looked abroad over half the town. It had a belfry tower detached from the main structure, and keeping watch over a grave-yard full of tomb-stones, remarkable to the observation of the boys and girls, who were drawn to it by the irresistible charm of a popular belief that it was 'haunted,' and by the quantity of cherubim that seemed to be continually crying about the death's-heads and cross-bones at the doleful and comical epitaphs below them—images long since vanished, without a trace left; devoured by the voracious genius of brick and mortar. The rain-washed ravines from this height supplied an amusement to the boys which seemed to have been the origin of a sport that has now descended to their grandchildren in an improved and more practical form. These same hills are now cut down into streets of rapid descent, which in winter, when clothed in ice and snow, are filled with troops of noisy sledders, who shoot with the speed of arrows down the slippery declivity. In my time the same pranks were enacted on the sandy plains of the cliff, without the machinery of the sled, but on the protected breeching of corduroy; much to the discontent of mothers who had to repair the ravage, and not always without the practice of fathers upon the same breeching by way of putting a stop to this expensive diversion. After all, give me the antiques! Perhaps it is in the vanity of mine age that I speak it; but in sober seriousness, the belles of the days of the old court-house, and the court-house days themselves, have had more spice than all the rest besides. Those glorious days when Old Francis played Harlequin and bounded after Columbine through hogsheads of fire, and when the cobbler lived in his little shop, like the tub of Diogenes, on the brow of the precipice which overhung the Falls.

"This was a famous building, this old court-house, which to my first cognizance suggested the idea of a house perched upon a great stool. It was a large dingy square structure of brick, elevated upon a massive basement of stone, which was perforated by a broad arch. The buttresses on either side of the arch supplied space for a stairway that led to the Hall of Justice above, and straddled over a pillory, whipping-post, and stocks which were sheltered under the arch, as symbols of the power that was at work up stairs. This magisterial edifice stood precisely where the Battle Monument now stands on Calvert street. It has a notable history, that old court-house. When it was first built it overlooked the town from the summit of the hill some fifty feet or more above the level of the present street, and stood upon a cliff which, northward, was washed at the base by Jones Falls—in that primitive day a pretty rural stream that meandered through meadows garnished with shrubbery and filled with browsing cattle, making a pleasant landscape from the court-house windows. The new court-house arose, a model of architectural magnificence to the eye of that admiring generation, only second to the national Capitol, and the old one was carted away as the rubbish of a past age. Calvert street struggled onward to the granite hills. People wonder to hear that Jones Falls ever rippled over a bed now laden with rows of comfortable dwellings, and that cows once browsed upon a meadow that now produces steam-engines, soap and candles, and lager beer."

The following extracts from the reminiscent discourse of Mr. Kennedy bring clearly to our minds the life and manners of that day, and the changes which the author lived to witness and record: "As communities grow in density and aggregation, the individuality of men diminishes. People attend to their own concerns and look less to their neighbors. Society breaks into sets, cliques, and circles, and these supersede individuals. In the old time, society had its leaders, its models and dictators. There is always the great man of the village—seldom such a thing in the city. It was the fashion then to accord reverence and authority to age. That is all gone now. Young America has rather a small opinion of its elders, and does not patronize fathers and mothers. It knows too much to be advised, and gets by intuition what a more modest generation found it hard enough to get by experience. If we could trace this notion through all its lodgments, we should find that this want of reverence and contempt of obedience is the deepest root of this mad rebellion. Baltimore had passed out of the village phase, but it had not got out of the village peculiarities. It had its heroes and its fine old gentlemen, and its accomplished lawyers, divines and physicians, and its liberal, public-spirited merchants. Alas! more then than now. The people all knew them and treated them with amiable deference. How sadly we have retrograded in these perfections ever since! Society had a more aristocratic air than now—not because the educated and wealthy assumed more, but because the community itself had a better appreciation of personal worth, and voluntarily gave it the healthful privilege of taking the lead in the direction of manners and in the conducting of public affairs. This was, perhaps, the lingering characteristic of colonial life, which the Revolution had not effaced,—the, as yet, unextinguished traditional sentiment of a still older time, of which all traces have been obliterated by the defective discipline of succeeding generations.

"I have a long score of pleasant recollections of the friendships, the popular renowns, the household charms, the *bonhomie*, the free confidences and the personal accomplishments of the day. My memory yet lingers with affectionate delay in the wake of past notabilities, male and female, who have finished their voyage, and long ago, I trust, found a safe mooring in that happy haven where we fondly expect to find them again when we ourselves shall have furled our sails and secured an anchorage on that blessed shore. In the train of these goodly groups came the gallants who upheld the chivalry of the age—cavaliers of the old school, full of starch and powder: most of them the iron gentlemen of the Revolution, with leather faces—old campaigners renowned for long stories; not long enough from the camp to lose their military *brusquerie* and dare-devil swagger; proper roystering blades, who had not long ago got out of harness and begun to affect the elegancies of civil life. Who but they!—jolly fellows, fiery and loud, with stern glance of the eye and brisk turn of the head, and swashbuckler strut of defiance, like game-cocks, all in three-cornered cocked-hats and powdered hair and cues, and light-colored coats with narrow capes and marvellous long backs, with the pockets on each hip, and small-clothes that hardly reached the knee, with striped stockings with great buckles in their shoes, and their long steel watch-chains that hung conceitedly half-way to the knee, with seals in the shape of a sounding-board to a pulpit; and they walked with such a stir, striking their canes so hard upon the pavement as to make the little town ring again. I defy all modern coxcombry to produce anything equal to it — there was such a relish of peace about it, and particularly when one of these weather-beaten gallants accosted a lady in the street with a bow that required a whole side pavement to make it in, with the scrape of his foot, and his cane thrust with a flourish under his left arm till it projected behind, along with his cue, like the palisades of a *chevaux-de-frise;* and nothing could be more piquant than the lady as she reciprocated the salutation with a curtsey that seemed to carry her into the earth, with her chin bridled to her breast and such a volume of dignity."

"This avenue [Market street] was enlivened with apparitions of grave matrons and stirring damsels, moving erect in stately transit like the wooden and paste-board figures of a puppet-show — our present grandmothers, arrayed in gorgeous brocade and taffeta, luxuriantly displayed over hoops, with comely boddices, laced around that ancient of armor the stay, disclosing most perilous waists, and with sleeves that clung to the arm as far as the elbow, where they took a graceful leave in ruffles that stood off like the feathers of a bantam. And such faces as they bore along with them! so rosy, so spirited and sharp! with the hair all drawn back over a cushion, until it lifted the eyebrows, giving an amazingly fierce and supercilous tone to the countenance, and falling in cataracts upon the shoulders. Then they stepped away with such a mincing gait, in shoes of many colors, with formidable points to the toes, and high tottering heels fancifully cut in wood; their tower-built hats garnished with tall feathers that waved aristocratically backward at each step, as if they took a pride in the slow paces of the wearer.

"It was a comfort itself to see a good housewifely matron of that merry time trudging through town, in bad weather, wrapped in her great roquelaire, with both arms thrust into a muff, and a huge tippet wound about her neck in as many folds as the serpent of Laocoon, with her beaver hat flapped down over her ears, and her feet bound in pattens that lifted her some inches above all impediments of ice and rain, clanking on the pavement with the footfall of the 'Bleeding Nun.'

"Even the seasons were on a scale of grandeur unknown to our day. There were none of your soft Italian skies and puny affectation of April in December. But winter strutted in like a peremptory swaggerer into a bar-room, that knew his rights and kept possession in good earnest, flinging his snowy cloak upon the ground to lie there until he chose to take it up and continue his journey. And the nights seemed to be made on purpose for frolics—they were so bright and brisk—while the mad-cap spirits of the time, crowded in sleighs, sped like laughing phantoms through every highway, echoing back the halloes of groups of boys and vacant apprentices who shouted from the corners as they passed amid volleys of snow-balls, and the horse-bells jangling out the music of revelry from many a distant quarter, told of the universal thoughtlessness and mirth that marked the career of the old-fashioned winter."

1784. The winter of 1783–4 proved exceedingly severe; the bay was closed by ice almost to the mouth of it, and the harbor, which closed the 2d of January, was not clear to admit vessels until the 25th of March--nor then, but with much labor in cutting passages—which was sixteen days later than in 1780. At both periods much injury was sustained by the shipping in the bay and on the coast, and considerable sums were collected to relieve the poor. It was stated that the winter had been very moderate in Nova Scotia, while at New Orleans the river Mississippi was fast closed with ice, which had not been known there before. During the year, the Roman Catholic congregation having much increased, the Rev. Mr. Charles Sewall settled in Baltimore, and a considerable addition was made to their church on Saratoga street.

William Murphy, a bookseller, succeeded in establishing a circulating library on the south side of Baltimore street, one door east of Calvert, which was soon after purchased and continued by Mr. Hugh Barkley.

Peter Carnes, Esq., exhibited the novel spectacle of raising a balloon from Howard's Park.

Up to this period, the old and single market-house at the corner of Gay and Baltimore streets had sufficed for Baltimore, but now the inhabitants of Old Town and Fell's Point, those on Howard's Hill, and those in the centre of the settlements, began to dispute about the site for enlarged accommodations for the traffic in provisions. It was soon seen that one market would no longer satisfy the three widely-separated classes of population, and it was therefore wisely resolved that each should be accommodated. In early times it had been intended to get rid of "the marsh" on Mr. Harrison's property at the junction of Harrison and Baltimore streets, by thoroughly excavating it so as to form a dock connecting with the Basin, and extending the whole distance thence to our principal street. This scheme was now abandoned, and the executors of Mr. Harrison offering to appropriate the space in Harrison street, the inhabitants of the neighborhood subscribed money to erect a market-house on the site of our present Maryland Institute. It was accordingly resolved to build one market-house in Hanover street, one at Fell's Point, and the chief and largest of the three on Harrison street upon the bed of the old swamp. These improvements were undertaken and completed at once. A great benefaction was conferred upon the town by the draining of the marsh, which was successfully accomplished. A large force of masons and carpenters was employed to raise the building, and lo! where the bulrush and the water-lily grew, and the wild fowl fed, and the ortolan and rail flocked amongst reeds, a grand structure arose and loomed upon the sight of admiring citizens. A vast roof, supported on brick pillars, spread out its broad shelter over a pavement of brick; and behold, a new architectural glory! Full many a good-living, provident townsman, fond of creature comforts, and skilful to discern their qualities, has, since that day, replenished his basket and store with the choicest of this world's dainties at the stalls of the Marsh market; officially this is known as the Centre market, but the draining of the swamp lingered so strongly upon the memory of the last generation, and so struck its fancy, that they were not willing to give up a name which so significantly suggested its origin. The three market-houses yet survive, enlarged and improved, to contribute to the comfort of the city, and to remind us of the thrift and foresight of our ancestors.

A new survey was now ordered to be made of the town, and the inhabitants began to discuss the necessity of a charter.

Messrs. Garts and Leypold erected a sugar refinery on Peace alley, the east side of Hanover street, between Conway and Camden streets; and John Frederick Amelung arrived with a number of glass manufacturers from Germany, and erected an extensive factory on the Monocacy, and in 1799 was established by his son on the south side of the basin.

We have heretofore mentioned that young Barney was the *first individual* to unfurl the banner of the Union in his native State, in October, 1775; it is a remarkable coincidence that he was also the *last officer* to quit its service, in July, 1784, having been for many months before the only officer retained by the United States. His native city, Baltimore, was the scene of both incidents.

Mr. James Rumsey, of Cecil county, procured the exclusive privilege of this State for making and vending boats to be propelled with or against currents by steam, then lately invented. During this year a man navigated a large canoe from the Susquehanna into the basin, by turning a crank with a water-wheel on each side, which mechanism, as then applied, is like the construction of our present steamboats. Five years after Mr. Cruse erected a steam mill near Pratt street wharf, but the experiment failed.

The Marquis de la Fayette visiting General Washington, was entertained in Baltimore by a public dinner on the first of September, and received and answered the following congratulatory address from the citizens; at which time the Legislature declared the Marquis and his heirs male forever citizens of Maryland:

"*Sir:*—While the citizens of Baltimore embrace the present occasion of expressing their pleasure in again seeing you among them, they feel the liveliest emotions of gratitude for the many services you have rendered their country. They can never forget the early period in which you engaged in our cause, when our distressed and precarious situation would have deterred a less noble and resolute mind from so hazardous an enterprise: nor the perseverance and fortitude with which you shared the fatigues and sufferings of a patriotic army. They especially shall never cease to remember that the safety of their town is owing to those superior military virtues which you so conspicuously displayed against a formidable enemy during your important command in Virginia. But your love for this country has not terminated with the war. You have laid us under fresh obligations by your successful representations, to free trade from those shackles that abridge mutual intercourse. To that profound veneration and gratitude which we entertain for the singular interposition of your nation and its illustrious monarch, we have only to add our sincere wishes that you may long enjoy that glory which you, in particular, have so justly merited.

"In the name and behalf of the citizens of Baltimore, we have the honor to be, with sentiments of the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient servants,

"JOHN SMITH,
"SAMUEL PURVIANCE,
"JAMES CALHOUN,
"TENCH TILGHMAN,
"NICHOLAS ROGERS."

The General's answer:

"*Gentlemen:*—Your affectionate welcome makes me feel doubly happy in this visit, and I heartily enjoy the flourishing situation in which I find the town of Baltimore. Amidst the trying times which you so kindly mention, permit me with a grateful heart to remember, not only your personal exertions as a volunteer troop, your spirited preparations against a threatening attack, but also a former period when, by your generous support, an important part of the army under my command was forwarded—that army to whose perseverance and bravery, not to any merit of mine, you are merely indebted. Attending to American concerns, gentlemen, it is to me a piece of duty as well as a gratification to my feelings. In the enfranchisement of four ports and their peculiar situation, it was pleasing to France to think a new convenience is thereby offered to a commercial intercourse, which every recollection must render pleasing, and which from its own nature and a mutual good-will, cannot fail to prove highly advantageous and extensive. Your friendly wishes to me, gentlemen, are sincerely returned, and I shall ever rejoice in every public and private advantage that may attend the citizens of Baltimore.

"With every sentiment of an affectionate regard, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

"LA FAYETTE."

During the year it was found necessary to secure the ground in front of the First Presbyterian Church, on the corner of North and Fayette streets, with a brick wall. It was at first sloped and graded, and enclosed with a wood paling, and then the brick wall was erected, and the steps and paved walks were made.

A company was incorporated to cut a canal from the basin at Charles street to the cove in Ridgely's Addition, and which could have been then effected, as was then supposed, by the brick-makers of the vicinity, free from expense to the public, if not opposed by some of the proprietors of the ground through which the canal would pass.

In November the General Assembly passed an Act for the establishment and regulation of a night watch, and the erection of lamps in Baltimore town.

1785. John O'Donnell, Esq., arrived from Canton in the ship *Pallas*, on the 9th of August, with a full cargo of China goods, being the first direct importation from thence into this port, the value of which he realised here. Mr. O'Donnell gave the name of Canton to that section of Baltimore still called so from its Chinese rival.

Regular packets to and from Norfolk, Va., were established by Capt. Joseph White, and others of this place, during this year.

Mr. Harrison's wharf before spoken of, was extended each side of South street, by Daniel Bowley, one of his executors, and it thence became known by the name of Bowley's wharf. Messrs. Purviance, McLure, Thomas, and Samuel Hollingsworth, William Smith, and Jesse Hollingsworth's wharves, and the private wharves generally, with Cheapside, were extended, and piles, with the machine for driving them, were introduced by the builders of wharves.

During this year, steps were taken by the First Presbyterian Church for procuring the burial-ground on the corner of Greene and Fayette streets.

Richard Ridgely, Esq., who had moved from Anne Arundel County, and been some time a member of the Baltimore bar, was appointed one of the delegates of this State in Congress.

Col. Howard, and George Lux, Esq., presented the commissioners a lot of ground on the west side of the town, for the interment of strangers, which is sanctioned by Act of Assembly.

No companies were yet chartered for insuring vessels and property at sea, but policies prepared by Hercules Courtenay were subscribed by merchants and other individuals, to very large amounts. Similar insurances were effected afterwards on policies prepared by Capt. Keeports.

Capt. Philip Graybell was elected sheriff for the ensuing year, by a poll for the town and county of 984 votes, after a severe contest with Henry Stevenson, who had 859 votes, and Capt. Edward Oldham 837, and several other candidates; but no opposition was made to the return of the sitting members of the Assembly.

The general meetings of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, in Maryland continued to be held at West River and Treadhaven until the 4th of the 6th month, 1785, when, in accordance with a minute of adjournment of the previous yearly meeting at Thirdhaven, as it was now called, it was for the first time held at Baltimore Town. It had now become strictly an annual or yearly meeting, and was held the next year, 1786, at Thirdhaven; in 1787 again at Baltimore Town; in 1788 at Thirdhaven; and in the 6th month, 1789, for the third time at Baltimore Town, and from that period has continued to be held in this city, the autumn being chosen for the time, instead of early summer as heretofore. The present meeting-house, at the corner of Aisquith and Fayette streets, was built in 1780, and the particular meeting moved thereto in January, 1781, from an older house which stood on the site of the Quaker burying-ground on the Harford turnpike, a short distance beyond the present city limits. The older meeting was called "Patapsco," and the lot of ground it occupied was given by Joseph Taylor. This meeting is first mentioned in the old manuscripts in 1703; but it was then probably held at a private house. Mr. John Giles, the first of the family of that name, who have since occupied a prominent position in the State of Maryland, settled near the present site of Baltimore about 1700, and at his house the Quakers held their meetings. His son, Jacob Giles, erected a large brick dwelling about three miles from Havre de Grace, which is still standing, and in its octagon hall the Friends of Harford County held their meetings for many years. No vestige of the building known as Patapsco Meeting now remains; but the ground is still used as a cemetery by both of the sections into which the Society is now divided. Aged persons recollect the earliest yearly meetings in this city, when the throngs attending were so great that a large tent was erected for their accommodation on the then green lots south of the present site of the Second Presbyterian Church, at the corner of East Baltimore and Lloyd streets. The Quaker meeting-house on the south side of Lombard street, between Howard and Eutaw streets, was erected in 1805, and the one at the northwest intersection of Saratoga and Courtland streets was erected in 1830.

1786. At the extreme northern end of Calvert street, one sees at this date, 1873, on a bank elevated some twenty feet or more above the level of the street, a spacious and venerable mansion. It consists of a stately pile in the centre two stories in height, with a colonnade or portico in the rear, connecting with a wing on either hand, these wings themselves as large as many of the modern dwelling-houses. This noble residence at once arrests the eye, standing as it does at cross angles with the lines of the adjacent streets; it further interests the visitor as a building which dates back to Revolutionary days, erected as it was by Colonel John Eager Howard, one of the famous officers of the "old Maryland Line." Shorn of its former wide domain, it still seems to bid defiance to the enclosing city, from which it was once remote, although it is evident that its destruction is only a question of time. Some prosaic city surveyor will at length condemn it, for the line of Calvert street passes directly through the site of the house; and some ruthless commissioner of paving will drive his carts and set his curb-stones beneath the spot on which the mansion stands. Bounded by the square formed by North, Chase, and Eager streets, and on the north by an alley; with some few lordly forest-trees still remaining like guardians of the past, is all that yet belongs to the once princely estate of "Belvedere."

When Col. Howard, at the successful close of the Revolutionary war, came back to his ancestral seat, laying aside the sword for the peaceful pleasures of the country gentleman, he determined on building a "proper house and home," and accordingly the north wing of the present mansion was erected in 1786. The family resided in this and the southern wing for some years, the centre or main house not being completed until 1794. The front of the mansion faced the northwest, the colonnade in the rear looked to the southeast, but in all directions noble vistas of park scenery opened to the view. The vast estate, part of the original "Howard's Patent," stretched from near the line of Pratt street to South street and Eutaw streets inclusive, thence northerly to the lines of Jones Falls; and although the growing "Baltimore Town" had greatly encroached on this domain, still at the period when Col. Howard built his house it was a country seat, the forest trees covering all the lines of the present North, Mulberry, and Eutaw streets; while to Jones Falls and far beyond no speculators in corner lots had dreamed of a city. In 1781 the Duke de Lauzan's legion encamped where the Cathedral now stands, and even a number of years later one of the principal gates to Belvedere was on the line of Franklin street, and about where the Maryland Club now stands. Had the Howard family been possessed of the commercial spirit of the Rothschilds or the Marquis of Westminster, their estates this day would be worth many millions of dollars, for all the great lines of Eutaw, Howard, Park, Cathedral, Charles, St. Paul's, Calvert and North streets, with the crossing avenues, peopled by the wealthiest men of Baltimore, would produce prodigious sums in ground rents alone. But in this country at least, it is rare that vast landed estates are managed with that skill and foresight which ensure wealth to successive generations.

Uniting the triumphs of the patriot soldier to princely fortune, Colonel Howard was most happy in his domestic relations. His wife, Margaret Chew, was the daughter of Mr. Benjamin Chew, of Philadelphia, who was of loyalist principles during the Revolution. She was a lady of much animation of character and of genial manners, so that Belvedere was celebrated during her lifetime for the kindly welcome of its hostess to all who had the right of entree. It is an interesting fact, and one by no means generally known, that the most friendly relations existed between her and the celebrated and unfortunate Major John André, Adjutant-General of the British army, and the lamented victim of Arnold's treason. Major Andre visited her father's house on terms of the most cordial intimacy, and he wrote for her a full account of the "Meschianza," or the celebrated tournament and festival which the British officers in Philadelphia planned and consummated for the amusement of their fair admirers. This description of the revel, entirely in Major André's own handwriting, is now in possession of Col. Howard's grandson, Mr. Wm. George Read of Baltimore.

Not less hospitable than his wife, Col. Howard took the greatest delight in his friends and in stranger visitors. Very few houses in the country, and certainly none in Maryland, have received as many distinguished personages as Belvedere. It was long before the days of steamboats and railroads, and hospitality was then part of the religion of wealth. Not only all the best society of Baltimore itself thronged the halls of the mansion, but all worthy strangers from the North or South, representatives of noted families, were entertained there. The friends and fellow-soldiers of the Revolution were welcomed ever; there were Generals Williams, Smith, Smallwood, Gist, &c., of the old Maryland Line; Judge Samuel Chase, the bosom friend of Col. Howard; the illustrious Carroll, destined to be the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence; the Catons, afterward united to British nobles; and all the flower of Maryland. Then there were as stranger sojourners the Middletons, the Pinckneys, the Lowndeses, the Hugers and the Rutledges of the South; the Quincys, the Adamses, the Winthrops and the Otises of the North. La Fayette, on his second visit to America in 1823, was entertained at an elegant dejeuner; and scarce a Senator or Representative of note from the Eastern States, on their periodic visits to Washington, but delighted to visit this chosen seat. The earlier Archbishops of Baltimore, and eminent Protestant clergymen, Bishop Kemp and Dr. Allison, and the brilliant lights of the Baltimore bar, Pinkney, Harper, Wirt, Winder and Taney, were frequent guests. Indeed nearly every celebrity, whether of local or foreign reputation, found a welcome. The later heroes of the war of 1812 won the cordial friendship of the old victor of Cowpens and Eutaw, and it was not until 1827 that he ceased forever to dispense his hospitality.

His son, the late General Benjamin C. Howard, inherited Belvedere, and for a number of years continued the same generous mode of living to which he was born. At length in 1841, the estate passed out of the possession of the family, being purchased by the late John S. McKim. By this time it had become much curtailed: the enclosing city, like an enemy investing a fortress, mined and entrenched and carried by assault outwork after outwork, still drawing his lines continually closer around the doomed citadel, the grand old mansion. Only some twenty years have elapsed since the great forest trees filled what is now Charles street north of Madison street; and on the very line of Charles street, near the corner of Read street, the ancient spring-house and dairy of Belvedere were buried intact, when the grade of the modern avenue left them some fifteen feet beneath the surface.

All the modern glories of "Druid Hill" can never compensate the venerable and middle-aged Baltimoreans for the delights of dear old "Howard's Park." The haunts of our childhood, the sweet lawns and the shaded dingles, the rambles on the hill-sides, the picnics in the dells, the leafy nooks where lovers whispered, and the broad spaces where troops manœuvred, are known no more forever; and even the very bounds of the estate can hardly now be recalled to memory. In close proximity to Belvedere was the ruined Chase house, destroyed by fire very many years before, picturing in its desolation those lines of Rogers:

> "Mark yon old mansion frowning thro' the trees,
> Whose hollow turret wooes the whistling breeze.
> The mouldering gateway strews the grass-grown court,
> Once the calm scene of many a simple sport;
> When all things pleased, for life itself was new,
> And the heart promised what the fancy drew."

Those too were the days of processions and encampments and fourth of July orations, when the speakers really believed in the glories of the Republic, and all these things belonged to "Howard's Park;" as well as the great political gatherings, including the famous "Jackson Barbecue," when an ox was roasted whole, and even the little truant school-boys were welcome to carve and come again. But now, in closing the sketch of this interesting and historic mansion, which must erelong wholly disappear, it is with a feeling of deep regret that so much of the brilliant life which illumined its salons for half a century had not been chronicled in a complete and worthy manner by the late Gen. Benjamin C. Howard, as he intended doing; and that except in our imperfect record, the long array of noble names connected with Belvedere must fade away.

After Mr. Harrison's addition to the town in 1747, it became the practice to dispose of lots by leases for long terms, mostly ninety-nine years, renewable for ever.

The youth of Baltimore intended for the learned professions hitherto were sent abroad, and mostly to schools in Pennsylvania; but now an academy was established under the patronage of the Rev. Doctors Carroll, West and Allison, on Charles street, where Edward Langworthy taught the classics, and Andrew Ellicott of Joseph, Surveyor of the United States, the mathematics, natural philosophy, &c., which unfortunately was not long continued.

James McHenry resigned his seat in the Senate early in 1786. He was succeeded by Daniel Bowley, and at the senatorial election afterwards, John Smith was re-elected, with Captain Charles Ridgely, Col. John E. Howard, and Richard Ridgely electors for this county and town; and in 1788, James Carroll, who had moved here from Annapolis, was chosen to fill a vacancy, and in November, 1789, Daniel Bowley was again chosen to fill another in the Senate.

Died on Wednesday, February 22d, Richard Moale, in the 46th year of his age.

Jesse Hollingsworth, Esq., was elected one of the delegates in the place of Mr. Sterrett.

On the 12th of March, 1786, died at his residence in the county, Andrew Buchanan, many years Presiding Justice of the County Court, General of the militia, and a most meretorious citizen and merchant of Baltimore. William Fell, Esq., son of Edward who laid out the Point, and lately a delegate in the Assembly, also died.

Owing to the great impositions which daily arose from the exportation and sale of unsound salted provisions, and there not being any regulations for the prevention of such frauds, the General Assembly passed an Act for the inspection of salted pork, beef and fish exported and imported from and to the town of Baltimore.

According to the *Gazette* of this year, there were entered in the port of Baltimore 50 ships, 57 brigs, and 160 schooners and sloops; there were cleared for foreign ports 20 ships, 57 brigs, and 150 schooners and sloops.

On Friday, the 3d of March, a number of the citizens of Baltimore Town assembled at Grant's tavern, and formed a society for the purpose of "encouraging and improving agriculture and other branches of rural economy." Harry Dorsey Gough was appointed president, and Zebulon Hollingsworth secretary. After the adoption of a constitution, the following committee was appointed to prepare an address to the public, after which the meeting adjourned: Hon. Daniel Bowley, Hon. Benjamin Nicholson, Col. Nicholas Rogers, Zebulon Hollingsworth, Hon. Richard Ridgely, Harry Dorsey Gough, Samuel Purviance.

The Association of Tradesmen and Manufacturers in Baltimore Town, from a true patriotic spirit, determined to clothe themselves with home manufactures. To promote a valuable but much neglected manufacture, they ordered a considerable number of buckskin breeches to be made for the use of the Association, "who hope to find American woollen and linen sufficient to clothe their families."

The following is taken from *The Maryland Gazette*, of October 10th, 1786: "It would far exceed the limits of our time and paper to give an ample detail of the devastation made by the dreadful swelling of the rivers and runs, by means of the late rains, on Thursday evening last, October 5th, in that part of this town near Jones's Falls, and in the country adjacent. Indeed, there are few pens in any degree capable of giving a just description of so awful a scene, and which so strikingly evidences the power of that great Being who bade the waters flow. At present we can only observe, in general, that this alarming flood, which deluged several streets in the town, hath far exceeded, by its destructive progress, any event of the kind that hath taken place in these parts in the memory of the oldest inhabitant living, and that the damage to this town, in houses, stores, bridges, wharves, merchandise, and other valuable property, and to the country within the compass of 25 miles, in mills, mill-dams, bridges, lumber, stock, &c., &c., &c., is estimated, by competent judges, at one hundred thousand pounds, specie, at least. But the loss of the lives of several hapless people, who were hurried into eternity by the resistless force of the mighty waters, is an affecting addition to the calamity. It is much to be lamented that the new German Calvinist Church, an elegant dome, which hath lately arisen to adorn the town, near the spot where Market street bridge lately stood, was amongst the buildings which were materially injured by the recent flood." Among the unfortunate persons who perished, we find the names of the following: Mr. Alexander Grant, cooper; Mr. John Boyce, attorney-at-law; and Mr. Edward Ryan, butcher.

Colonel Tench Tilghman took an early and active part in the great contest that secured the independence of the United States of America. He was aide-de-camp to his Excellency General George Washington, commander-in-chief of the American armies, and was honored with his friendship and confidence in an unusual degree. He died after a short illness in this city on the 18th of April, 1786, in the 42d year of his age, and his remains were interred in St. Paul's churchyard. Several of General Washington's correspondents spoke of his death with much warmth of feeling. Robert Morris said: "You have lost in him a most faithful and valuable friend. He was to me the same. I esteemed him very much, and I lament his loss exceedingly." Lieutenant-Colonel Tilghman, whilst aide to Washington, rode express to Philadelphia to carry the dispatches of the chief, announcing the joyful tidings to Congress of the surrender of Cornwallis. It was midnight when he entered the city, October 23d, 1781. Thomas McKean was then president of the Continental Congress, and resided in

High street, near Second. Tilghman knocked at his door so vehemently that a watchman was disposed to arrest him as a disturber of the peace. Mr. Kean arose, and presently the glad tidings were made known. The watchmen throughout the city proclaimed the hour, adding "and Cornwallis is taken!" The annunciation ringing out upon the frosty night-air, aroused thousands from their beds. Lights were seen moving in almost every house, and soon the streets were thronged with men and women all eager to hear the details. It was a night of great joy in Philadelphia, for the people had anxiously awaited intelligence from Yorktown. The old State House bell rang out its notes of gladness, and the first blush of morning was greeted with the booming of cannon. Congress assembled at an early hour, and the grave orators of that august body could hardly repress their huzzas. Secretary Thompson read the letter from Washington announcing the capitulation of Cornwallis. On motion of Edmund Randolph, Congress resolved to go in procession at two o'clock the same day, October 24th, to the Dutch Lutheran Church, "and return thanks to Almighty God for crowning the allied armies of the United States and France with success."

1787. In this year Messrs. Septimus Noel, Isaac Vanbibber, Robert Henderson, Thomas Johnson, Jeremiah Yellot, James Clarke and Thomas Elliot, were constituted a board to examine and license pilots, with power of renewals, &c., and the rates of pilotage were established.

The Grand Jury, Stephen Wilson, Esq., foreman, had represented the state of the roads as a public grievance, and that the usual method of repairs was insufficient. The evil had increased, and the Frederick, Reisterstown and York roads were laid out anew, for which special and permanent taxes were laid and turnpike gates established with rates of toll, towards defraying the expense of the county in making and repairing them.

It was also in 1787 that Baltimore street was extended westwardly beyond Col. Howard's addition, and an attempt was made to raise a company to introduce into the town a copious supply of wholesome water by pipes, but was not effected for several years.

Mr. Asbury and the council of the Methodist Church make some progress in establishing *Sunday schools* for persons of all descriptions, free of expense.

To procure the country a greater unanimity in council, the protection of domestic manufactures and security to its revenue and intercourse with foreign nations, a new form of confederacy was happily resorted to, and the Constitution of the present General Government, which was formed in 1787, was signed by James McHenry, Esq., of this city, one of the members of the convention, though opposed by his colleague Mr. Martin.

On the 1st of January, 1787, died John Sterett, late Delegate and formerly Captain of the Independent Company.

Captain G. P. Keeports is appointed Notary Public. Samuel Chase, Esq., having moved from Annapolis, is elected delegate in the place of Mr. Hollingsworth, and Col. Howard appointed member of Congress.

On the 31st of December, Mr. D. Stodder is robbed between town and Point, and after pursuit, five persons were taken and tried, and two, Donelly and Mooney, were condemned and executed.

On the 15th of May, an Act was passed by the General Assembly "for the more effectual remedy to extinguish fire in Baltimore Town." By this Act, every householder was obliged to keep two leather buckets hung up near the door of his house, and the commissioners of the town were authorised to dig wells and erect pumps on the sides of the streets.

On Saturday, November 24th, was launched at Harris Creek, in this town, by Mr. Stodder, the ship *Goliath*, of six hundred tons, the property of Abraham Vanbibber, who destined her for the East India trade.

Mr. Oliver Evans' newly invented steam carriage, elevator and hopper-boy, were patented by the Assembly, and the two last generally introduced into the mills about Baltimore, although some of the mill-owners claimed originality.

At a meeting of the committees from the several fire companies in Baltimore Town, viz.: The Mechanical, Mercantile, Union, and Friendship, at the house of Mr. Daniel Grant, on Saturday evening, March 17th, 1787, William Smith, Esq., in the chair, they "*Resolved*, That this committee recommend to the inhabitants of this town, that they put lights in their windows in time of fire in the night, not only near where the fire is, but generally throughout the town, for the convenience of those who are repairing to the fire. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to every housekeeper, where one of the family is not enrolled in some fire company, to provide, as soon as possible, two good leather buckets, marked with the owner's name, and that they send them to the place of fire immediately on the alarm being given. *Resolved*, That each fire company appoint any number of men of their own company, for lane-men, who shall each be distinguished by a white staff eight feet long, whose business it shall be to form lanes for the purpose of handing the water. *Resolved*, that each fire company appoint any number of men of their own company, for property-men, who shall each be distinguished by having the crown of his hat painted white, and whose business it shall be to take the charge of property to be removed in time of fire. The secretary of each company is desired to transmit to each secretary of other companies, a list of the names of those who shall be appointed to the offices of lane-men and property-men of his company. John Weatherburn, Secretary."

About this year a military company was raised by Captain, afterwards Col. Mackenheimer, of the Continental army, which company was afterwards commanded for many years by Captain John Schrim. The uniform was light-blue, faced with white. They paraded on the ground now covered by the Front Street Theatre, and when the Western insurrection broke out, they volunteered their services in a body, and served through that short campaign, occupying the honorable post, it is said, of Washington's body-guard. They took the name of "The First Baltimore Light Infantry," which name they retained for a great number of years, and occupied the right of the first battalion of the old 5th regiment. About the year 1792 several companies were raised. Among these were the Independent Company, Capt. Stricker; the Mechanical Company, Captain Coulson; the Baltimore Sans Culottes, Capt. Jas. A. Buchanan; a Rifle Company, Capt. Jessup; and some other names not now known. These, when the State militia was organized, constituted the Fifth Regiment. About the same time another association was formed, which had the name of "The First Baltimore Battalion," under the command of Major, subsequently Col. Lowry. This contained a company of grenadiers, Capt. Hugh Thompson; two companies of hatmen (as they were called) wearing cocked-hats; and a company of light infantry, Capt. Wm. Robb. This association adopted a beautiful French uniform — blue, faced with red and edged with white, white vest and breeches, black knee-bands, short-laced boots, and white cotton hose. There was associated with them a troop of horse, commanded by Captain Jehu Bowen; uniform green, faced with red. This body on parade made a splendid appearance, and were drilled twice a week in citizen's dress, on the west side of Harford run, near old Trinity Church — this afterwards became the 27th Regiment. The first rifle company adopted the dress of Morgan's Riflemen of the Continental army — hunting shirt, with a profusion of fringe. The second rifle company was raised by Capt. Reese, father of Mr. John Reese, who was for many years President of the Firemen's Insurance Company; uniform green faced with yellow. There was also at this time a splendid troop of horse, commanded by Captain Ruxton Moore; uniform blue and buff. In this troop were several gentlemen who had belonged to Pulaski's Legion. The uniform of the Sans Culottes, afterwards called the Independent Blues, was copied from the marine uniform of the frigate *Astrea*, then lying in our port. It was worn buttoned close to the body, with the cartouche-belt inside. It was the first company that adopted pantaloons, breeches and stockings being then universally worn.

In the year 1794 the Western insurrection broke out, and a requisition for Baltimore troops was made by the Governor, in consequence of a report that the insurgents, as they were called, had assembled in considerable numbers near Cumberland, and that their design was to seize the arms belonging to the State, deposited in an arsenal near Frederick. The order came on Sunday while the people were at their several places of worship; and Gen. Samuel Smith, who was in the First Presbyterian Church, was called out by an express. When the service was over the drums were beating to arms, and the troops were ordered to assemble on the parade-ground near Harford run; the Governor's letter was read, and the several companies volunteered on the spot. Those of the Fifth Regiment were ordered to parade at the court-house on Monday morning at nine o'clock, and to furnish themselves with knapsacks and blankets. They paraded according to order, and took up the line of march under the command of Colonel Stricker; the Twenty-seventh Regiment followed on Tuesday morning. Knapsacks of coarse linen were made on the spur of the occasion (for the troops were not at that time furnished with them), and marked with the members' respective names in ink.

In the year 1798, on a prospect of a war with France, a considerable revival took place among the volunteers; old companies were filled up and new ones were formed. A meeting of the Sans Culottes was called, the name changed to "The Baltimore Independent Blues," and a number of new members added. Captain Buchanan having been promoted to a major, Lieutenant Reuben Etting was chosen captain, and Standish Barry lieutenant, and Swallen Barry ensign. Shortly after a band was formed in the company, which made it very popular, and it continued to increase more and more until the attack on the Chesapeake in 1806, when another revival took place, and shortly after it became necessary to form it into two companies. Additional officers were elected, and the company provided themselves with painted knapsacks, numbered and lettered. It was in the year 1798, when on his way to Trenton to organize the army, that the troops were reviewed by General Washington. The line was formed in Market (now Baltimore) street, the left resting on the corner of Light street, and the right near South street. The General, accompanied by Generals Smith and Swann, passed the line on foot. He was not in uniform, but in a plain suit of black, with his hair in a black silk bag with a rosette. The line afterwards passed him while standing on the steps of the Fountain Inn, then kept by Briden.

1788. The ship *Chesapeake*, of Baltimore, was the first American vessel allowed to hoist the colors of the United States in the river Ganges, and to trade there. This was in the fall of 1788. Lord Cornwallis was then Gov.-General of the British possessions in India, and being, at the time of the ship's arrival, at a great distance in the interior, he was applied to by letter to know in what manner the flag of the new nation of America was to be received. He answered, on the same footing with those of other nations.

On Saturday, May 17th, Capt. John de Corse was killed in a schooner belonging to him, employed as a packet between this city and Chestertown. Two men, Patrick Cassidy and John Webb, were shortly after arrested for the commission of the deed, and were executed.

The Legislature elected Col. Howard, Governor of the State in November, 1788, and he was re-elected the two succeeding years.

James McHenry and Doctor John Coulter were elected to the Assembly after a warm contested election, 600 to 500 votes, and Thomas Rutter was elected sheriff.

On the 6th of July, the lightning killed a woman and two children between town and Point.

A criminal court was organized for the county and town, consisting of five justices, Samuel Chase being appointed chief justice, John Moale, William Russell, Otho H. Williams, and Lyde Goodwin; and last of whom were George Salmon, George G. Presbury, Job Smith, and Nicholas Rogers. William Gibson, clerk of the county, was clerk and the sheriff for the time being, and sheriff of this court also. This court appointed the constables, and superintended the night-watch, &c., &c.

On the 17th of September, 1787, the delegates from the several States, who had been appointed to meet in convention at Philadelphia for the purpose of forming a constitution for the United States, completed their work, and sent it forth to their respective constituents for approval or rejection. In the State of Maryland, there was found a powerful party opposed to the adoption of the constitution, and in the election of delegates to a State convention, by whom the important question of concurrence was to be decided, the contest between the *Federalists*, or those who were in favor of adopting the constitution, and the *Anti-Federalists*, or those who were for rejecting it, was carried on with a warmth and violence that threatened to break asunder all social ties and relations. General Washington, writing to Thomas Johnson of Maryland, says: "I have but one public wish remaining. It is, that in peace and retirement, I may see this country rescued from the danger that is pending, and rise into respectability, maugre the intrigues of its public and private enemies." At length the day of election came, and the Federalists were victorious; a delegate (Mr. McHenry) friendly to the proposed constitution was elected to the convention by a large majority, which was considered a triumph over the enemies of the country. On the 28th of April, 1788, the State convention, after an able and animated debate, which forms a rich and lasting monument of the talents that then adorned and enlightened the councils of Maryland, passed a resolution to adopt the constitution *without amendments*. In July of the same year, eleven of the States having in the meantime declared in favor of the adoption, the instrument was confirmed and ratified by Congress. The people everywhere testified their joy at this happy event by some public demonstration; in Baltimore, a procession was formed on Philpot's Hill under the direction of Captains Moore and Plunket, in which both parties, forgetting their recent feuds, joined in fraternal harmony. The mechanical trades, the liberal professions, all united in the procession, and respectively displayed their appropriate banners. Commodore Barney performed a conspicuous part on this occasion. He had a small boat fifteen feet in length, completely rigged and perfectly equipped as a ship, which was called the *Federalist*, which being mounted upon four wheels and drawn by the same number of horses, took its place in the procession; he commanded the ship, and was honored with a crew of captains, who at his word and the boatswain's pipe went through all the various manœuvres of making and taking in sail, to the great delight of the crowded windows, doors, and balconies by which they passed. The ship was immediately followed by all the captains, mates and seamen at that time in the port of Baltimore. It was paraded through all the principal streets of Fell's Point, and the other portions of the city, and finally *anchored* on the beautiful and lofty bank southwest of the Basin, which from that occurrence received, and has ever since borne the name of "*Federal Hill*." On this spot a dinner had been provided, at which *four thousand* persons sat down together, and made the welkin ring with shouts of "huzza for the constitution!" This idea of carrying a full rigged ship in procession, originated entirely with Captain Barney. The evening was ushered in by a bonfire on Federal Hill, and fireworks. After the pageant was over, it was resolved to present the ship to General Washington in the name of the merchants and ship-masters of Baltimore. It was launched and navigated by Commodore Barney, down the Chesapeake Bay to the mouth of the Potomac, and thence up the river to Mount Vernon. General Washington received it with the following letter:

"To William Smith and others, of Baltimore:

"MOUNT VERNON, 8*th June*, 1788.

"*Gentlemen*:—Captain Barney has just arrived here in the miniature ship, called *The Federalist*, and has done me the honor to offer that beautiful curiosity as a present to me on your part. I pray you, gentlemen, to accept the warmest expressions of my sensibility for this *specimen of American ingenuity*, in which the exactitude of the proportions, the neatness of the workmanship, and the elegance of the decorations, which make your present fit to be preserved in a cabinet of curiosities, at the same time that they exhibit the skill and taste of the artists, demonstrate that Americans are not inferior to any people whatever in the use of mechanical instruments, and the art of ship-building. The unanimity of the agricultural State of Maryland in general, as well as of the commercial town of Baltimore in particular, expressed in their recent decision on the subject of a general government, will not, I persuade myself, be without its due efficacy on the minds of their neighbors, who, in many instances, are intimately connected, not only by the nature of their produce, but by the ties of blood and the habits of life. Under these circumstances, I cannot entertain an idea, that the voice of the Convention of this State, which is now in session, will be dissonant from that of her nearly allied sister, who is only separated by the Potomac. You will permit me, gentlemen, to indulge my feelings in reiterating the heart-felt wish, that the happiness of this country may equal the desires of its sincerest friends, and that the patriotic town, of which you are inhabitants, and in the prosperity of which I have always found myself strongly interested, may not only continue to increase in the same wonderful manner it has formerly done, but that its trade, manufactures, and other resources of wealth, may be placed permanently in a more flourishing situation than they have hitherto been in. I am, with respect, &c.,

"GEO. WASHINGTON."

Intelligence having been received in Baltimore town on Saturday, June 28th, of the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the Virginia Convention, the news was received with the greatest demonstrations of patriotic joy. A discharge of artillery took place on Federal Hill, and on board several vessels in the harbor, with a display of fire-works from the court-house. After which a number of citizens partook of an elegant entertainment at the Fountain Inn, where a number of patriotic toasts were drunk on the happy occasion.

On Wednesday, July 23d, this town was the scene of one of the most violent storms ever experienced here. The wind at E. N. E., blew with unabated fury, accompanied with heavy rain for upwards of twelve hours, which occasioned a most dreadful inundation of the sea, that deluged all the wharves, stores, and low grounds near the basin and at Fell's Point; producing a scene of devastation and horror never before known. "The industrious merchant beheld with unavailing regret the fruits of his toil and enterprise, in one moment, destroyed by the rage of combined elements. Immense quantities of sugar, rice, salt, dry-goods, and other valuable merchandise were entirely ruined. The damage cannot at present be ascertained with precision, but it is estimated at fifty thousand pounds, specie." Mr. James Mackintosh unfortunately lost his life in crossing a wharf overflowed with water. He was swept by the force of the waves into an adjacent dock where he perished. It is asserted that 40 sail of vessels, large and small, were on that day forced ashore at Norfolk, Va.

1789. General Washington, having been unanimously chosen President of the United States, arrived in Baltimore on his way to Congress at New York, on the 17th of April, with Charles Thomson, Esq., and Colonel Humphries. He was met some miles from town by a large body of respectable citizens on horseback, and conducted, under a discharge of cannon, to Mr. Grant's tavern through crowds of admiring spectators. At six o'clock, a committee chosen in consequence of a late notification to adjust the preliminaries for his reception, waited upon him with an address which is given hereafter. A great number of citizens were presented, and were graciously received by this illustrious and truly great man. Having arrived too late for a public dinner, he accepted an invitation to supper, from which he retired a little after ten o'clock. The next morning he was in his carriage at half past five o'clock, when he left town under a discharge of cannon, and attended as on his entrance, by a body of citizens on horseback. These gentlemen accompanied him seven miles, when alighting from his carriage, he would not permit them to proceed any further, but took leave, after thanking them in an affectionate and obliging manner for their politeness.

Address to the President of the United States of America:

"*Sir:*—We feel the honor you have this day conferred on the town of Baltimore by favoring it with your presence, infinitely heightened and enhanced by the desirable event which has produced it. Happy to behold your elevation, permit us to reassure you of our purest love and affection. In considering the occasion that has once more drawn you from scenes of domestic ease and private tranquillity, our thoughts naturally turn on the situation of our country previous to the expedient of the late general convention. When you became a member of that body which framed our new and excellent constitution, you dissipated the fears of good men who dreaded the disunion of States, and the loss of our liberties in the death of our enfeebled and expiring confederation. And now, Sir, by accepting the high authorities of President of the United States of America, you teach us to expect every blessing that can result from the wisest recommendations to Congress, and the most prudent and judicious exercise of those authorities; thus relieving us in the one instance, from the most gloomy apprehensions, as when, in a different capacity, you recrossed the Delaware; and in the other opening to our view the most animating prospects, as when you captured Cornwallis. But it is from the tenor of your whole life, and your uniform and upright political principles and conduct, that we derive the fullest assurance that our hopes will be realized.

"Believing that a faithful performance of public engagements is essential to the prosperity of a people, and their implicit reliance on the promises of government to its stability, we recollect with pleasure your well-known sentiments on this subject; and have no doubt but the other branches of Congress will concur with you in placing public credit on the most solid foundation. We have also every reason to conclude, that under the administration of a Washington, the useful and ingenious arts of peace, the agriculture, commerce and manufactures of the United States will be duly favored and improved, as being far more certain sources of national wealth than the richest mines, and surer means to promote the felicity of a people than the most successful wars. Thus, Sir, we behold a new era springing out of our independence, and a field displayed where your talents for governing will not be obscured by the splendor of the greatest military exploits. We behold, too, an extraordinary thing in the annals of mankind: a free and enlightened people, choosing by a free election, without one dissenting voice, the late Commander-in-Chief of their armies, to watch over and guard their civil rights and privileges.

"We sincerely pray that you may long enjoy your present health, and the citizens of the United States have frequent opportunities to testify their veneration of your virtues, by continuing you through many successive elections in the first station of human honor and dignity. In these expressions of affection and attachment, we are sensible we do not speak the wishes of a town only, but the united feelings of a whole people.

"In behalf of the citizens of Baltimore, we have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

"James McHenry,
"Nicholas Rogers,
"Joshua Barney,
"Paul Bentalau,
"John Bankson,
"Isaac Griest,
R. Smith,
O. H. Williams,
Thorowgood Smith,
William Clemm,
J. Swan."

President Washington gave to the committee, the following answer:

"*Gentlemen:* The tokens of regard and affection which I have often received from the citizens of this town, were always acceptable, because I believed them always sincere. Be pleased to receive my best acknowledgments for the renewal of them on the present occasion. If the affectionate partiality of my fellow-citizens has prompted them to ascribe greater effects to my conduct and character than were justly due, I trust the indulgent sentiment on their part will not produce any presumption on mine.

"I cannot now, gentlemen, resist my feelings so much as to withhold the communication of my ideas respecting the actual situation and prospect of our national affairs. It appears to me that little more than common sense and common honesty in the transactions of the community at large, would be necessary to make us a great and happy nation. For if the general government, lately adopted, shall be arranged and administered in such a manner as to acquire the full confidence of the American people, I sincerely believe they will have greater advantages from their natural, moral and political circumstances, for public felicity, than any other people ever possessed. In the contemplation of those advantages, now soon to be realized, I have reconciled myself to the sacrifice of my fondest wishes, so far as to enter again the stage of public life. I know the delicate nature of the duties incident to the part which I am called to perform, and I feel my incompetence, without the singular assistance of Providence, to discharge them in a satisfactory manner. But having undertaken the task from a sense of duty, no fear of encountering difficulties, and no dread of losing popularity, shall ever deter me from pursuing what I conceive to be the true interests of my country."

In a report made on the 26th of May by Robert Walsh, John Hammond, Leonard Harbough, George Franciscus, and Michael Diffenderffer, Commissioners of Baltimore town, we find—"For amount of expenses paid from 10th January, 1788, to 18th May, 1789, for paving and repairing the streets, buildings, and repairing bridges, surveys, clerk and collectors' wages, &c., £2,799."

James McHenry and Samuel Sterritt were elected without opposition delegates to the General Assembly.

The wife of General Washington arrived in Baltimore town on Tuesday evening, May 19th, and set out early next morning to join her husband in New York. She was met at Hammond's Ferry by several of the citizens, and received with great demonstrations of affection and respect as her short stay admitted. Fire-works were discharged before and after supper, and she was serenaded by "an excellent band of music conducted by gentlemen of the town. We shall only add, that, like her illustrious husband, she was clothed in the manufacture of our country, in which her native goodness and patriotism appeared to the greatest advantage."

Died on Monday, June 1st, Dr. Charles Frederick Wiesenthal, in the 63d year of his age, after having practised physic in this town for 34 years.

During this year the inhabitants of the town had recourse to lotteries on every occasion, to raise means for private and public improvements. We find the following, with the sums proposed to be raised:

The Episcopal Parsonage house	£2000
Pratt Street Wharf	600
George Dowing's Plate Lottery	1400
Fell's Point—Paving Streets	6500
German Parsonage house	1750
Grist Mill to be worked by a Steam Engine	2000
Circulating Library	2727
Centre Market	2727
Presbyterian Church	2780
Baltimore Canal (straightening Jones Falls)	965
George Dowing's Second Lottery	2000
Set of Bells, German Reformed Church	637

The physicians of Baltimore, agreeably to notice, met on the 6th of November for the purpose of forming themselves into a body which they agreed to distinguish by the name of "The Medical Society of Baltimore," when the following gentlemen were elected officers for the first year: President, Doctor Edward Johnson; Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian, Dr. Andrew Wiesenthal; Court of Correspondence, Dr. John Boyd, Reuben Gilder, George Buchanan, George Brown. The body of Cassidy, lately executed, was obtained for dissection, but was discovered by the populace, and taken from the gentlemen who were then studying anatomy and surgery in the town. Dr. George Buchanan delivered a course of lectures on obstetrics. The ensuing year Dr. Andrew Wiesenthal delivered a course of lectures on anatomy; George Brown, on the theory and practice of physic; Lyde Goodwin, on the theory and practice of surgery; and, by Samuel Coale, on chemistry and materia medica.

During this year a great many persons joined the Methodist congregation, and for the first time a preacher is stationed here, and a church built on Exeter near Gay street, which met with great success.

Messrs. Englehard Yeiser and others, owning the grounds, cut a new channel for Jones Falls from the lower mill at Bath street across the Meadow to Gay street bridge, of which channel the bounds are fixed by ordinance of the city in 1803, and the old course of the Falls by the court-house gradually filled up. After which it became a dispute to whom the ground thus made belonged, which was finally divided between the parties owning the adjoining lands where there were distinct owners.

The first anti-slavery society in the State of Maryland — the fourth in the United States, and the sixth in the world — was inaugurated in Baltimore, September 8th, 1798; the first society having been formed in Philadelphia, April 14, 1775; the second in New York, January 25, 1785; the third in London, July 17, 1787; the fourth in Paris, February, 1788; and the Delaware society the same year. "The Maryland Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and the Relief of Free Negroes and others unlawfully held in Bondage," was organized by the election of the following officers: President, Philip Rogers; Vice-President, James Carey; Secretary, Joseph Townsend; Treasurer, David Brown; Counsellors, Zebulon Hollingsworth, Archibald Robinson; Honorary Counsellors, Samuel Chase, Luther Martin; Electing Committee, James Ogleby, Isaac Greist, Geo. Matthews, George Presstman, Henry Wilson, John Bankson, Adam Fonerden, James Eichelberger, William Hawkins, William Wilson, Thomas Dickson, Ger. Hopkins; Acting Committee, John Brown, Elisha Tyson, James McCannon, Elias Ellicott, William Trimble, George Dent. In the library of the Boston Athenæum there is a pamphlet from the library of General Washington which is so rare that after a search of over fifteen years there is but one other copy known to be in existence. Its title is: "An oration upon the moral and political evil of slavery. Delivered at a public meeting of the Maryland Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery and the relief of free Negroes and others unlawfully held in Bondage. Baltimore, July 4, 1791. By George Buchanan, M. D., Member of the American Philosophical Society, Baltimore. Printed by Philip Edwards, MDCCXCIII." Twenty pages, octavo. A Fourth-of-July oration in Baltimore, on the moral and political evils of slavery, only four years after the adoption of the Constitution, is an incident worthy of historical recognition and a place in anti-slavery literature. The following extracts will give an idea of its style and range of thought:

"God hath created mankind after His own image, and granted them liberty and independence; and if varieties may be found in their structure and color, these are only to be attributed to the nature of their diet and habits, as also to the soil and the climate they may inhabit; and serve as flimsy pretexts for enslaving them. What! will you not consider that the Africans are men? That they have human souls to be saved? That they are born free and independent? A violation of these prerogatives is an infringement upon the laws of God. Possessed of Christian sentiments, they fail not to exercise them when opportunity offers. Things pleasing rejoice them and melancholy circumstances pall their appetites for amusements. They brook no insults, and are equally prone to forgiveness as to resentments. They have gratitude also, and will even expose their lives to wipe off the obligation of past favors; nor do they want any of the refinements of taste, so much the boast of those who call themselves Christians. The talent for music, both vocal and instrumental, appears natural to them; neither is their genius for literature to be despised. Many instances are recorded of men of eminence among them. Witness Ignatius Sancho, whose letters are admired by all men of taste; Phillis Wheatley, who distinguished herself as a poetess; the Physician of New Orleans; the Virginia Calculator; Banneker, the Maryland Astronomer, and many others, whom it would be needless to mention. These are sufficient to show, that the Africans whom you despise, whom you inhumanly treat as brutes, and whom you unlawfully subject to slavery, are equally capable of improvement with yourselves. This you may think a bold assertion; but it is not made without reflection, nor independent of the testimony of many who have taken pains in their education. Because you see few, in comparison to their number, who make any exertion of ability at all, you are ready to enjoy the common opinion that they are an inferior set of beings, and destined to the cruelties and hardships you impose upon them. But be cautious how long you hold such sentiments; the time may come when you will be obliged to abandon them. Consider the pitiable situation of these most distressed beings, deprived of their liberty and reduced to slavery. Consider also that they toil not for themselves from the rising of the sun to its going down, and you will readily conceive the cause of their inaction. What time or what incitement has a slave to become wise? There is no great art in hilling corn or in running a furrow; and to do this they know they are doomed, whether they seek into the mysteries of science or remain ignorant as they are. To deprive a man of his liberty has a tendency to rob his soul of every spring to virtuous actions; and were slaves to become fiends, the wonder could not be great. 'Nothing more assimilates a man to a beast,' says the learned Montesquieu, 'than being among freemen, himself a slave; for slavery clogs the mind, perverts the moral faculty, and reduces the conduct of man to the standard of brutes.' What right have you to expect greater things of these poor mortals? You would not blame a brute for committing ravages upon his prey; nor ought you to censure a slave for making attempts to regain his liberty, even at the risk of life itself. Such are the effects of subjecting man to slavery, that it destroys every human principle, vitiates the mind, instills ideas of unlawful cruelties, and subverts the springs of government. What a distressing scene is here before us! America, I start at your situation! These direful effects of slavery demand your most serious attention. What! shall a people who flew to arms with the valor of Roman citizens when encroachments were made upon their liberties by the invasion of foreign powers, now basely descend to cherish the seed and propagate the growth of the evil which they boldly sought to eradicate? To the eternal infamy of our country this will be handed down to posterity, written in the blood of African innocence. If your forefathers have been degenerate enough to introduce slavery into your country to contaminate the minds of her citizens, you ought to have the virtue of extirpating it. In the first struggles for American freedom, in the enthusiastic ardor of attaining liberty and independence, one of the most noble sentiments that ever adorned the human breast was loudly proclaimed in all her councils. Deeply penetrated with the sense of equality, they held it as a fixed principle, 'that all men are by nature, and of right ought to be free; that they were created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' Nevertheless, *when* the blessings of peace were showered upon them; *when* they had obtained these rights which they had so boldly contended for, *then* they became apostates to their principles, and riveted the fetters of slavery upon the unfortunate African. Fellow-countrymen, let the hand of persecution be no longer raised against you; act virtuously, 'do unto all men as you would that they should do unto you,' and exterminate the pest of slavery from the land."

This remarkable oration suggests some interesting questions of historical inquiry. How far do these opinions represent the current sentiments of that time on the subject of slavery? It will be seen that they are of the most radical type. We are not aware that Wendell Phillips or Wm. Lloyd Garrison ever claimed that the negro race was equal in its capacity for improvement to the white race. Forty-four years later (October 21st, 1835), Mr. Garrison was waited upon, in open day, by a mob of most respectable citizens, while attending a meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, dragged through the streets of Boston with a rope around his body, and locked up in jail by the mayor of that sedate city to protect him from his assailants. On the 4th of July, 1834, a meeting of the American Anti-slavery Society was broken up in New York, and the house of Lewis Tappan was sacked by mob violence. A month later, in the city of Philadelphia, a mob against anti-slavery and colored men raged for three days and nights. On the 28th of July, 1836, a committee of thirteen citizens of Cincinnati, appointed by a public meeting, of whom Jacob Burnet, late United States Senator and judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, was chairman, waited upon Mr. James G. Birney and other members of the executive committee of the Ohio Anti-slavery Society, under whose direction the "Philanthropist," an anti-slavery newspaper, was printed there, and informed them that unless they desisted from its publication the meeting would not be responsible for the consequences. Judge Burnet stated that the mob would consist of five thousand persons; and that two-thirds of the property-holders of the city would join it. The committee gave Mr. Birney and his friends till the next day to consider the question, when they decided to make no terms with the rioters, and to abide the consequences. That night the office was sacked and the press of the "Philanthropist" was thrown into the Ohio river. But here was an oration delivered in the city of Baltimore in the year 1791, advancing the most extreme opinions, and it created not a ripple on the surface of Southern society. That the opinions of the oration did not offend those to whom it was addressed, the official action of the society, which is printed on the third page, attests. It is as follows: "At a special meeting of the Maryland Society for promoting the abolition of slavery and the relief of free negroes and others unlawfully held in bondage, held at Baltimore, July 4th, 1791, unanimously *Resolved*, That the president present the thanks of the society to Dr. George Buchanan, for the excellent oration by him delivered this day, and, at the same time, request a copy thereof in the name and for the use of the society. Signed—Samuel Sterett, president; Alex. McKim, vice-president; Joseph Townsend, secretary." The oration was dedicated "To the Honorable Thomas Jefferson, Esq., Secretary of State."

Dr. George Buchanan was born in Baltimore county, September 19th, 1763, and for many years was a practising physician in

Baltimore city. He was a son of Andrew Buchanan, who was also born in Maryland, and was General in the Continental troops of Maryland during the Revolution. Dr. George Buchanan studied medicine, and took a degree at Philadelphia. He then went to Europe and studied medicine at Edinburgh, and later at Paris, taking degrees at both places. Returning to Baltimore, he married on Thursday, June 18th, 1789, Letitia, second daughter of the Hon. Thomas McKean, an eminent jurist, who was a member of the Continental Congress, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was Governor of Pennsylvania from 1799 to 1806. In 1806 Dr. Buchanan removed to Philadelphia, and died the next year of yellow fever, in the discharge of his official duties as Lazaretto physician. His eldest son was paymaster McKean Buchanan, senior paymaster of the United States navy, since deceased. His youngest son was Franklin Buchanan, Captain in the United States navy till he resigned, April 19th, 1861, and went into the Confederate navy. He was, with the rank of Admiral, in command of the iron-clad *Merrimac*, and was wounded in the conflict of that vessel with the monitor *Ericsson* at Hampton Roads, March 9th, 1862, and was later captured by Admiral Farragut whilst in command of the Confederate fleet in Mobile bay.

The first convention held by the abolition societies of the United States met at Philadelphia in the city hall, January 1st, 1794, and was several days in session. The "Maryland Society" was represented by the following delegates: Samuel Sterett, James Winchester, Joseph Townsend, Adam Fonerden, and Jesse Hollingsworth. The "Chestertown" (Md.) society was represented by Joseph Wilkinson, James Maslin, and Abraham Ridgely. A convention met in the depth of winter, and as travelling was then expensive and difficult, it is evidence of a deep interest in the subject that the delegates attended. On the 7th of January, 1795, the abolition societies again met in Philadelphia, and continued in session till the 14th of that month. The Maryland society was represented by Samuel Sterett, Adam Fonerden, Joseph Townsend, Joseph Thornburgh, George Buchanan, John Bankson, and Philip Moore; the Chestertown society by Edward Scott and James Houston. The fourth annual convention of the abolition societies of the United States was held in the Senate chamber at Philadelphia, May 3d, 1797. The Maryland society was represented by the following delegates, viz: Francis Johonnett, Jesse Tyson, Gerard T. Hopkins. The several societies reported their membership in 1797, and we find the Maryland society to have two hundred and thirty-one members, and the third largest in the United States. In 1827 there were one hundred and thirty abolition societies in the United States, and only four in New England and New York. Of these societies, eight were in Virginia, eleven in Maryland, two in Delaware, two in the District of Columbia, eight in Kentucky, twenty-five in Tennessee, with a membership of one thousand, and fifty in North Carolina, with a membership of three thousand persons.

Mr. Robert Smith was elected one of the eight electors for President and Vice-President of the United States. Mr. Wm. Smith was elected a delegate to Congress.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser* of Feb. 10th, 1789: "We learn with pleasure that the merchants and others of this place are subscribing to a provisional loan for the purpose of erecting in this town, a house for holding the sessions of Congress, and other proper buildings for the great offices of the United States. This loan, we understand, is to be handed to our Representatives, to be communicated by them to Congress on the first meeting."

1790. As a relief to the pecuniary distresses of the inhabitants, an association was formed by Messrs. Caton, Vanbibber, A. McKim, Townsend and others, to carry on the manufacture of cotton upon a small scale, and some jeans and velvets were also made.

At the November session of the Legislature, Messrs. Samuel Smith, William Patterson, Jeremiah Yellot, Englehardt Yeiser, Robert Gilmor, Thorowgood Smith, Charles Garts, Thomas Hollingsworth, James Edwards, James Carey, Otho H. Williams, and Nicholas Sluby, were authorized to take subscriptions for the Bank of Maryland. $200,000 were subscribed in shares of $100 each, in fourteen days, being two-thirds of the capital, which was paid in during the ensuing year, and the institution went into operation upon a portion of the capital—William Patterson being elected president, and Ebenezer Mackie cashier. The entire capital of $300,000 was afterward paid in. The State granted peculiar advantages to this institution, which was perpetual, and reserved no part of the stock or direction. The exorbitant dividends made by this bank indicated the want of another, notwithstanding the loans afforded by the office of the United States Bank, which had opened a branch here in 1792, of which Mr. George Gale was president, and David Harris cashier; but by their means, a much larger sum was obtained, with much less difficulty, for a new one. Accordingly, in 1795, the "Bank of Baltimore" was chartered, after an ineffectual attempt to increase the capital of the first bank. The capital of this was $1,200,000; George Salmon president, and James Cox cashier. The charter of this bank was limited to twenty years, and the State reserved the right to subscribe for 6000 shares at $300 each, and appointed two of seventeen directors annually chosen. The charter of this bank has been a model for others, and has been itself renewed. By an act passed the same session, Messrs. John Hollins and Joshua Barney were appointed auctioneers, and commenced business under the firm of John Hollins & Co., after which the limitation was removed, and, by the charter, the auctions are licensed by the city.

On the 7th of May, the first session of the Circuit Court of the

United States for this district was held here, by John Blair, of Virginia, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and William Paca, District Judge.

Samuel Sterrett was elected one of the six representatives in Congress. David McMechen and Col. Samuel Smith were returned to the House of Delegates without opposition. Charles Ridgely, one of the framers of the Constitution, died at his residence near town on the 28th of June.

On Wednesday, September 8th, President Washington and his wife, attended by their suite, arrived here from Philadelphia on their way to Mount Vernon. On their entrance into town they were received and saluted by a federal discharge from Captain Stodder's artillery company, and such other public demonstrations were manifested by the citizens as showed the most unfeigned affection and veneration for the illustrious travellers. On Thursday forenoon the President was waited on by a number of the citizens, whom he received with his usual politeness and attention, and at four o'clock he honored the merchants with his company at an elegant entertainment prepared at Mr. Grant's tavern, at which his suite and several other gentlemen were present. During the same week General Gates and wife also passed through this town from Virginia, on their way to take possession of their new residence on the banks of the East river, in the vicinity of the city of New York.

About this time papering the walls of the houses was first introduced; whitewash having been previously used.

1791. Messrs. Robert Gilmor, John O'Donnell, Stephen Wilson, Charles Ghequiere, John Holmes, and others erected a powder-house on Gwinn's Falls, which was continued by the same or others until the 17th of September, 1812; it was blown up a second time and not rebuilt. Other mills were built on the same stream at different times, some of which blew up, and on each occasion several lives were lost.

Benjamin Nicholson was appointed Chief Judge of Baltimore Town, with General Williams and James Carroll as associates. Judge Nicholson died one year after his appointment, and was succeeded by Joshua Seney, who resigned in 1796, and Henry Ridgely succeeds. In 1792 Col. Howard and William Russell were appointed the associate judges of this court, and successively Samuel Sterrett, William Owings, William Winchester, Edward Johnson, and Elias Glenn, the two last, with Judge H. Ridgely, forming the court when reorganized in 1805.

Messrs. William Buchanan, Campbell Smith and George Chase took commissions under the General Government for the defence of the frontiers. On the 4th of November Gen. St. Clair with a part of his army were surrounded by an immense number of Indians near the Miami, but defended themselves with great bravery, and finally fought their way through the enemy, but lost in killed and wounded above 800 men. Ensign Chase of Baltimore was killed and Captain Buchanan wounded. Capt. Smith was afterwards wounded under Gen. Anthony Wayne.

James Calhoun and William Russell and Colonel N. Rogers were appointed Justices of the Orphans' Court for the ensuing year. Colonel Smith and Mr. Mechen were again returned to the Assembly, and Robert Gorsuch was elected Sheriff.

Samuel Sterrett, agent of Messrs. Vanstaphorst & Co., procured from the State and paid them the amount borrowed during the Revolutionary War.

At the periodical election of 1791, John O'Donnell was chosen an elector of the Senate, and John E. Howard, Samuel Chase and James McHenry were elected members of the Senate of Maryland. Mr. Chase declined, and Daniel Bowley was chosen in his place, and he resigning in 1793, was succeeded by Robert Smith.

On the 27th of December the General Assembly authorized Elisha Tyson, William and Charles Jessop, John Ellicott, George Leggett, Robert Long, Jacob Hart, and John Stricker, to lay out a road, not exceeding forty feet wide, from their mill-seats on Jones Falls in Baltimore County to Baltimore Town, now known as the Falls road.

On the 30th of December Alexander Rigdon, John Stump, John Carlile, John Weston, Samuel Raine, John Treadway, and James Johnson were appointed commissioners by the General Assembly to lay out the Philadelphia, Belair and Harford roads as public roads.

On Friday morning, April 29th, in "Howard's Park," Mr. David Sterrett, aged 26 years, was killed in a duel with Mr. Thomas Hadfield.

In the course of the year 1791, there arrived in the port of Baltimore as follows: 68 ships and barques, 159 scows and brigs, 94 schooners, 45 sloops, and 370 coasters, making in the whole 746 vessels entered at the Custom House; and there were cleared out of that office 387 for foreign ports, and 662 coasters.

1792. A number of respectable retailers having met on the 4th of July and considered the great inconvenience attending the circulation of copper cents, agreed that it would be improper to pass them in future for less than four to one.

In pursuance to notice, the citizens of the town met on the 27th of July and adopted resolutions expressive of their disapprobation of the proposed treaty with Great Britain (Jay's.) David McMechen, Solomon Etting, Alexander McKim, David Stodder, James A. Buchanan, Adam Fonerden, and John Steel were appointed a committee to forward the same to the President of the United States, General Washington.

Died, Thursday, March 8th, Captain Jacob Keeports, in the 74th year of his age. He was formerly purchasing agent for the State in Baltimore during the Revolutionary War.

On the 23d of December, the General Assembly passed an Act allowing the Maryland Insurance Company a number of privileges, amongst which was an Act, "To supply the town with water by pipes from a sufficient reservoir or source," and that it may be distinguished by the name and style of *The Baltimore Water Company.* An Act was also passed to enable John McKim and John Brown, of Baltimore County, to convey a tract of land containing about thirty acres, called Darley Hall, in Baltimore County, "to the use of the religious society of people called Quakers, in Baltimore town." An Act was also passed on the 22d of December, regulating the width of chimneys, and imposing a penalty on all chimneys catching fire within the town—of three pounds if a three-story house, of twenty shillings if a two-story house, and fifteen shillings if a house of one story.

The first New Jerusalem Church was, by permission, opened in the Court House of this town, by the Rev. Mr. Wilmer, amidst a large assemblage of hearers of various denominations. The Hon. Judge Chase was present, as well as several other liberal and enlightened gentlemen of the bar.

Several of the inhabitants petitioned to the General Assembly "that there are no other commodious ways for the inhabitants of the western part of Baltimore Town, and the parts adjacent, to approach the Centre market, but through Baltimore, commonly called Market street, which is so often crowded with carts, wagons, and drays, that there is not sufficient room for the inhabitants to pass and repass to and from the said market, without incommoding and mutually obstructing each other, and have prayed that an Act may pass, empowering and appointing commissioners to extend and open the following streets to communicate with each other: that is to say, Fayette street, in Howard's addition to the said town, to King Tammany street, from thence to Chatham street, and from thence to Calvert street, and that by opening the said streets, nearly a direct communication with the aforesaid market will be obtained." This act was passed on the 22d of December, and Messrs. Stephen Wilson, Charles Crookshanks, Hercules Courtenay, John Holmes and John Mickle were appointed commissioners to lay off and open the following streets of the width of forty feet: that is to say, from Fayette street, which ran west from Liberty street, to King Tammany street, which ran from Liberty to Charles street, where Chatham street began, and thence east to Calvert street. From time immemorial there had been a road leading from Baltimore Town to the town of Frederick, by Dillon's field, Ellicott's upper mills, Cummings' new buildings, Fox's, the Red-House tavern, Cook's tavern and the Poplar Spring, but it had never been made a public road by law, and sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, Anne Arundel, and Frederick counties, who had been deprived of the benefit and utility of the same, to their great injury and inconvenience, petitioned the General Assembly to establish the road as a public one, which was granted; and on the 22d of December, Charles Alexander Warfield, Levin Lawrence, and Thomas Hobbs, were appointed commissioners for the aforesaid road for Anne Arundel County, and Thomas Worthington, Zachariah Maccubbin, and Daniel Carroll for Baltimore County, who were empowered to lay out said road 40 feet wide, &c.

In October, Mr. Potts resigned the office of Attorney of the United States for this district, and was succeeded by Zebulon Hollingsworth.

In this year the clergymen and ministers of the different sects or churches were incorporated, to receive alms for the poor of every society. The Roman Catholic clergy were incorporated trustees of that Church this year; also the German Reformed. In 1797, the German Evangelical Reformed and Presbyterian Churches, and in 1798 the Baptist congregation and the vestry of every parish; in 1800 the Methodist and Lutheran, and in 1802 every Christian Church in the State.

Col. Samuel Smith was elected one of the eight members of Congress the State was entitled to. Messrs. William Smith and J. E. Howard were elected two of the ten electors of President for this State.

Seldom more than three of the Justices attended the Orphans' Court, and the Governor and Council were directed to appoint that number only, any two of whom to act; and, by special commission, Colonel N. Rogers, G. Salmon, and William McLaughlan were appointed.

John O'Donnell was elected delegate to the Assembly.

On Wednesday, Oct. 10, President Washington, with his wife and suite, arrived in Baltimore from Mount Vernon, on his way to Philadelphia, and the same evening favored a number of merchants and other gentlemen with his company at an elegant supper at Mr. Grant's, at which many patriotic toasts were drunk, amid the discharge of artillery by Capt. Stodder's company. The next morning the President started on his journey, escorted by Capt. Mackenheimer's light infantry company and many citizens.

Mordecai Gist was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1743. His ancestors, early emigrants to Maryland, were English. He was educated for commercial pursuits, and was engaged in the vocation of a merchant when the storm of the Revolution began to lower. The young men of Baltimore associated under the title of the "Baltimore Independent Company," and elected Gist captain. This was the first company raised in Maryland for the defence of popular liberty. Gist was appointed major of a battalion of Maryland regulars in 1776, and was with them in the battle near Brooklyn, at the close of the summer of that year. In January, 1779, Congress appointed him a brigadier in the Continental army, and he was honored with the command of the 2d Maryland brigade. He fought bravely, and suffered defeat in the battle near Camden, in 1780. Gist was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, and afterward joined the Southern army under Greene. When that commander remodeled the army in 1782, while lying near Charleston, he gave General Gist the command of the "light corps." It was a part of his command, under Colonel Laurens, that dealt one of the last blows upon the enemy, in an engagement upon the banks of the Combahee. At the close of the war he retired to a plantation which he bought near Charleston, where he resided until his death, which occurred in Charleston on the 2d of August, 1792. General Gist had but two children, sons; one he named *Independent*, and the other *States.*

William Smallwood was a native of Maryland, and was among the patriots of that colony who earliest expressed their attachment to Republican principles. He was appointed a Brigadier by the Continental Congress in October, 1776, and Major-General in September, 1780. He was in the battle near Brooklyn, in August, 1776, where his command suffered severely. It was chiefly composed of young men from Maryland, many of them members of the most respectable families of the State. He was in the Brandywine and Germantown battles in 1777. He accompanied Gates to the South, and shared in the mortification of defeat near Camden. It was a month after that event that Congress promoted him to Major-General. He was elected a delegate in Congress for Maryland in 1785, and the same year was chosen to succeed William Paca as Governor of the State. He was succeeded in office by John Eager Howard in 1788. General Smallwood died on the 12th of February, 1792, at the "Wood-Yard," in Prince George's County, aged about 60 years. A distinguished writer says: "Colonel Smallwood's battalion was one of the finest in the army, in dress, equipment, and discipline. Their scarlet and buff uniforms and well-burnished arms contrasted strongly with those of the New England troops," and were "distinguished at this time," says Graydon, "by the most fashionable cut coat, the most *macaroni* cocked hat, and hottest blood in the Union." Another writer says: "Smallwood's regiment arrived in Philadelphia about the middle of July, 1776, the day after the York, Pennsylvania, militia got there. I happened to be in Market street when the regiment was marching down it. They turned up Front street, till they reached the Quaker meeting-house, called the Bank meeting, where they halted for some time, which I presumed was owing to a delicacy on the part of the officers, seeing they were about to be quartered in a place of worship. After a time they moved forward to the door, where the officers halted, and their platoons came up and stood with their hats off, while the soldiers with recovered arms marched into the meeting-house. The officers then retired, and sought quarters elsewhere. The regiment was then said to be eleven hundred strong; and never did a finer, more dignified, and braver body of men face an enemy. They were composed of the flower of Maryland, being young gentlemen, the sons of opulent planters, farmers and mechanics. From the Colonel to the private, all were attired in *hunting-shirts.* I afterwards saw this fine corps on their march to join General Washington. In the battle of Long Island, Smallwood's regiment, when engaged with an enemy of overwhelmingly superior force, displayed a courage and discipline that sheds upon its memory an undying lustre, while it was so cut to pieces that in October following, when I again saw the regiment, its remains did not exceed a hundred men. The wreck of the once superb regiment of Smallwood fought in the battles of the White Plains, and the subsequent actions in the Jerseys, and in the memorable campaign of 1776, terminating with the battle of Princeton, January 1777, where the remains of the regiment, reduced to a little more than a company, were commanded by Captain, afterward Governor Stone, of Maryland." Another distinguished writer says: "Smallwood's battalion of Marylanders were distinguished in the field by the most intrepid courage, the most regular use of the musket, and the judicious movements of the body. When our party was overpowered and broken by superior numbers surrounding them on all sides, three companies of the Maryland battalion broke the enemy's lines and fought their way through. Captain Veazey and Lieutenant Butler are among the honorable slain. The Maryland battalion lost 200 men and twelve officers—severe fate. It is said our whole loss is five or six hundred."

1793. The agents of the French Convention at Cape Francois having tendered liberty to such slaves as should take arms against the French government of Hispaniola, General Galbaud and Admiral Gambis attacked the town, and it was plundered and burnt by the seamen and negroes on the twenty-first of June; and on the ninth of July, fifty-three vessels bearing about 1000 white and 500 people of color flying from disaster, arrived in Baltimore. Many were quartered in the houses of the citizens, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for their relief, consisting of Robert Gilmor, George Presstman, Philip Rogers, Samuel Hollingsworth, Jeremiah Yellott, James Carey, James McHenry, Robert Smith, Zebulon Hollingsworth, Thomas McElderry, Stephen Wilson, John O'Donnell, Adam Fonerden, and Thomas Coulson. The Vice-Consul of the Republic also appointed the following gentlemen to co-operate with him: Col. Daniel Smith, Mr. David Plunkett, Mr. Samuel Sterrett, Mr. Voucher, Mr. Cazanave, and Mr. Bentalou. They succeeded in raising above $12,000 for the relief of such as were destitute. Those more fortunate who brought capital entered into trade, others introduced new arts of cultivation in the neighborhood, and with succeeding arrivals from the southern and western parts of the island, contributed to increase the wealth as well as the population of the town.

A French sloop-of-war, mounting eighteen guns, brought in with her as a prize a Dutch ship, which she intercepted on her passage to this port. There were also several other prizes brought in by the French fleet, among which was a Dutch ship loaded with coffee, &c., &c.

Philadelphia being visited by the "yellow fever," Governor Lee interdicted all direct intercourse with that city and the admission of infected vessels, and appointed Doctors John Ross and John Worthington to be health officers; a temporary hospital to be procured for mariners of such vessels; and a duty, confirmed by Congress, of one cent per ton was granted towards the expense.

Messrs. Daniel Bowley and Thomas Yates commenced their improvements on the water between the Falls and Harford run. Messrs. Cumberland Dugan and Thomas McElderry commenced their wharves below the Centre Market, extending from Lombard street to the north side of the channel, a distance of 1600 feet. Nine years after, Judge Chase commenced his wharf, binding on the west side of the Falls.

Since the last notice in 1783, there had been a great accession of settlers, amongst whom were Messrs. Hugh Thompson, Edward Ireland, William Lorman, Thomas Tenant, John Holmes, Joseph Thornburgh, Dr. Andrew Aitkin, Robert Miller, John Donnell, Luke Tiernan, Solomon Birkhead, Solomon Betts, James H. McCulloh, Steuart Brown, Leon Changeur, John Carrere, Henry Didier, A. McDonald, J. P. Pleasants, Barclay and McKean, S. Etting, James Corrie, James Armstrong, &c.

The subject of a city charter, which had generally occupied the writers in the papers and the citizens for nearly ten years, was taken up by the Legislature in 1793, and an Act passed on the 28th of December for consideration; but the inhabitants of the Point, and the mechanics, the carpenters, and republican societies, then lately formed for other purposes, took part in opposition, and it was not carried into effect.

There was an effort made by a number of merchants to open an exchange for the transaction of business, and the buildings at the southwest corner of Lombard and Commerce streets were fitted up and used for the purpose, but after some time was discontinued.

The Vice-Consul for Maryland, Edward Thornton, takes up his residence in Baltimore.

By an Act of Assembly passed December 28th, Messrs. John Eager Howard, John O'Donnell, William Smith, Henry Dorsey Gough, Samuel Owings of Samuel, Charles Ridgely of William, Daniel Bowley, and Andrew Robinson were appointed commissioners, with full power to purchase ten acres of land, in or near Baltimore Town, and to lay out the same into small lots, with proper enclosures and stalls for the reception of cattle, and Thursday in every week to be held as a market day for the sale of horses, sheep, hogs and live cattle of every kind, and a general market to be held two or more days in each year.

Men of the present age, seeing the immense use of cigars, might think they were always so used; but not so. They began with the fevers which were very prevalent about this time, and were first used along the streets, to keep off the yellow fever.

1794. Freemasons' lodges in America are of recent date in comparison with other countries. Upon application of a number of brethren residing in Boston, a warrant was granted by the Right Honorable and Most Worshipful Anthony Lord Viscount Montague, Grand Master of Masons in England, dated the 30th of April, 1733, appointing the Right Worshipful Henry Price Grand Master of North America, with full power and authority to appoint his deputy and other Masonic officers necessary for forming a grand lodge, and also to constitute lodges of Free and Accepted Masons as often as occasion should require. In consequence of this commission the Grand Master opened a grand lodge in Boston (which is sometimes called "The Grand Lodge of *Modern Masons*") on the 30th of July, 1733, in due form, and appointed the Right Worshipful Andrew Beulcher Deputy Grand Master, the Worshipful Thomas Kennelly and John Quann Grand Wardens. The grand lodge being thus organized, under the designation of *St. John's Grand Lodge*, proceeded to grant warrants for instituting regular lodges in various parts of America; and from this grand lodge originated the first lodges in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Barbadoes, Antigua, Newfoundland, Louisburg, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Surinam, and St. Christopher's. In 1775 hostilities commenced between Great Britain and America; Boston became a garrison, and was abandoned by many of its former inhabitants. The regular meetings of the grand lodges were terminated, and the brethren of St. John's Grand Lodge held no assembly until after the re-establishment of peace. There was at that time also a grand lodge held at Boston upon the *ancient* establishment, under the designation of "The Massachusetts Grand Lodge," which originated as follows: In 1755 a number of the order residing in Boston, who were Ancient Masons, in consequence of a petition to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, received a dispensation, dated November 30th, 1752, from Sholto Charles Douglas, Lord Aberdour, then Grand Master, constituting them a regular lodge, under the title of "St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 82," to be held at Boston. This establishment was discouraged and opposed by the St. John's Grand Lodge, who thought their privileges were infringed upon by the Grand Lodge of Scotland; they therefore refused to have any intercourse with St. Andrew's Lodge for several years. The prosperous state of St. Andrew's Lodge soon led its members to make great exertions for the establishment of an ancient lodge in America, which was soon effected in Boston by the assistance of travelling lodges belonging to the British army who were stationed there. On the 27th of December, 1769, when the order was assembled to celebrate the Festival of the Evangelists, a commission was received from the Right Honorable and Most Worshipful George Earl of Dalhousie, Grand Master of Masons in Scotland, dated the 30th of May, 1769, appointing Joseph Warren to be Grand Master of Masons in Boston, and he was, according to ancient usage, duly installed into that office. The Grand Master then appointed and installed the other grand officers, and the grand lodge was at this time completely organized. Between this period and the year 1791 this grand lodge granted warrants of constitution for lodges to be held in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont, and New York. In the year 1773 a commission was received from the Right Honorable and Most Worshipful Patrick Earl of Dumfries, Grand Master of Masons in Scotland, dated March 3d, 1772, appointing the Right Worshipful Joseph Warren, Esq., Grand Master of Masons for the *Continent of America.* In 1775 the meetings of the grand lodge were suspended by the town of Boston becoming a garrison. At the battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June, 1775, Masonry and America met with a heavy loss in the death of Grand Master Warren, who was slain contending for the liberties of his country. His death shed a gloom throughout the community. He was exceedingly beloved by all classes for the mildness and affability of his deportment and the virtues of his private life. As a statesmen he was able and judicious; as an orator eloquent; as a man, of uncompromising integrity and undaunted bravery; and the first officer of rank that fell in the contest with Great Britain. The glory of Bunker Hill is interwoven with the reputation of Major-General Warren.

Soon after the evacuation of Boston by the British army, and previous to any regular communication, the Masons, influenced by a pious regard to the memory of their late Grand Master, were induced to search for his body, which had been rudely and indiscriminately buried in the field of slaughter. They accordingly repaired to the place, and by direction of a person who was on the ground at the time of his burial, a spot was found where the earth had been recently turned up. Upon moving the turf and opening the grave, which was on the brow of a hill, and adjacent to a small cluster of sprigs, the remains were discovered in a mangled condition, but were easily ascertained by an artificial tooth; and being decently raised, were conveyed to the State House in Boston, from whence, by a large and respectable number of Masons, with the late grand officers attending in procession, they were carried to a stone chapel, where an animated eulogium was delivered by Perez Morton of the Masonic order. The body was then deposited in the silent vault.

On the 8th of March, 1777, the Masons who had been dispersed in consequence of the war, again assembled and proceeded to the formation of a Grand Lodge, and elected and installed the most worshipful Joseph Webb their Grand Master. On the 5th of

December, 1791, a committee was appointed agreeably to a vote of the second of March, 1791, "to confer with the officers of St. John's Grand Lodge upon the subject of a complete Masonic union throughout the commonwealth," which was consummated on the 19th of June, 1792, when the officers of the two grand lodges met in conjunction, agreeably to previous arrangements, and installed the Most Worshipful John Cutler Grand Master; and resolved, "that this Grand Lodge organization as aforesaid, shall forever hereafter be known by the name of *The Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*"

The Grand Lodge of New Hampshire was first formed the 8th of July, 1789; Rhode Island was organized on the 25th of June, 1791; Connecticut was constituted on the 8th day of July, 1789, by fifteen lodges which then existed in the State; Vermont was constituted at Rutland, on the 14th day of October, 1794; New York was first constituted by a warrant from the Duke of Athol, dated London, 5th of September, 1781; New Jersey was constituted at the city of New Brunswick, on the 18th of December, 1786. On the 24th of June, 1734, upon the petition of several Masons residing in Philadelphia, a warrant of constitution was granted by the Grand Lodge of Boston, for holding a lodge in that place; appointed the Rt. Worshipful Benjamin Franklin their first Master; which is the beginning of Masonry in Pennsylvania. The Grand Lodge of England granted a grand warrant, bearing date the 20th of June, 1764, to the M. W. William Bell and others, authorizing them to hold a Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania. The Grand Lodge of Delaware was established at the Town Hall, in the borough of Wilmington, on Friday, June 6th, 1806; Virginia began its operations October 30th, 1778; the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was established on the 30th of October, 1800; the Grand Lodge of North Carolina was first constituted by virtue of a charter from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, 1771; the Grand Lodge of the State of South Carolina was instituted and established at Charleston on the 24th of March, 1787; the Grand Lodge of Ohio was instituted the first Monday of January, 1808; and the Grand Lodge of Georgia on the 16th of December, 1786.

Until the year 1783, the lodges in Maryland, which had become numerous, derived their authority from and were subordinate to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; on the 17th day of June, in the same year, a convention was called, who held their session at Talbot court-house, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a statistical jurisdiction. Among other proceedings a resolution was unanimously passed, that the convention deemed it a matter of right, and that they ought to form a Grand Lodge for the State of Maryland, independent of any other jurisdiction. At a grand convention held at the same place, on the 31st of July, in the same year, the respective representatives being clothed with full powers, proceeded to the formation of a Grand Lodge, by electing grand officers, when the following gentlemen were selected, viz: John Coates, G. M.; James Kent, D. G. M.; Thomas Bourke, S. G. W.; William Forrester, J. G. W.; Charles Gardiner, G. S.; and William Perry, G. T. The Grand Lodge of Maryland continued to hold their sessions at the town of Talbot, until the year 1794, when Masonry having by this time extended its influence throughout the State, a number of lodges having been established in the town of Baltimore and on the western shore of the State, it became convenient to remove the Grand Lodge to Baltimore. The first session under the new arrangement was held in the month of May, 1794, and has since continued to meet here.

Under the auspices of the Rev. John Crawford, M. D., who for a long series of years presided as Grand Master, Masonry continued to flourish. The death of this venerable seer was attended with such circumstances as will not soon be eradicated from the minds of his brethren, who, with the community at large with whom he associated, were wont to respect him for his Christian and Masonic virtues; perhaps, since the days of the celebrated Howard, that man has not appeared on the stage of life whose character has so nearly approached that celebrated philanthropist as Dr. Crawford. The circumstances alluded to are as follows: At the last session he delivered, as was his custom, an original charge, lengthy and luminous, the production of his own rich imagination, couched in the most affectionate and parental language, at the conclusion of which he intimated to his brethren his wish to retire from office, pleading his long services and advanced age. He then resigned the Oriental chair to his associate, and passing through the adjacent room, gave the Tyler an affectionate shake by the hand, observing that the door which had just closed upon him would never again be opened for his reception, wishing him at the same time happiness here and hereafter. The first act of the Grand Lodge, and it was the spontaneous act of each individual composing it, was to give him a unanimous vote of continuance; but Heaven had decreed what the venerable man seemed to have a full presentiment of, that his work was finished; for the same Grand Lodge who heard his valedictory address, who unanimously recalled him to the chair, were called upon before the session adjourned to follow his remains to the tomb. He was born in Ireland on the 3d of May, 1746, and rendered up his soul to his Creator on the 9th of May, 1813.

A company of mounted volunteers put themselves under the command of Capts. Plunket and Moore, of which Samuel Hollingsworth, who had been an officer in the troop, became commander. A volunteer company of artillery was formed, commanded by Captain Stodder, and a company of riflemen by Captain James Allen.

The neutrality being much infringed by the maritime powers at war, the President announced a general embargo for thirty days by Congress; and the news was received here with much satisfaction on the twenty-eighth of March—on the expiration of which, a Captain Ramsdell, who in a fit of intoxication had hoisted his colors half-mast, was violently seized by the populace and tarred and feathered, as well as a young ship-carpenter named Sintorn, who had been an apprentice of Mr. Stodder.

The extraordinary pretensions and naval power of the British rendered them most obnoxious, and it was thought a war with them could scarcely be avoided; but as the surest means of preserving peace with honor, the President invited serious preparations here, both for offence and defence, whilst his minister, Mr. Jay, with the terms of accommodation prescribed, was waiting in London their acceptance. The fort at Whetstone Point was repaired by the inhabitants of the town, and the Star Fort of brick-work added. The ground was afterwards ceded to the United States, and the work called Fort McHenry, in honor of Colonel James McHenry of Maryland, then Secretary of War.

Agreeably to the Act of Congress of the year before, and the provisions made by the Legislature, Governor Stone appointed Colonel Smith Major-General of the Third Division,—Colonel Hall and Howard declining; and Colonel Swann and Charles Ridgely of Hampton, Brigadier-Generals; the first for the Third Brigade and the latter for the Eleventh Brigade of Maryland Militia, and a general enrolment takes place. In 1807, a new law was passed, and General Swann's declining health obliged him to resign, when Colonel Stricker was appointed Brigadier-General in his place, the cavalry being placed under their own field officers. In 1809 General Ridgely resigned, when he was succeeded by Tobias E. Stansbury.

Captain Barney having resigned the office of Clerk of the District Court, took command of a merchant vessel, in which he was made prisoner by the British. They took him to Jamaica, condemned his vessel, and affected to try him for piracy; but he was acquitted at the moment he was demanded by the President, and indemnity was received for the vessel afterwards. Capt. Barney was selected to command one of the frigates to be built by the General Government, but not being satisfied in respect to rank, he declined soon after, and went to France, where he entered into the service of that republic. Commanding, in 1797, on the St. Domingo station, he visited the Chesapeake, eluded the British and returned to the capes in safety. Capt. Barney was succeeded by Philip Moore as Clerk of the District Court.

The Government intending to fit out several vessels of war at this port, Capt. Jeremiah Yellot was appointed navy agent, and Mr. David Stodder builder.

The Criminal Court was abolished in this year, the Justices of the county court being then Joshua Seney, Chief Justice; William Russell, and William Owings, associates.

President Washington having called upon Maryland for her quota of militia to quell the "Whiskey Insurrection of Pennsylvania," over five hundred men from Baltimore assembled at Cumberland under the command of Maj.-Gen. Smith, the whole under the command of Gen. Richard Henry Lee, or Light Horse Harry of the Revolution, as he is sometimes called. The march of the army produced a salutary effect; a bloodless victory was everywhere obtained, many of the ringleaders were taken, and the insurrection having been completely crushed, the troops were dismissed to their homes. Gen. Lee acknowledged the services of the Maryland troops in the following letter to Governor Lee, which has never before been published:

"HEADQUARTERS, *Nov.* 26*th*, 1794.

"*Sir*:—The period having arrived when the army entrusted to my direction by the President of the United States, having accomplished the object of their advance into this country, are about to return home, I should commit violence on my own feelings were I not to express to your Excellency my very high ideas of their merit. Suddenly brought into the field, they were unprepared for the hardships which they encountered. Nevertheless disregarding the distress to which they were consequently in a greater degree exposed, they continued to evidence, with firmness and zeal, the purity of the principles by which they were moved, and terminated their campaign in perfect correspondence with the patriotism which impelled them to exchange domestic enjoyments for the toils and privations inseparable from military life. To all is due the tribute of applause which ever attends the faithful and animated discharge of duty; but to one class something more is due. Those inestimable and friendless citizens who fill the ranks seem to have been scarcely noticed in the legal provisions for compensation.

"If the example exhibited by my companions in arms is deemed worthy of attention, I derive great consolation from my hopes that the State Legislature will take into consideration the inequality which at present exists in the pay allowed to the officers and to the soldiers; and so far as respects the faithful army under my orders, will be pleased to manifest their sense of the conduct of the troops, by rendering the pecuniary compensation of the soldier proportionate to that given to the officer. The justice and policy of such interposition are alike evident, and will be peculiarly acceptable.

"Another point, in which both officers and soldiers are interested, claims, in my humble opinion, legislative notice. Although the wise and temperate system adopted by the President of the United States averted the heaviest of all human calamities, and saved the effusion of blood, yet the sufferings which the army experienced from the extreme severity of the weather have deprived many families of their dearest friend and chief support.

To alleviate their miseries, by extending to them, with equity and liberality, the public aid, is the only possible retribution which can be made by the community, and I flatter myself it is only necessary to make known the existence of such cases to secure to the sufferers the requisite legal provision.

"I forbear to gratify my affectionate attachment to my fellow-citizens in arms with me, by yielding to my solicitude for their welfare, and subjoining the many observations which my knowledge of their virtue and sufferings crowds upon my mind, in the confidence that their conduct best bespeaks their worth, and that the General Assembly will take pleasure in manifesting their respect to real merit.

"I have the honor to be with great respect, your most obt. servt, RCH. HY. LEE."

The following unpublished letter was written to Gov. Lee by Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of War:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, *November 24th*, 1794.

"*Sir*:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter of the 18th instant from the Executive Council of Maryland, and to congratulate you and them on the disappearance of the insurrection in Maryland.

"The President has seen with great satisfaction the laudable vigor with which it was met by the Government, the excellent disposition manifested by the citizens, and the speedy termination of the disturbance. Such an example cannot but have the best effect.

"Though severity towards offenders is to be avoided as much as can consist with the safety of society, yet impunity in such cases is apt to produce too much promptitude in setting the laws at defiance. Repeated instances of such impunity in Pennsylvania are perhaps the principal cause of the misfortune which now afflicts itself, and through it the United States. The disturbers of the peace familiarly appeal to the past experience of unpunished offences as an encouragement to the perpetration of new ones. This general reflection will no doubt be duly adverted to by the judiciary and other authorities of Maryland.

"With great respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

"His Excellency THOMAS SIM LEE, *Governor of Maryland*."

Before the departure of the troops from Baltimore to suppress the "Whiskey Insurrection," the yellow fever made its appearance in the town, and Messrs. Gustavus Scott, George Salmon, Jos. Townsend, Alexander McKim, Jesse Hollingsworth, Thomas Johnson, and Thomas Dixson were appointed a Committee of Health. There were 344 deaths by the fever and other diseases during the months of August and September. The malady did not cease until the 15th of October. Capt. James Allen, who had conducted his company of riflemen as far as Frederick to protect the State Arsenal from the insurgents, returned an invalid, and with other meritorious citizens fell a victim to the fatal disease. The Commissioners of Health selected a site for the hospital from Capt. Yellot, which was improved and continued to be used as a hospital for strangers and seafaring men until 1808, when it was leased on certain conditions to Doctors Smyth and Mackenzie. It was at this period, and particularly on account of the fever, that many citizens fled from the town with their families, where it appears the fever did not reach them, and some of them erected country residences which now ornament the vicinity.

On the 25th of December the General Assembly passed "An Act to alter such parts of the Constitution and form of government which prevented persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the Legislature, electors of the Senate, or to hold offices of profit and trust." By this Act a member of either of the religious sects or societies called Quakers, Menonists, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, by affirming may hold office, &c.

Otho Holland Williams was born in Prince George's county, Maryland, in March, 1749. His ancestors were Welsh, and came to America soon after Lord Baltimore became proprietor of the province of Maryland. He was left an orphan at twelve years of age. He was a resident of Frederick county when the war of the Revolution began, when he entered the military service as lieutenant of a rifle corps under Colonel Michael Cresap, and with that officer he went to Boston in 1775. He was afterwards promoted to the command of his company. In 1776 he was promoted to major, and fought at Fort Washington with distinction. In that engagement he was wounded and captured, and for fifteen months experienced the horrors of the provost prison of New York. He was afterwards exchanged for Major Ackland, captured at Saratoga. During his captivity he was appointed to the command of a regiment in the Maryland Line. He was Gates' adjutant-general during the campaign of 1780. When Gates collected the remnant of his army, scattered at Camden, the Marylanders were formed into two battalions, constituting one regiment. To Williams was assigned the command, with John Eager Howard as his lieutenant. When Greene assumed the command of the Southern army he perceived the value of Williams, and appointed him adjutant-general. In Greene's memorable retreat, and the subsequent battle at Guilford, Williams greatly distinguished himself, and at Eutaw Springs he led the celebrated charge which swept the field and gained the bloody victory. Congress promoted him to the rank of brigadier, and at the close of the war he received the appointment of collector of customs at Baltimore, which office he held until his death, which occurred on Tuesday, the 15th of July, 1794, at Millerstown, in Virginia, when on his way to the Sweet Springs for the benefit of his health, in the 46th year of his age. His body was conveyed to Springfield, now Williamsport, and deposited in the family graveyard. Gen. Williams left a widow and four small children, all sons. Upon Major Otho Williams receiving the appointment of Colonel, he wrote the following characteristic letter to Governor Johnson:

"FRED'K TOWN, *March 6th,* 1778.

"*Sir:* — The very honorable appointment which the Assembly of the State of Maryland hath been pleased to make me, adds an obligation to my natural duty and inclination to serve my country with my best abilities. I have not been able to obtain a state of the regiment which I expect the honor to command, but from the best information learn there is not above one hundred effective men with Lt.-Col. Ford, and those very indifferently clothed. The laws for recruiting and equipping men in this State (of themselves deficient) I find very badly executed, and I could wish it in my power to afford some assistance, which I cannot possibly do until I am instructed where to get cash and how to subsist the recruits till they are equipped and fit for duty. It would give me great pleasure to be advised on this subject. I heartily desire to join the army as soon as possible, but certainly it had better be reinforced by a regiment without a colonel than by a colonel without a regiment.

"I am your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

"OTHO H. WILLIAMS.

"His Excellency THOMAS JOHNSON, Esq., Governor of Md."

General Williams was one of the most distinguished officers of the Revolutionary period, and was beside, in private life, a truly lovable and interesting character. He was a man of very decided genius, of noble and magnanimous nature, singularly handsome in person, a warm friend, and fondly affectionate in all his family relations. He was succeeded as Collector of the Port by Robert Purviance.

George G. Presbury was appointed one of the justices of the Orphans' Court.

Alexander McKim and James Winchester are elected delegates to the Assembly, and Henry Stevenson is again elected Sheriff.

Died, on the ninth of June, John Smith, one of the framers of the Constitution, and lately a Senator in the State Legislature.

Col. Nathaniel Ramsay becoming Naval Officer in the place of Mr. Purviance, promoted to Collector, Jacob Graybell is appointed Marshal of this district. He was succeeded by Messrs. Reuben Etting, Thomas Ruter, and Col. Paul Bentalou.

On the 26th of December the General Assembly passed an Act to incorporate "The Baltimore Equitable Society" for insuring houses from loss by fire.

1795. Died at New York, on Wednesday, September 30th, Col. Eleazer Oswald, lately one of the editors of the *Maryland Journal.* He served in the army of France under Dumonrur, and gained merited applause at the famous battle of Jemmape. He also served gallantly in the Continental army.

In this year, Judge Jones, who resided at North Point on the Patapsco, counted, in passing to Baltimore, no less than 109 ships, 162 brigs, 350 sloops and schooners, and 5,464 of the "bay craft," or small coasters so well known in the traffic between the eastern and western shores of the Chesapeake. The shad, herring, oyster and other fisheries had grown to consequence, as may be judged from the large number of these smaller vessels; and, according to the published reports, the value of merchandise entered at our Custom House for exportation from 1st October 1790 to 1st October 1791, was $1,690,930; same period in 1792, $1,782,861; in 1793, $2,092,660; in 1794, $3,456,421; in 1795, $4,421,924;—making in all $13,444,796; while the exports from the whole State of Maryland for the same time were $20,026,126; showing that our town already exported two-thirds of the whole amount sent forward by the State.

The demand abroad for our flour stimulated the "milling interests," and the abundant water-power on Jones Falls was taken advantage of by the erection of a new mill within a mile of navigation, while Gwynn's Falls was also improved by a mill-race, with sufficient fall in succession for at least three mills within three miles of the city's wharves. In consequence of these enterprises of the Penningtons, Ellicott's, Taggerts, Tysons, and Hollingsworths, the manufacture of flour was greatly increased, so that but little wheat in bulk was subsequently exported from our city. Nor should we forget in this enumeration of the material progress of Baltimore, that our merchants and intellectual men did not neglect their minds, nor the minds of their children, in this prosperous period. The Right Rev. Bishop Carroll, the Rev. Doctors Patrick Allison and Joseph G. J. Bend, Doctor George Brown, Messrs. Richard Caton, Thomas Poultney, James Carroll, George W. Field, Robert Gilmor, Nicholas Brice, David Harris, and others, established the old Library Company, and made that splendid collection of the best works of the day and age which, within a few years past, was merged, and is still preserved in the collections of the Maryland Historical Society.

John B. Bernabeau was appointed French Consul for Maryland, and resided here.

David McMechan was elected one of the delegates to the General Assembly in the place of Alexander McKim.

An Act was passed by the General Assembly, on the 24th of December, to incorporate the Bank of Baltimore; and on the same day the Maryland Fire Insurance Company was also incorporated.

On the 27th of July, a town meeting was held at the court-house, and a committee was chosen to address the President on the subject of a treaty with England, adverse to the ratification. The answer of the President referred the citizens to his answer to the select men of Boston; in which, being disposed to adopt the treaty, he appeals to the principles of conscious rectitude contained in his answer to the address of this town on his first election to the Presidency, and hopes that experience will justify him.

1796. The following letter was written by President Washington to Col. James McHenry, of Baltimore, formerly private secretary on his staff during the Revolution:

"PHILADELPHIA, *20th January*, 1796.

"*My Dear Sir:*—Let this letter be received with the same friendship and frankness with which it is written. Nothing would add more to the satisfaction this would give me, than your acceptance of the offer I am going to make. Without further preface, then, will you suffer me to nominate you to the office of Secretary of War? That I may give evidence of the candor I have professed above, I shall inform you that, for particular reasons, more fit for an oral than a written communication, this office has been offered to General Pinckney, of South Carolina, Colonel Carrington, of Virginia, and Governor Howard, of Maryland, and that it would now give me sincere pleasure if you would fill it. After making this declaration, I can press you no farther; but I press for an immediate answer, as the public service is suffering much for want of a head to the department of war. If you consent to this nomination, prepare to come on as soon as it is made, for the reason just mentioned; although, at this season of the year, and in the present state of the roads, you should not find it convenient to bring Mrs. McHenry and your family along with you. Sound, I pray you, and let me know without delay, if Mr. Samuel Chase would accept a seat on the supreme judicial bench of the United States, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Blair. If his decision is in the affirmative, he will at once perceive the necessity of being here, if possible, by the first Monday in the next month, at which time that court is to sit in this city. Although these subjects are both of an interesting nature, I will add no more on them at present, but assure you of the sincere friendship and affectionate regard of, &c., GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Mr. McHenry and Mr. Chase both consented to the proposal, and were accordingly appointed.

The Baltimore Library Company opened their library for the use of the members on the evening of October 22d, at the house of Mr. Williams, Lemon street.

Messrs. Thompson and Walker issue the first directory published in Baltimore, containing the names, occupations and places of abode of the inhabitants of Baltimore Town and Fell's Point. Messrs. Pechin & Co., printers.

On the 20th of November, 1783, the officers of the Maryland Line, agreeably to the request of Major-General Smallwood, met at Mr. Mann's tavern, in Annapolis. In consequence of the absence of General Smallwood and General Gist, the two senior officers, the meeting was adjourned to the evening of the following day. The aforesaid officers not appearing, General Otho Holland Williams was called to the chair, and Lieutenant-Colonel Eccleston appointed secretary. The institution of the order of "The Society of the Cincinnati" was read and adopted, when they proceeded to the election of officers. Whereupon Major-General Smallwood was elected president; Brigadier-General Gist, vice-president; Brigadier-General Williams, secretary; Colonel Ramsey, treasurer; and Lieutenant-Colonel Eccleston, assistant treasurer. The representatives elected to the General Society were General Smallwood, General Williams, Governor Paca and Colonel Ramsey. The first meeting of the members of the society in Baltimore was held at the "Indian Queen" hotel, which stood on the southwest corner of Sharp and Baltimore streets, then kept by Mr. William Evans, on the 4th of July, 1796. At this meeting Colonel John H. Stone was re-elected president, and Colonel John Eager Howard, vice-president; Robert Denny was re-elected secretary and treasurer. The officers of the Maryland society at the present day are: Tench Tilghman, president; William Williams, vice-president; W. Carvel Hall, treasurer; and Richard J. Manning, secretary.

On Sunday, December 4th, Baltimore Town witnessed such a scene as to threaten at one time the destruction of a greater part of it. About four o'clock in the afternoon a fire broke out in a frame building on the west side of Light street, occupied as a shop by Dr. Goodwin. The flames immediately caught the frame buildings of Messrs. Wilkinson & Smith's cabinet manufactory on the south side, and Mr. Hawkins' two three-story brick houses. On the north they communicated to the "magnificent structure," the Baltimore Academy, and the Methodist meeting-house. The fierce element had now got to such a height as to put it out of the power of the citizens to save the six buildings on fire; and therefore, to prevent its spreading still further, they threw down the roof of the Rev. Mr. Reed's house and demolished some back buildings, by which means the flames were got under control. "Mr Bryden's Fountain Inn, directly opposite, was with difficulty preserved by wetting the roof, and spreading wet blankets by a gentleman traveller, (Mr. Francis Charlton, of Yorktown, Va.) on a shed adjoining the inn, which was on fire several times previous to this experiment." The fire originated with some boys, who set fire to some shavings in the back part of the house.

Judge Seney resigned, and Henry Ridgely was appointed Chief-Justice of the judicial district. Dr. Andrew Wiesenthall is appointed one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court.

The Charitable Marine Society was formed and incorporated in the name of Thomas Elliott, David Porter, Thomas Cole, Daniel Howland, and others, masters of vessels, or their friends.

At length, on the last day of the year 1796, a law is passed to constitute the town a city, and incorporate the inhabitants by the name of "The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore"; and that the best means were sought by our legislators to restrain the errors and promote the happiness of a numerous and mixed society, is proved by the enlightened views which they have concisely expressed in the following preamble: "Whereas, it is found by experience that the good order, health and safety of large towns and cities cannot be preserved, nor the evils and accidents to which they are subject avoided or remedied, without an internal power competent to establish a police, and regulations fitted to their particular circumstances, wants and exigencies." It required no little exertion of the talents and influence of Messrs. McMechen, McHenry, Robert Smith, and Winchester, the Senators and Delegates at the time, to reconcile the citizens to the charter, such as it was, especially those of the Point, or Deptford Hundred, who were conciliated by an exception from any tax towards deepening the upper harbor or basin. Still the Act was introduced as an experiment for a year only, and another was passed the ensuing session to give it perpetual duration, with an enumeration of some of the principal powers.

James Winchester was chosen Elector of the Senate for the City. Col. Howard and Charles Ridgely of Hampton were elected members of the Senate of the State, but the Colonel having been appointed a member of the Senate of the United States, is succeeded by David McMechen. Robert Smith was elected to the House of Delegates in the place of Mr. McMechen.

An Act of Assembly was passed on the 30th of December, authorising the filling up of the west side of the Basin from Forrest (now Charles) to the east side of Light street, and the extension of Lee, Barre, Conway, and Camden streets to Light. Also on the 31st of December, an Act was passed by the General Assembly to lay out and establish a turnpike road from the City of Washington to Baltimore town.

1797. "In virtue of an appointment by the Governor and Council, bearing date the 5th day of January, 1797, to divide the City of Baltimore into eight wards, agreeably to the Act to erect Baltimore town, in Baltimore county, into a city, and to incorporate the inhabitants thereof, we have made, and do declare the following division of the said city into eight wards,—viz.:

"The first ward to comprise all that part of the City of Baltimore to the westward of Hanover street and McClellan's alley, including the west side of said street and alley, and all the west side of Charles street north of the place where said alley intersects it.

"The second ward: the east side of Hanover street and McClellan's alley, to the west side Light street and St. Paul's lane inclusive.

"The third ward: the east side of Light street and St. Paul's lane, to the west side of Calvert street inclusive.

"The fourth ward: the east side of Calvert street to the west side of South street and North lane inclusive.

"The fifth ward: the east side of South street and North lane, to the west side of Gay street inclusive.

"The sixth ward: the east side of Gay street to Jones Falls inclusive.

"The seventh ward: the east side of Jones Falls and the north side of Wilkes street inclusive.

"The eighth ward: all that part of Fell's Point to the southward of Wilkes street, including the south side of said street.

"Given under our hands in the City of Baltimore, this 9th day of January, 1797:

"JOHN STRICKER,	ALEXANDER MCKIM,
"PHILIP ROGERS,	JAMES CALHOUN,
"EMANUEL KENT,	JAMES STODDER."

Agreeably to the Act of Assembly for incorporating the City of Baltimore, the inhabitants of the several wards met on the 16th of January, 1797, for the purpose of electing two councilmen for each ward and eight electors for the choice of a Mayor; when the following gentlemen were returned as duly elected:

First Ward Councilmen:—James Carey, Ephraim Robinson. Elector, George Reinecker.

Second Ward:—Dr. George Buchanan, Samuel Owings. Elector, William Gibson.

Third Ward:—Zebulon Hollingsworth, James McCannon. Elector, Jesse Hollingsworth.

Fourth Ward:—Hercules Courtenay, William Wilson. Elector, Jeremiah Yellott.

Fifth Ward:—Thomas Hollingsworth, Adam Fonerden. Elector, Philip Rogers.

Sixth Ward:—James A. Buchanan, Peter Frick. Elector, Englehard Yeiser.

Seventh Ward:—James Edwards, David Brown. Elector, John Brown.

Eighth Ward:—Joseph Biays, William Trimble. Elector, John Coulter.

The General Assembly, on the 20th of January, passed an Act incorporating "The Library Company of Baltimore," now merged in the Maryland Historical Society. On the same day the Assembly incorporate "The Presbyterian Church, in the city of Baltimore," with a committee consisting of William Smith, Robert Purviance, James Calhoun, David Stewart, Robert Gilmor, Samuel Smith, William Patterson, Christopher Johnson, George Brown, John Swann, William Robb and James A. Buchanan.

A meeting was held on the 21st of February, of the electors of a Mayor and eight members for the Second Branch of the City Council, when the following gentlemen were declared to be duly elected: James Calhoun, Mayor. First Ward, William Goodwin; Second Ward, Col. Nicholas Rogers; Third Ward, John Merryman; Fourth Ward, Henry Nicholls; Fifth Ward, Robert Gilmor; Sixth Ward, Richard Lawson; Seventh Ward, Edward Johnson; Eighth Ward, Job Smith, who chose John Merryman their President. On the same day the citizens for the several wards held an election for sixteen members of the First Branch of the City Council, when the following gentlemen were elected: First Ward, James Carey and Ephraim Robinson: Second Ward, Samuel Owings and Dr. George Buchanan; Third Ward, Zebulon Hollingsworth and James McCannon; Fourth Ward, Hercules Courtenay and David McMechen; Fifth Ward, Thomas Hollingsworth and Adam Fonerden; Sixth Ward, Baltzer Schaeffer and Peter Frick; Seventh Ward, James Edwards and Frederick Schaeffer; Eighth Ward, Joseph Biays and William Trimble. Hercules Courtenay, Esq., was chosen President of this Branch.

On the 20th of January the General Assembly passed an Act "to lay out and establish a turnpike road from the City of Baltimore through Frederick-town in Frederick county, to Elizabeth-town and Williams-port in Washington county." Luke Tiernan, Peter Hoffman, and Hezekiah Claggett, were appointed managers for taking subscriptions for stock in Baltimore City.

One of the first acts of the Corporation was an expression of approbation, gratitude, and good wishes toward Gen. Washington, passing through the city homeward after the expiration of the second period of his presidential term, in an address dated the 14th of March, of which the following is a copy:

"To GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq.:

"*Sir:*—To partake of the prosperity arising from your unwearied attention to the welfare of your country—to admire that firmness which has never been disconcerted in the greatest difficulties, and which has acquired vigor in proportion to the exigency—to feel that honorable ascendency you have obtained in the well-founded opinion of your fellow-citizens, by a wise administration, and the exercise of the virtues of a private life, and to suppress our admiration and acknowledgment, would be wanting to our own individual sensation, and the just expectation of those we represent.

"Permit, therefore, the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, amongst the first exercises of their corporate capacity, to gratify themselves and their constituents, in the sincere expressions of regret for your retirement; their lively gratitude for your public services, their affectionate attachment to your private character, their heartfelt farewell to your person and family, and their unceasing solicitude for your temporal and eternal happiness. In behalf of the corporation of the city of Baltimore,

"JAMES CALHOUN, Mayor."

To which was returned the following reply:—

"To the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore:

"*Gentlemen*:—I receive with grateful sensibility the honor of your address.

"To meet the plaudits of my fellow-citizens for the part I have acted in public life, is the highest reward, next to the consciousness of having done my duty, to the utmost of my abilities, of which my mind is susceptible; and I pray you to accept my sincere thanks for the evidence you have now given me of your approbation of my past services. For these regrets which you have expressed on the occasion of my retirement to private life, and for the affectionate attachment you have declared for my person, let me reciprocate most cordially all the good wishes you have been pleased to extend to me and my family, for our temporal and eternal happiness. "GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Richard H. Moale was appointed by the Mayor and City Council to "receive for safe-keeping the records, papers, proceedings, and accounts of the commissioners of Baltimore town, port wardens, &c., until the corporation shall further order." William Gibson was appointed to "receive for safe-keeping all the moneys in the hands of the commissioners of Baltimore town, &c., until the corporation shall further order."

At the navy-yard of David Stodder, Harris Creek, on the 9th of September, was launched the United States frigate *Constellation*, of 36 guns. Capt. Thomas Truxton was appointed to command her.

Captain David Porter, Sr., established the signal-house on Federal Hill, opposite, but near to, and in sight of the town, by which the approach of public and private vessels to the Bodkin and North Point is immediately known.

In this year a subscription was gotten up for a hall for dancing, and the building was erected and is still standing on the north-east corner of Fayette and Holliday streets, from a design by Colonel N. Rogers—Messrs. Robert C. Long, James Donaldson, Hessington, and Lander, builders—which was called the "Assembly Room."

Mr. George Keating published a small plan of the city, and two years after another was published by Mr. Charles Varle, which included some of the environs, with views of the buildings. Messrs. Dugan and McElderry commenced their improvements in Market Space.

Colonel Howard having completed the senatorial term, is re-appointed Senator of the United States for the ensuing six years. Adam Fonerden, Esq., is elected a delegate to the Assembly in the place of Mr. McMechen; and Cornelius H. Gist is elected sheriff.

Died in this city, on the 19th of March, at an advanced age, Daniel Dulaney, barrister, formerly secretary of the Province and member of the Council, and of the Upper House under the Proprietary government.

An Act was passed on the 20th of January, by the General Assembly, incorporating the Reisterstown Turnpike Company, and authorizing Samuel Smith, Joseph Thornburgh, Jesse Hollingsworth, and Philip Grable, to receive subscriptions to the stock in Baltimore City.

On the same day, the General Assembly appointed Samuel Owings, James Carroll, John Merryman, James Carey, and Nicholas Rogers, commissioners for the purpose of erecting a new jail, and they purchased ground and built on the site of the present one. An Act was passed at the next session to sell the ground now occupied by the City Court, formerly old Masonic Hall, and the proceeds to be applied in the erection of the new jail on the east side of Jones Falls. It was finished and occupied in 1802.

1798. The difficulties which had arisen in Europe out of the French Revolution, soon extended themselves in this country. The cloud soon passed away, and nothing was heard but distant rumblings.

On the 7th of November, Gen. Washington, who had accepted the command of the army again, designated Col. Howard to be one of the Brigadier-Generals, and arrived here and reviewed General Swann's brigade. On this last visit of the beloved chief and brother, the R. W. Mr. William Belton, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, presented a copy of their constitution then just revised, and an address, to which the General returned an answer highly commendatory of the benevolent purposes of the institution.

Two new companies of volunteer cavalry were raised, one on the Point, commanded by Captain James Biays, and one in town by Captain Paul Bentalou.

In July, Congress voted an addition to the army and naval forces, and authorized the seizure of French vessels which were armed. The ships *Baltimore* and *Montezuma*, merchant vessels of this port, were fitted out with twenty guns each, the first commanded by Captain Isaac Philips, and the last by Captain Alex Murray. On the 16th of November, the *Baltimore* having convoyed a number of American vessels near Havana, was met by a British squadron under Admiral Loring, who invited Captain Philips on board his ship, and in his absence, had above fifty men brought away from the *Baltimore*, as British seamen, which Captain Philips resented strenuously and offered up his ship. Upon this Loring returned all the men but five, and Captain Philips being without a commission for his ship, and thinking the Government would find some better means of redress, hoisted his flag and proceeded, but was dismissed the service on his return without a tria by an order of the Secretary of the Navy. John Rogers and Andrew Sterett were appointed Lieutenants in the navy, and David Porter, Jr., Midshipman, were on board the *Constellation* and contributed by their gallant behavior to the capture of the *Insurgente* French frigate, on the 9th of February, 1799. Besides the above Baltimore gentlemen, there also entered the navy about this period, Messrs. John Ballard, William Peterken, Charles Ridgely, John and Joseph Nicholson, and George Levely; and another ship was fitted out and called the *Patapsco*, to be commanded by Captain Geddes.

To relieve the county courts from duties not judiciary, Levy courts were organized by law, and eleven justices appointed for this city and county, who took charge of the property and finances. The tobacco inspectors formerly nominated by the vestries, and latterly by the courts of justice, are now by this court, as are the county constables and overseers of the roads. The Legislature also passed an Act to prevent abuses in the practice of medicine and surgery, the want of which had been announced ten years before, incorporating the faculty, prohibiting any from commencing practice thereafter without a license from a board of examiners. This restriction was so far modified in 1816 as to permit the graduates of reputed seminaries or colleges to practice without other license.

The form and dimensions of brick for building or sale were established.

The property of the city subject to taxes was valued at £699,519 9s. 2d., pursuant to a general assessment law, and five commissioners for the city, and five for the county, appointed.

At a town meeting on the 7th of September, it was resolved that a subscription should be opened for money to aid the distressed inhabitants of Philadelphia, then afflicted by the yellow fever, and on the 15th the Mayor suspended communication between the two cities.

Wm. Wilson and Archibald Buchanan, Esqs., are elected delegates.

On the 5th of July, John Moale, Esq., many years presiding justice of the county court, and member of the convention in 1774 for the county, departed this life at an advanced age; on the eleventh of September, also at an advanced age, Alexander Lawson, Esq., formerly clerk of Baltimore county court; and on the twentieth of October, at his then residence in Queen Anne County, Joshua Seney, Esq., late chief-justice of this district, and formerly member of Congress.

An Act was passed by the General Assembly, on the 15th of January, to extend and open Sharping lane, now called Second street, to the breadth of forty-nine feet six inches from Gay to South street.

1799. Agreeably to the powers of the corporation, an addition was made to the city of a small parcel of ground situated north of Saratoga street, and the bounds of Harford street and Canal were fixed, together with the channel of the Basin.

On the 28th of May a very destructive fire broke out on the west side of South street, in the bake-house of Patrick Millian, and consumed fourteen warehouses, and much valuable property between that street and Bowley's wharf. The following persons were the principal losers: James Piper, William Jessop, William Woods, V. Kapff & Anspach, Benjamin Williams, Rogers & Owens, Solomon Betts, James Corrie, Redmond Berry, M. Larew, William Ryland, John McFadden, A. W. Davey, Mrs. Lawson, John Stricker, Pat. Millian, Jarard Toepken, J. Masey, Lewis Pascault.

In this year the Rev. John Hargrove, who had espoused the doctrines of Baron Swedenborg, and others of that faith, erect the New Jerusalem Temple at the corner of Baltimore and Exeter streets, which was dedicated the ensuing year.

Heretofore the citizens had witnessed much confusion and turbulence by the multitudes of people assembled at elections for the town and county. The Legislature therefore changed the constitution in this respect, by dividing both into districts, the wards of the city serving for districts; two years after, the manner of voting was limited to ballots, instead of voice, and these seasons ceased to be riotous as they had been.

At the session of 1799, a new Court of Oyer and Terminer is organized for Baltimore city and county, and Walter Dorsey appointed chief-justice; George Presbury and Job Smith, associate justices. In 1808 Judge Dorsey resigns, and is succeeded by John Scott, who, dying in 1813, is succeeded by Luther Martin. In this year James Winchester was appointed judge of the district court, in place of Mr. Paca deceased.

The *Insurgente*, a French frigate, was captured by Captain Truxton, U. S. N., brought here and fitted out, but was, with Capt. Patrick Fletcher and all the crew, lost at sea the ensuing winter.

On the petition of the proprietors, Pratt street from Franklin Lane was directed to be opened to the Falls, and it was then opened from Frederick street, and a bridge erected by ordinance of the corporation to connect Pratt street with the one called Queen, now Pratt street, east of the Falls. Pratt street had been opened westwardly as early as 1795, and in 1811 a law was passed for extending it eastwardly across Cheapside, Hollingsworth, and Ellicott's docks, but this was not effected until another one was passed in 1816, including that part of the new street only which runs from Light street to Franklin lane,—when another law was passed to open and extend North lane, which was called Belvedere, now North street; and another, to extend Lombard street eastwardly, which was not carried into effect for a number of years after. In 1807 an Act was passed to open Centre street eastwardly from Howard street to the Falls, and a bridge was built there; and in 1811, St. Paul's, now Saratoga street, was extended from Charles to Fish, now Saratoga, in front of the African Bethel Church. In 1809 Mr. Christopher Hughes obtained a license to extend his grounds on the south side of the Basin, northward to Lee street, and from Forest, now Charles, to Johnson street eastwardly.

The port wardens had determined the width of the Falls, before the city was chartered, at 60 feet above Baltimore Street bridge and 80 feet below it, and now complete the survey of the harbor, which the corporation confirmed in 1805 and 1807; and in 1815, a resolution was passed to sanction the deepening of the bed and walling in the sides of the Falls.

Archibald Buchanan and George Johannot, Esqs., are elected to represent the town in the House of Delegates.

On the 15th of December, the sad news arrived of the decease of General Washington, which happened the day before, and on the 1st of January, 1800, funeral rites were celebrated. The military, including the regulars then stationed at Fort McHenry, and the citizens, including many from the county, formed a procession at the head of Baltimore street, when an appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Allison. From thence the procession returned to Christ Church, and when the bier had entered, the funeral service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Bend before an immense concourse, deeply affected at the loss which they had sustained, and anxious to manifest the grateful sentiments by which they were animated towards the memory of the hero who had so often testified his regard for them, and rendered the most important services to their country.

On Monday, June 3d, the United States sloop-of-war *Maryland* was launched from the ways at Price's ship-yard, Fell's Point. This vessel carried 20 guns, and was built by the merchants of Baltimore and presented to the United States Government.

On Tuesday, June 4th, the Baltimore races commenced at the new course on Whetstone Point. There was an immense number of spectators present of both sexes and all conditions. Mr. Hanson's horse Hamlet was the winner of the four-mile race in seven minutes and forty-seven seconds.

On Friday, June 20th, was launched from the ways at De Rochbroom's ship-yard, Fell's Point, the U. S. sloop-of-war *Chesapeake*.

On Monday morning, July 1st, a number of seamen, lately belonging to the *Constellation*, to evince their respect to their former lieutenant, John Rogers, carried him through the principal streets of Baltimore on a chair elegantly decorated. On passing Market street (Broadway), Fell's Point, the procession was saluted by a discharge of cannon.

On the 24th of July, the following gentlemen having been appointed a committee on behalf of the citizens of Baltimore, published an appeal to raise by subscription among the citizens of the city sufficient means to finish the fortification (Fort McHenry) at Whetstone Point: Robert Gilmor, George Sears, Robert Oliver, William Patterson, David Stewart, Jeremiah Yellott, Mark Pringle, Archibald Campbell, Thomas Coale.

A summary description of Baltimore as taken from an old paper of the year:

"Baltimore, the largest and most flourishing commercial city in the State of Maryland, is situated in a county of its own name, and on the N. W. branch of Patapsco river. It extends from Harris's creek on the S. E., until it reaches a branch of the western branch, over which there are three wooden bridges. In the city the streets extend from east to west, along the north side of the basin, and these are again intersected by others at right angles, extending north from it; except a few which run in different directions. At Fell's Point the streets also in general extend from east to west, and are crossed by others at right angles; but immediately on the Point there are a few which run in various directions, as circumstances would admit of. On the side Jones Falls, there are some which extend parallel to it, and vary their course from the former. The number of streets, lanes and alleys, is about 130; but several of these are yet without a building. The buildings are principally placed between Howard street and the Falls. The main street is 80 feet wide, and extends from east to west about three-quarters of a mile, and is called Baltimore street. Pratt, Water, Second and East street (Fayette) have the same direction, and are from 40 to 60 feet wide. These are intersected at right angles by Market street, 150 feet wide, Frederick, Gay, South, Calvert, Charles, Hanover, and Howard streets, which are from 66 to 80 feet wide, and compactly built. There are others partly built, as Holliday street 100 feet wide, where the new theatre stands, Lovely and St. Paul's lanes thirty feet wide, &c. The public buildings are a court-house, jail, market-houses, a poor-house, which stands on the northwest side of the town, besides three banks and exchange, and a theatre already mentioned: these last are private property. The Bank of Maryland stands in South street, between Walnut street and Lovely lane, and was incorporated in 1791; its capital is $300,000. The branch Bank of the United States stands at the corner of Second and South Gay streets. The Baltimore Bank stands in Baltimore street—No. 154. The court-house is a brick building erected upon an arch in the north end of Calvert street. In the next square, a little to the northwest, is the jail (now record-office). The houses for public worship are eleven, viz: one for Episcopalians, one for Presbyterians, one for German Lutherans, one for German Calvinists, one for the Reformed Germans, one for Nicolites or New Quakers, one for Baptists, one for Roman Catholics, and two for Methodists, one of which stands at Fell's Point. The Presbyterian church stands in East street (northwest corner of North and

Fayette streets), has a handsome portico, and is supported by six pillars in front. It is well-finished, and is one of the most elegant churches in America. The houses as numbered in 1787 were 1955; about 1200 of these were in the town and the rest at Fell's Point. The number of houses at present is about 3500: the greater part of these are brick, and many of them handsome and elegant. The number of warehouses is about 170, chiefly placed contiguous to the harbor; and the number of inhabitants, according to the census taken in 1791, was 13,758, of whom 1255 were slaves; but this must be far short of the present number.

"The basin is on the south side of the town, in which the water at common tides is from eight to nine feet deep. The harbor at Fell's Point is deep enough to admit ships of 500 tons burthen. The situation of part of the town is low, and was unhealthy until a large marsh was reclaimed about twenty-seven years ago, since which time the town has been as healthy as any other in the United States. Where the marsh formerly was there is a market space 150 feet wide, which we have mentioned above; on each side is a row of buildings, with the market-house in the centre. Perhaps the increase of houses, and consequently of smoke, together with the improvements which have been made in paving the streets and keeping them clean, may also have contributed in rendering it so healthy. The articles manufactured here are sugar, rum, tobacco, snuff, cordage, paper, wool and cotton-cards, nails, saddles, boots, shoes, ship-building in all its various branches, besides a variety of other articles. Within eighteen miles of the town there are fifty capital merchant-mills, one powder-mill, and two paper-mills, besides several furnaces and two forges. Twelve of the merchant-mills are within four miles of the town, on Jones Falls, and four others are about the same distance on two other streams. Adjoining the town is a large mill, with four pairs of stones six feet in diameter, capable of manufacturing 150 barrels of flour in a day; the water-course is about a mile in length, one-third part of which is cut out of the solid rock: in this distance the water gains sixty-five feet fall. The rapid increase of Baltimore has even surprised its friends, and it now ranks as the third commercial port in the Union. There were belonging to it in 1790, 27 ships, 1 scow, 31 brigantines, 34 schooners, and 9 sloops: total 102 vessels, containing 13,564 tons. In the year ending the last day of December, 1797, the shipping amounted to 59,837 tons. The exports in 1790 amounted to $2,027,770, and the imports to $1,945,899; balance in favor of Baltimore, $81,971. In the year ending September, 1794, the exports amounted to $5,094,248, and in 1798, ending September 30th, $12,000,000 and upwards. Mr. Morse, in his *Gazetteer*, says of Baltimore:

"On what authority he makes the first part of his publications we know not. In looking into his own observations, we find he contradicts himself; for he allows a greater population to Charleston, which, when the census was taken in 1791, was the fourth in size, and contained about three thousand people more than Baltimore. We believe Baltimore has, since that period, increased more in wealth and population than any town in the United States; but whether it exceeds Charleston in population at the present day, he has no authority we presume for saying it, because no census was taken since 1791, and therefore it must be, with him, mere conjecture. With respect to his asserting it is 'in commerce the fifth in rank in the United States;' he in this discovers either a want of recollection, or a total ignorance of the subject. In looking over the exports of the United States, published by Mr. Coxe, commissioner of the revenue, in 1796, for five years ending September 30th, 1795, we find, in a commercial view, Pennsylvania ranks first, New York second, Massachusetts third, Maryland fourth, and South Carolina fifth. Massachusetts has more sea-ports than any State in the Union, from which commerce is carried on with foreign countries. These necessarily lessen the exports of Boston, so that we find in 1794, Baltimore exported to the amount of $2,512,545 more than Boston, and $1,447,856 more than Charleston, the exports of which exceed Boston $1,064,689; yet Boston he ranks as the third commercial town in the Union. Perhaps he will, in the next edition of his *Gazetteer*, make another advance towards truth, and place Baltimore in its proper rank as the third commercial city in the United States. It is peopled from various parts of the Union, and from different countries in Europe. The inhabitants by mixing together in a social and friendly manner, have a politeness in their address and conversation which renders them pleasant and agreeable companions. It contains more men of wealth and of probity in commercial transactions, in proportion to its population, than any of the seaport towns in the Union. This is demonstrated from its exports being greater than either Boston or Charleston, each of whose population was more numerous in 1791. Its exports are much larger in proportion to its population than either Philadelphia or New York; for if population be the standard of wealth, each of these cities ought to export twice the amount that Baltimore does. This reasoning is obvious, and proves what we have stated, that Baltimore possesses a larger proportion of men of wealth or of probity in commercial affairs than any of the seaport towns, as its trade is so much greater in proportion to its population; for it is self-evident that all commercial transactions are carried on by means either of wealth or of credit, which last is founded on probity and punctuality; and when the commerce of a people surpasses the ordinary proportion, it is of itself a proof that they possess either one or other of these in a great degree.

"Baltimore was incorporated and declared a city by an Act of the Legislature of Maryland, passed on the 31st day of December, 1796. It is governed by a Mayor, and City Council consisting of two Branches. The First Branch is composed of two members from each ward; at present there are sixteen members in this Branch. The Second Branch consists of eight members. A member of the First Branch must be twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, three years resident in Baltimore before his election, and rated on the assessor's books at one thousand dollars. The voters for this Branch must have the same qualifications as those who vote for members of the General Assembly of Maryland. The election is annual, and made *viva voce.* A member of the Second Branch must be twenty-five years of age, a citizen of the United States, four years a resident in the city previous to his election, and rated on the assessor's books at two thousand dollars. The members of this Branch are chosen every second year by the First Branch. The Mayor, who is elected by the First Branch also, continues in office two years, must be twenty-five years of age, ten years a citizen of the United States, and five years a resident of the place before his election. His salary is fixed by an ordinance of the corporation: last year it was two thousand four hundred dollars. He appoints all officers of the corporation; the Second Branch, in case of a vacancy, nominates two citizens, one of whom the Mayor commissions."

1800. President Adams passed through the city on the 15th of June, from the seat of government, then lately moved to Washington, and the corporation presented him an address of congratulation.

Doctor John B. Davidge, who had been educated in Europe, and some time settled in Baltimore, commenced a course of lectures on the principles and practice of Midwifery, to which the next session he added practical surgery, and the third session demonstrative anatomy. These lectures were delivered at his residence; and though they were never attended by a dozen students, the Doctor erected an anatomical hall near the southeast corner of Liberty and Saratoga streets, being joined by Doctor James Cocke in the lectures on anatomy and physiology, and by Doctor John Shaw, who delivered lectures on chemistry at his own dwelling. The anatomical lectures had scarcely commenced in the new hall when a clamor was raised by some ignorant neighbors; it was demolished by the populace, and the Doctor's preparations destroyed, upon which, and for two or three years after, the anatomical and surgical lectures were delivered at the county almshouse.

Mr. Marcus McCausland erects a brewery in Holliday street, and a new powder magazine is erected on the south side of the river by the corporation.

✗ A number of gentlemen form a society, which they call "The Society of St. George," to relieve emigrants from England; and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Carroll, the Rev. Dr. Bend, Mr. James Priestly, Doctor Crawford, and others form a society by the name of "The Maryland Society for promoting useful knowledge," both of which societies were discontinued after a few years.

Robert Smith and James H. McCulloch, Esqs., are elected delegates, and James Wilson, Esq., sheriff.

By the new census, the city, without the precincts, contained white males, 11,294; females, 9,606; other free persons, 2,771; slaves, 2,843; precincts supposed, 5,000; total, 31,514, being an increase of 18,011 persons in the last ten years.

In this year an agreement was made by the First Presbyterian Church and the city authorities with reference to opening North lane and reducing the ground. This ground had been used for a number of years for burial purposes. The congregation reserved the right to continue the parsonage in the bed of the present North street as long as it suited them, not exceeding ten years. They retained it till 1805.

An Act was passed by the Legislature, on the 19th of December, "to enable the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to introduce water into the said city."

1801. Innoculation with vaccine matter having been discovered as a preventative from small-pox by Dr. Jenner five years before, in 1801 Mr. William Taylor, merchant, received from his brother, Mr. John Taylor, then in London, a quantity of matter for propagation; and being delivered through Dr. M. Littlejohn, physician of Mr. Taylor, to Dr. James Smith, he introduced it generally and successfully. Upon the application of Dr. Smith, the Legislature of Maryland became the first to sanction the distribution; and in 1809 he is granted a lottery to raise a certain compensation for the distribution of matter gratuitously during six years; and in 1810, the Rev. Dr. Bend, Wm. Gwynn, Dr. Smith, and others form a society for promoting vaccination generally; but this society was discontinued and another erected in 1822, of which Dr. James Stewart was President.

In 1801, the Legislature authorised the building of a Lazaretto, which was accordingly put up by the corporation on the point opposite Fort McHenry, which has since become one of the bounds of the city eastward.

Messrs. Emanuel Kent, Elisha Tyson, William Maccreery, Richardson Stewart, and others, formed a society to furnish medicinal relief to the poor gratuitously, which, in 1807, was incorporated by the name of the "Baltimore General Dispensary," and relief for drowning persons provided, there having been since the foundation and to that time 6263 patients. This society, for a charitable purpose of all others the most interesting perhaps, has, by great exertions, outlived most of its contemporaries.

The following letter was written by President Thomas Jefferson to General Samuel Smith, tendering him the appointment of Secretary of the Navy in his Cabinet, which he accepted for a short time. When he retired, his brother, Robert Smith, was appointed in his place:

"WASHINGTON, *March 9th*, 1801.

"*Dear Sir*:—By the time you receive this, you will have been at home long enough, I hope, to take a view of the possibilities and of the arrangements which may enable you to dispose of your private affairs as to take a share in those of the public, and give us your aid as Secretary of the Navy. If you can be added to the administration I am forming, it will constitute a mass so entirely possessed of the public confidence that I shall fear nothing. There is nothing to which a nation is not equal, when it pours all its energies and zeal into the hands of those to whom they confide the direction of their force. You will bring us the benefit of adding in a considerable degree the acquiescence at least of the leaders who have hitherto opposed us. Your geographical situation too is peculiarly advantageous, as it will favor the policy of drawing our naval resources towards the centre, from which their benefits and protection may be extended equally to all the parts. But what renders it a matter not only of desire to us, but permit me to say, of moral duty in you is that, if you refuse, where are we to find a substitute? You know that the knowledge of naval matters in this country is confined entirely to persons who are under other absolutely disqualifying circumstances. Let me then, my dear Sir, entreat you to join in conducting the affairs of our country, and to prove, by consequence, that the views they entertained in the change of their servants are not to be without effect. In short, if you refuse, I must abandon, from necessity, what I have been so falsely charged of doing from choice,—the expectation of procuring to our country such benefits as may compensate the expenses of their navy. I hope therefore you will accede to the proposition; everything shall be yielded which may accommodate it to your affairs Let me hear from you favorably and soon. Accept assurances my high and friendly consideration and esteem.

"THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"To Gen'l SAMUEL SMITH."

John Scott, who had lately removed from Kent County, and Thomas Dixon, are elected delegates to the Assembly. James H. McCulloch was chosen elector for the city.

1802. Mr. Benjamin Henfrey, an Englishman, had lately discovered and attempted to bring into use a species of coal from Gen. Ridgely's lands, about six miles northeast of the town, but did not succeed. Mr. Henfrey was, however, more successful soon after in discovering a method of creating light by gas from wood. He exhibited experiments here, and actually lighted Richmond, Virginia, before any similar discovery was known.

On the 28th of August, 1802, during a hailstorm, the flag-staff at Fort McHenry and a house in Gay street were struck by lightning.

A number of the members of St. Paul's Church, attached to the

Rev. Geo. Dashield, commenced a church called St. Peter's, which stood until lately at the S. E. corner of German and Sharp streets, and soon after erected in the rear of the same a free school for children of that society.

After the census of 1800, Maryland was entitled to nine representatives in Congress, and the electoral districts were again altered by Act of Assembly. Baltimore city and county became the fifth, to elect two, one to be a resident of each, jointly elected; and General Smith and Col. Nicholas A. Moore were elected; but the General being appointed a Senator of the United States, William Maccreery is elected to Congress in his place. James Purviance is elected a member of the Assembly in the place of Mr. Scott.

On the 21st of August, departed this life, aged 62 years, the Rev. Dr. Patrick Allison, founder of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, who was succeeded by the Rev. James Inglis, a very eminent minister. Died, also in this city, on the 2d of November, aged 63 years, Edward Langworthy, deputy naval officer, and formerly member of Congress from the State of Georgia.

The first regular meeting of *The Female Humane Association* for the relief of indigent women was held at the residence of Bishop Carroll, on the 7th of January.

1803. A new Act having passed for the inspection of tobacco in 1801, the public warehouse on the Point having become insufficient for the quantity of that article brought to Baltimore, the Levy Court had been authorised to license another warehouse in 1799, at the instance of Judge Chase, on terms he disapproved and declined. But James Calhoun obtained another license on similar terms, and erected one at the southwest corner of Pratt and Light streets in 1803, and a similar license was granted to Messrs. Dugan and O'Donnell to erect another at the end of their wharves.

In this year the Right Rev. Bishop Carroll, and Mr. James Priestly, who had been sometime Principal of a respectable seminary in Paul's lane, and others, procured a charter for the Baltimore College, which, by aid of a lottery, was erected on a plain but convenient style, on Mulberry street, the Bishop being appointed president of the trustees.

The 7th day of February was remarkable in this city for a great fog in the atmosphere; and toward night, a porter employed at Messrs. Peters and Johnson's brewery being found in the basin with his horse and dray, was supposed to have missed the way, and driving over the end of Bowly's wharf was drowned.

Thomas Dixon and Cumberland Dugan were elected delegates to the Assembly, and Thomas Baily sheriff. Thomas Rutter was appointed a Justice of the Orphans' Court.

In the *Federal Gazette* of Tuesday, the 27th of December, we find the following marriage notice: "Married on Saturday evening last, by the Reverend Bishop Carroll, Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, youngest brother of the First Consul of the French Republic, to Miss Elizabeth Patterson, eldest daughter of William Patterson, Esquire, of this city."

1804. Experiments having been made in some other places to reduce the number of public offences committed, by substituting confinement and labor instead of public and degrading punishment, which it was thought had proved successful, the Legislature had as early as 1801 published a plan for a similar change in the criminal law of this State, to supersede the "wheelbarrow law," as it was commonly called, and now resolved to erect a penitentiary in Baltimore. Messrs. John E. Howard, Thomas Dixon, Josias Penington, Thomas McElderry, Robert C. Long, Levi Hollingsworth, Daniel Conn, Samuel Sterett, and George Warner; commissioners, purchase ground and erect buildings on Madison street near the York road, Mr. Conn being the architect and builder. In 1809 a new criminal code was adapted to the institution, leaving the commission of murder, arson, rape, and treason only, liable to the punishment of death.

In this year the Union Bank of Maryland is organized and chartered; William Winchester is chosen president, and Ralph Higginbotham cashier. In 1807 the directors build a spacious banking-house on the S. E. corner of Fayette and Charles streets, of which Mr. Robert C. Long was architect, and Mr. W. Stewart and Col. Mosher builders; Messrs. Chevalier Andrea and Franzoni performed the sculpture. The proposed capital was $3,000,000; and $2,312,150, including $42,400 by the State, were paid; but shares to the amount of $224,250 were purchased by the corporation itself, and losses sustained previously, a law was obtained in 1821 reducing the capital 25 per cent. In the meantime, the Mechanics' Bank is incorporated in 1806, and in 1812 they erected their banking-house at the southeast corner of Calvert and East, now Fayette street. The capital intended for this bank was one million, of which, $640,000 were paid, including $94,625 by the State, all of which, in consequence of losses sustained, were reduced 40 per cent. by Act of 1821.

Edward Johnson is chosen elector of President, and Andrew Ellicott and John Stephens delegates.

Died at New York, in his 69th year, Commodore James Nicholson, formerly of this town, and commander of the public ships *Defence*, *Virginia*, *Trumbull*, &c., in the war of Independence; and on the 19th of September, aged 72 years, William Buchanan, Esq., formerly one of the justices of the county, and Commissary General of purchases for the Continental army.

On the 30th of April, Samuel Smith, W. Cooke, E. Ellicott, Robert G. Harper, Thomas McElderry, Alex. McKim, and John E. Howard, agreed to form themselves into a company for the purpose of introducing a supply of water into the city of Baltimore, to be called "The Baltimore Water Company," with a capital of $250,-

000; for which they received an act of incorporation in the year 1805. So great was the demand at one time for the stock of this company, that shares were sold at more than nine hundred per cent. above par, which produced a scene of speculation for a few days almost equal to the great South Sea bubble in England. At an election held on the 24th of May for directors, the following gentlemen were duly elected to serve till the first day of May, 1805: John McKim, Sr., Solomon Etting, T. A. Buchanan, John Donnell, Jonathan Ellicott, and William Cooke.

1805. By a new organization of the courts of justice at the session of 1804 and 1805, the general court was abolished, and the chief-justices of the district courts were constituted a court of appeals. The State was divided into six districts, of which Baltimore and Harford counties were the last. Robert Smith was appointed chief-justice, but he did not accept; and Joseph H. Nicholson, of Queen Anne county, was appointed, and came here to reside. The associates of this court were gentlemen of the law, viz: Benjamin Rumsey and Thomas Jones. The counties ceased to have separate associate justices. Zeb Hollingsworth was appointed in the place of Mr. Rumsey, who did not accept. Judge Jones died in 1812, and was succeeded by Theodoric Bland. Thomas Dixon is appointed Judge of the Orphans' Court.

At the session of 1805, Messrs. Thomas McElderry, Henry Payson, William Jessop, Alexander McKim, John McKim, Jr., Thomas Dixon, Thomas Rutter, Robert Stewart, and William C. Goldsmith, are appointed commissioners to build a new court-house, and having decided on erecting the same on part of the old public ground on North Calvert street, corner of Lexington, the same is begun according to the designs of Mr. George Milleman, who was builder, and executed the wood-work; Mr. William Steuart executed the stone work, and Col. James Mosher the brick work. The county records were removed, and the courts held sessions there in 1809, when the old arched court-house was taken down. When the old court-house was taken down, the gentlemen who had erected fine residences around it feared that the site might be re-occupied by an unsightly building; and Messrs. John Comegys, James A. Buchanan, David Winchester, and others, memorialised the Legislature in 1809 for leave to raise $100,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of Washington. This was the origin of the present Washington monument, built however on land granted for the purpose by Washington's friend and fellow-soldier, Colonel John Eager Howard, and not, as originally proposed, in the square. It seems that when the dwellers in that neighborhood reflected on the risks incurred from having so tall and isolated a column near their houses, and moreover that, if not built with rock-like staunchness, it might some day fall down and crush them, or that the lightnings of heaven might be attracted by the bare monument from passing thunderstorms, they preferred to leave the square a vacant space, until it was adorned with the shorter and less dangerous shaft raised by our townsmen in memory of their defenders in the second war against Great Britain. The erection of these "fine dwellings" near the future square, attests the removal of the principal merchants and traders from Fell's Point, where, up to, and even beyond, the period of the Revolution most of them had dwelt, as most convenient for their interests and business. Indeed, we remember perfectly, it was long afterwards that our fathers could be persuaded to abandon Camden, Conway, Barre, Hanover, south Charles and Water streets, and all the best vicinities of the Basin or the Patapsco, and begin even to believe in the upper parts of Baltimore as suitable for trade or dwellings. The men of those days, on arriving at the town, used to land at "The Point," and were entertained in some of its comfortable homesteads, among the hospitable gentlefolks to whom they were introduced by correspondence, until able to obtain dwelling-houses or lodgings for themselves and families elsewhere in this conglomerate of settlements. Between town and Point there was a vast space with few houses, and mostly covered with corn-fields or forest trees; so that, (on a sort of waste land) the original theatre of Hallam & Henry was built on a common beyond what was afterwards known as "The Causeway," which was long infamous for its vile inhabitants and sailor brawls. At that time the waters of the Basin flowed up to this notorious causeway, close to the brewery known as "Claggett's," on Pratt street; while on its banks, as well as in the marsh below the market, multitudes of blackbirds, snipe, and other water-fowl were shot by the sportsmen of that day. The road between the two sides of the Falls to Water street, at Frederick, was then so frequently overflowed as to require two or three long bridges to cross the swash made by the tide. At the foot of Gay street, within fifty yards of Lombard street, the waters of the Patapsco rippled on a sandy margin, and there was little interruption to the original shore-line from thence to the commencement of Commerce street and the foot of South street (which was then at the present line of Lombard street,) and so on to Light street, and southwardly to the "City Spring," existing not long since on south Charles street near Camden. Thence the shores curved to the foot of Federal Hill at "Hughes' Quay." Mr. Robert Gilmour, who died in 1849, said that when a boy he has "crabbed" with a forked stick the whole of this distance. His parents embarked for Europe in 1782, at a little dock which came up to Exchange Place, within thirty feet of its present southern limit, and close by the fine house which Mr. Gilmour afterward built on the south side of Exchange Place.

The corporation was empowered to exclude Roger's addition on the east from the operation of city taxes and ordinances, which was never carried into effect.

The City Delegates in the Legislature introduced a bill to alter the Constitution of the State, so as to give the city an additional representation ; but on the second reading it was rejected *by the vote of every member present in the House of Delegates*, being sixty-two, except the two from the city itself.

In January St. Mary's College of Baltimore was raised to the rank of University by the Legislature of Maryland, and empowered to hold public commencements, and to admit any of its students to any degree or degrees in any of the faculties, arts and sciences and liberal professions which are usually permitted to be conferred in any colleges or universities in America or Europe. Since the establishment of St. Mary's College (now called Seminary of St. Sulpice) in 1791, it has given to the American Roman Catholic Church a long list of clergymen distinguished for their talents, learning, and piety. The names of Flaget, David, Marechal, Dubourg, Eccleston and Chanche, recall the brightest ornaments of the episcopacy; while those of Nagot, Garnier, Tessier, Richard, Wheeler and Fredet, exhibit an equal claim to respect in the sacerdotal order. Catholic literature is particularly indebted to the learning and zeal of Rev. Pierre Fredet, who was born about the year 1801, in the town of Sebasat near Clermont, in Avergne, a celebrated province of France, and closed his earthly career on the 1st of January, 1856, in Baltimore city. Mr. Fredet, from the time of his arrival in America (in 1831) to that of his last illness—a period of twenty-four years—was attached to St. Mary's Seminary at Baltimore as professor of various branches of ecclesiastical learning, especially that of moral theology ; but he rendered more important services as professor of history, and was the only one, if we mistake not, that ever taught this essential branch of study in that academy. His two excellent volumes of *Ancient* and *Modern History* are enduring monuments of his learning and skill. The latter was published in 1842, and was followed a few years after by the former work. The fact of their having been adopted as text-books in the Catholic institutions of learning in the United States, and particularly in the Catholic University of Ireland and many leading schools of Europe, is sufficient evidence of their high character. He was likewise the author of and contributor to a number of valuable miscellaneous works.

The exports from Maryland—of which nearly all are from Baltimore—from October, 1805, to 1806, amounted to $3,661,131 domestic produce, $10,919,774 of foreign goods, or a total of $14,580,905, —and the receipts into the Treasury of the United States from this city for the year 1806 amounted to $1,224,897.

Part of this year Robert Smith held the office of Attorney-General of the United States, but returned to the Navy Department, and in 1809 was appointed Secretary of the State—having, in the mean time, that is in 1806, been appointed Chancellor of the State, and Chief Judge of this District Court, but declined.

1806. On the 22d of January, *L'Eole*, a French seventy-four, part of a squadron commanded by Admiral Willaumez, which was dispersed by a storm on the coast, after eluding two British squadrons, came into the bay with other ships under Commodore Khrome, and stripped of her guns; she being a wreck was sold.

Messrs. Sower and Hewes established a type-foundry on Lexington street, which becoming the property of other gentlemen, was transferred to Biddle street.

Wm. Pinkney was appointed Attorney-General on resignation of Mr. Martin, in 1805, but fixed his residence here this year, and resigned, when he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Great Britain.

At Chawan, his residence in the county, departed this life, on the 5th of April, James Winchester, Judge of the United States District Court, and formerly member of the General Assembly; and the same year was succeeded by James Houston, of Kent county; and on the 9th of October, at an advanced age, died Robert Purviance, collector of the port of Baltimore. David Christie, Esq., of Harford county, is appointed collector in the place of Mr. Purviance, and the next year James McCulloch, Esq., is appointed upon the death of Mr. Christie.

Alexander McKim is chosen elector of the Senate for the city, and Tobias E. Stansbury and Moses Brown, Esqs., for the county. James H. McCulloch and Thomas McElderry are elected Senators, and next year Elias Glenn in place of Mr. McCulloch, resigned; and to fill another vacancy in 1808 Thomas B. Dorsey, Robert Stewart, and Edward Aisquith are elected delegates, and John Hunter sheriff.

The ceremony of blessing and laying the first corner-stone of the Roman Catholic Cathedral Church, was performed according to the rites prescribed in the Roman Pontifical, on the 7th of July, in presence of a vast concourse of citizens. At half-past eight o'clock in the morning, the Right Reverend Bishop Carroll, in his episcopal robes, with crosier and mitre, preceded by a procession of twenty priests and junior ecclesiastics—the priests with surplices and stoles, and the others in surplices—proceeded from the west front up the intended nave of the church to the large wooden cross, previously planted on the spot, where the high or principal altar now stands, and the Bishop having there recited the part of the office appropriated to the consecration of that spot, the procession returned in the same order to the west front, and blessed the first foundation stone on the south-west corner of the building, sprinkling it with the blessed water, whilst the attending clergy repeated the 126th psalm, "*Unless the Lord build the house, &c.*; then kneeling, he began the litany, which was continued to the end by the same clergy. The stone being blessed and placed in its proper situation, the procession moved round the entire foundations of the church, repeating the 50th psalm, whilst the Bishop following, sprinkled them with blessed water, and invoked, at three equal divisions, the blessings of Almighty God upon the undertaking. On returning to the place where the stone was laid, the hymn of invocation of the Holy Ghost, "Veni Creator Spiritus," was intoned and sung to the end; and the ceremony concluded with a prayer, requesting the assistance and direction of the same Divine Spirit. The Bishop made a short address to the spectators, reminding them of the arduous undertaking which was begun for the glory of God and the promotion of true religion and sincere piety. He encouraged them to imitate the zeal of their predecessors in erecting temples to the Divinity, by which they had contributed to perpetuate the faith of Jesus Christ amidst all the adversities and storms with which it had been assailed, and particularly admonished them to make themselves worthy of the favor of heaven, by imitating the virtues of those who left behind them such lasting proofs of their sincere attachment to the doctrines of their heavenly teacher. A bed was formed in the foundation stone for receiving a copper plate with a Latin inscription, thus translated: "The first stone of the Cathedral Church, to be erected for the honor of Almighty God, under the title of Jesus and Mary, was placed this 7th day of July, 1806, by the R. R. John, Bishop of Baltimore." The square of ground on which the church is built was obtained of Col. Howard, on terms which justly entitled him to be considered a large contributor. The outside walls of the Cathedral are of gray granite from the vicinity of Ellicott's Mills, on the Patapsco, and were carried up to the entablature in a few years, when the war, with other causes, suspended its progress.

1807. A company is organized to procure regular supplies of Calcutta and China goods, of which Robert Gilmor is president, James Buchanan vice-president, and Mr. Thomas Higginbotham secretary. The ships *London Packet*, Captain Solomon Rutter, and *William Bingham*, Captain John Cunningham, are sent out; on their return during the embargo, the company divided a handsome interest and was dissolved.

The frigate *Chesapeake*, lately built in this port, and destined to compose part of an American squadron against the Barbary powers, was attacked off the capes, on the 23d of June, by part of a British squadron then lying in the bay, and being overpowered, was searched and some of her crew taken out and claimed as British deserters. On the arrival of the news, which created great excitement, a town meeting was held, and an address strongly reprobating this violence, was sent to the President, who soon after interdicted all intercourse with the British ships, by proclamation.

On the 24th of August, the ship *Othello*, Captain Glover, from Liverpool, was boarded and taken in the Patuxent, by an armed boat fitted out from Baltimore by some French seamen, but, opposed by contrary winds, they abandoned her to the captain. As soon as the circumstances were known, Commodore Porter, with Captains Samuel and Joseph Sterrett's companies, accompanied by some other volunteers, go in pursuit and bring back the pirates. There being no law at the time to punish them, they were discharged.

On the 2d of November, soon after the acquittal of Aaron Burr, late vice-president, charged with treason and tried before Chief Justice Marshall and the district judge at Richmond, the populace of this city paraded the streets with the effigies of Chief-Justice Luther Martin, one of the counsel, of Burr and Blennerhasset, which they afterwards committed to the flames as an evidence of their dissatisfaction with the issue of the trial.

Congress lay a general embargo, which is received and enforced here on the 23d of December; it was unlimited in duration, and continued until the 16th of March, 1809.

Zealous to extend the medical school they had commenced, Doctors Davidge, Shaw, and Cocke applied to the Legislature for the privilege of establishing a college, and license to raise funds by lottery to erect suitable buildings, which is granted; and their hall in Lombard street, of which Mr. R. C. Long was architect, and with Messrs. Towson and Mosher, builders, is commenced. The college as originally organized, was composed of Doctors Davidge and Cocke, joint professors of anatomy, surgery and physiology; Doctor George Brown, of the practice and theory of medicine; Doctor Shaw, of chemistry; Doctor Thomas E. Bond, of *materia medica;* and Doctor William Donaldson, of the institute of medicine. Doctors Brown, Bond, and Donaldson declined, and Doctor Nathaniel Potter was elected professor of the practice and theory of medicine; Doctor Samuel Baker, *materia medica.* Soon after entering upon their duties Doctor Shaw departed this life, and Elisha De Butts was elected professor of chemistry in his place.

Thomas B. Dorsey is elected a member of Assembly in the place of Mr. Aisquith.

Died, at his residence in the county, at an advanced age, on the 7th of May, Thomas Cockey Deye, formerly member of the House of Delegates, of which he was many years Speaker, and one of the framers of the Constitution; and at Farley, his residence near town, on the 12th of November, Daniel Bowley, formerly one of the members of the Senate of Maryland.

In November the General Assembly incorporated "The Baltimore Fire Insurance Company."

The receipts from the customs at Baltimore this year amounted to $1,440,527; the postage paid $29,950; and the hospital money to be paid to the Treasury of the United States for the Mariners' Fund, $4,504.

The long prevalence of high winds and the badness of the roads—the severity of the preceding winter having exhausted the stock of fire-wood on hand—on Saturday and Sunday, April 6th and 7th, the demand for fire-wood had never been equalled in the city. $18, $20, nay, it is said that $30 per cord were paid for it, such was the distress of the citizens.

In this year, frame-buildings were prohibited from being erected in the central and improved parts of the city, by ordinance, a prohibition which has been extended since.

1808. The City Hospital is leased by the Mayor and City Council to Doctors McKenzie and Smyth and their survivors, for the term of 15 years, on certain improving conditions, which term was extended in 1814 to 25 years, they having erected additional buildings. Upon the death of Dr. Smyth, the lease was confirmed in favor of Dr. McKenzie's son by Act of Assembly. The doctors obtained facilities from the State in loans and lotteries, and erected a centre building of brick four stories high, Messrs. Mileman and Dail architects, with Messrs. W. Steuart, Mosher and Allen builders.

The "Tammany," a political club, was organized and in 1810 another under the name of "Washington" was established, the latter maintaining a free school for some time, but both societies have ceased.

On the 17th of May, the convention of Bishops, clergymen, and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States assembled in this city by adjournment from the convention at New York in 1804.

On the 14th of March, Judge, a convict brought from the roads to lodge in jail, and several others, by means of false keys, open their cells, seize upon the arms, and wound Mr. Green the keeper and several debtors, one mortally, and make their escape. Four of them, Daniel Dougherty, Wm. Robinson, Wm. Morris and Caleb Dougherty were retaken, condemned, and executed on the 22d of April in the jail lot.

A society is formed to carry on the manufacture of cotton goods on a very extensive scale, and works are erected for the purpose on Patapsco river, near Ellicott's Mills, being chartered by the Legislature, and called "The Union Manufacturing Company." Next year the "Washington" company was chartered, their works being on Jones Falls; the "Powhattan Works" on Gwinn's Falls, and the Athenian company for the sale of domestic goods was established in 1810. In 1814, Messrs. Robert and Alexander McKim erect works on French street, by steam power, and the Franklin company erect works on Gwinn's Falls; and in 1816 the Independent and Warren companies, the latter having erected very extensive cotton works on the Gunpowder, near the York road.

The amount of property in the city according to a new assessment made this year subject to city taxes, was $2,522,870.

Several pipes of gin imported from Holland having been taken to England on the passage and subjected to new duties there, were on the 4th of October, by consent of the owner, taken to the commons and publicly burned, in the presence of fifteen thousand persons who had assembled to burn the gin that had paid tribute to England.

On the 18th an English journeyman shoemaker, name Beattie, having used some expressions on politics which offended his fellow-workmen, they tar and feather him, and drive him in a cart from the corner of South and Baltimore streets to the Point, and back again, followed by Mr. Smith the Mayor, who, with a number of citizens, at length arrest one of the journeymen and several other persons; some of them after giving bail, were tried and condemned to three months' imprisonment and a fine of $50 each, but were all pardoned and the fines remitted by the Governor of the State.

On the 8th of February, the property qualifications of the members of the First Branch of the City Council were reduced to $300, and the Mayor and Second Branch to $500.

Edward Johnson is elected Mayor of the city, and also elector of President and Vice-President. Alexander McKim is elected to Congress, and Theodoric Bland member of Assembly, in place of Mr. Dorsey. John Scott is appointed Chief-Justice of the Criminal Court, in the place of Judge Dorsey, resigned.

An appropriation of $10,000 was made during the year, and the Mayor and City Council build a stone bridge over Jones Falls, at Baltimore street. The materials of the first stone bridge remaining in the bed of the Falls, it was found impracticable to sink a coffer-dam, which rendered it necessary to pile the foundation, abutments and pier. This bridge of two arches, built of common quarry stone from Jones Falls, furnished with side-walks and iron railings, was 40 feet wide and 80 feet long, and cost $22,000. Messrs. Lester and Dickinson builders.

In November, William Cooke, John McKim, James A. Buchanan, John Donnell, Solomon Etting, James Mosher, Jonathan Ellicott, John Hollins, and other citizens, form themselves into a company known as the "Baltimore Water Company," for the purpose of introducing a copious supply of wholesome water into the city of Baltimore, and obtain an Act of incorporation from the General Assembly.

1809. The natural springs of water with which the soil originally abounded, being threatened with destruction by other improvements, Jesse Hollingsworth and Peter Hoffman solicited and obtained power to purchase the ground and spring on North Calvert street for the corporation; and with Mr. John Davis, were appointed to erect a public fountain there. Eight years after, money was appropriated by the city government for the purchase and improvement of the springs in the southern and eastern parts of the city, known by the name of Cloppe's and Sterett's springs, and soon after a fountain of running water, supplied by the water company, was fixed at the Centre market at the expense of the city.

A number of private beneficial societies of tradesmen and others had been instituted, some of which were discontinued; but in 1809 a charter was granted for "The Carpenters' Humane Society."

Another society was chartered in 1811 by the name of "The Humane Impartial Society." In 1814 "The Beneficial Society" was chartered, and two years after "The Union Beneficial Society," when "The Saint Andrew's Society," formed in 1806, was chartered. The next year, "The Hibernian," formed in 1803, and "German Society," of which there was one in 1784, were incorporated; the object of the three last being chiefly intended to assist emigrants lately come into the country, or who may hereafter come.

The charter of the "Bank of the United States" expiring without a prospect of being renewed, pecuniary difficulties were experienced or anticipated, and the several banks, named the "Commercial and Farmers," the "Farmers and Merchants," the "Franklin," and the "Marine" banks were organized and chartered. The capital of these four banks was $1,709,100 actually paid, including $83,150 by the State; and two years after the "City Bank" with $39,405, all private stock. This institution, got up without the State's sanction, as some others of the kind had been, produced an alarm in the Legislature which was injurious to them all, and was a presage of its destiny. On granting it, the State tendered the banks an extension of their charters until 1835, provided they made a turnpike road to Cumberland with the profits of the tolls, &c., which was accepted. Next year they were required to pay $200,000, or be subjected to a tax of 20 cents per $100 of the capital, which last they also accepted, even those banks whose capitals were reduced. A proposed consolidation of all the banks contained in an Act of 1815, was rejected.

In the course of this year a treaty with England, agreed on at Washington, was rejected by the British Government, and the frigate *Africaine* brought over Francis J. Jackson to succeed Mr. Erskine as Minister. Some of the crew deserted the frigate at Annapolis, and coming here, were arrested and imprisoned at the instance of the British Consul; but much clamor was excited, the seamen were brought before Judge Scott upon a *habeas corpus* and discharged.

General Smith was re-elected a Senator of the United States; William G. D. Worthington was elected a delegate in the place of Mr. Steuart; and William Merryman sheriff.

1810. By the census of this year Baltimore and its precincts contained 46,555 inhabitants, of which number 4,672 were slaves.

Peter Little is elected a member of Congress for the city and county, and James Martin is elected a delegate to the Assembly. Cornelius H. Gist is appointed Justice of the Orphans' Court. On the 28th of May, Thomas McElderry died, and on the 15th of July, David McMechen, both formerly members of the Senate of the State; and on the 13th of August, Thorowgood Smith, late Mayor of the city, and formerly one of the county justices.

On the 13th of April, 1809, 76 feet of ground was purchased by the city on North Calvert street, and also by the same on the 30th of January, 1810, 50 feet more, which together is now known as the "Calvert Street Spring," for the sum of $7,500 for the two lots. The improvements cost $20,393.36 additional.

1811. The City Council determine to proceed in erecting substantial bridges, and authority is given to the Mayor and City Commissioners to borrow from the banks $26,000 towards bridges to be built of stone at Pratt and Gay streets. The Pratt street bridge was undertaken by Lewis Hart for $20,000, 84 feet long and 50 feet wide, having three arches made and finished as the other was. The Gay street bridge, erected a year after by Mr. John Kennedy, was 60 feet long and 50 feet wide, with two arches, made and finished cost $16,000. The current revenue sufficed to pay the cost of these bridges, including the money borrowed, for as yet there was no permanent city debt.

On the 18th of November, fifty-one convicts were transferred from the roads to the penitentiary, by their own option, and on the 24th of January following the first person is received there pursuant to sentence.

William Pinkney, Esq., returned from England, leaving John Spear Smith Charge-d'affaires. On the first of April Robert Smith resigned the office of Secretary of State, and was offered the Embassy of Russia, but declined.

James L. Donaldson and William Pechin are elected Delegates to the Assembly. Edward Johnson is chosen by the city an Elector of the Senate; and William Pinkney, Wm. McCreery and Levi Hollingsworth are elected Senators, and afterwards, in the places of Messrs. Pinkney and McCreery, N. Williams and Dr. Thomas Johnson.

Died at his residence in Anne Arundel county on the 22d of June, Henry Ridgely, formerly Chief-Justice of the County Court of this district.

Samuel Chase was born on the 17th of April, 1741, in Somerset county, Maryland, and was the only child of Reverend Thomas Chase, afterwards Pastor of St. Paul's Church. He received a good classical education under the tuition of his father, and studied law under the superintendence of John Hammond and John Hall of Annapolis, where he commenced its practice. He soon became a popular and distinguished man. In 1774 he was chosen a member of the Continental Congress. He was re-elected in 1775, and remained a member of that body until 1778. In the language of party he was styled the "Demosthenes of Maryland," and it was reported of him that he anticipated in Congress the regular proposition of independence by the most impassioned and vehement exclamation, that "by the God of Heaven, he owed no allegiance to the King of Great Britain." In the year 1786 Judge Chase removed from Annapolis to Baltimore. The occasion, or at least a part of his inducement, was the pressing invitation and generous proposal of his friend Col. John E. Howard, who offered him a square of ground, without any other consideration for it than the actual residence of himself and family upon it. The square was laid out, to be bounded by Eutaw, Lexington, Fayette, and Paca streets; the conveyance was made, and Mr. Chase afterwards built on the corner of Lexington and Eutaw streets the house of his permanent abode, where he lived and died. In 1788 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Criminal Court of Baltimore county district. In 1791 he was appointed Chief Justice of the State. In 1796 he was appointed by President Washington a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, which he filled for fifteen years. In 1804 he was impeached, solely on political grounds, through the hostility of John Randolph, and the Senate acquitted him in March, 1805. He was assisted by four able counsellors and faithful friends, Messrs. Martin, Harper, Hopkinson and Key, by whom the defence was managed with skill and dignity. The speeches of Mr. Hopkinson and Martin have not been excelled in powerful and brilliant eloquence in the forensic oratory of our country. He died on Wednesday the 19th day of June, 1811, in the 71st year of his age.

1812. A numerous meeting of the Democratic citizens was held on the 16th of May at the Fountain Inn, in the city of Baltimore, according to public notice. Joseph H. Nicholson was called to the Chair, and Edward Johnson was appointed Secretary. The Chairman, upon being requested to state the object of the meeting, rose, and after tendering his acknowledgments for the distinguished honor which had been conferred on him by placing him in the chair, he said:

"No one could be insensible to the great crisis to which the affairs of our common country are rapidly approaching. The two great belligerent powers of Europe, who have embroiled one-half of the civilized world in their quarrels, unwilling that any nation should continue to enjoy its prosperity, have for some years past extended to us that system of rapine and plunder which, in the ordinary course of human events, ought only to have been directed against others. Our citizens have been forcibly impressed and detained in the most odious servitude; our commerce has been impeded in every channel through which it has been accustomed to flow; and injury and insult has been heaped upon us until it has begun to be almost questionable even among ourselves whether we have spirit to resist. One of these nations has indeed of late held out to us a semblance of justice; but it was much to be feared that even this would prove vain and illusory. The period, however, could not be very distant when, by the return of our messengers from Europe, we should learn whether the solemn stipulations in which we had heretofore confided were any longer deserving of confidence. But the other has not even pretended to do us justice. Our Government, sincerely desirous of maintaining peace, has remonstrated until their remonstrances are regarded with indifference; our ministers, sent abroad for the purpose, have continued to appeal until their appeals are answered by insult; and negotiation has been carried on until negotiation has become a term of national reproach. Under these circumstances it is for us, my countrymen, in common with the rest of the American people, to decide upon the course which ought to be pursued. The time has at length arrived when we must determine whether by tameness and submission we shall sink ourselves below the rank of an independent nation, or whether by a glorious or manly effort we shall permanently secure that independence which our forefathers handed down to us as the price of their blood and their treasure. The Government of our choice—I thank God, of our yet free and unbiased choice—has resolved upon its course, and is preparing for the conflict. We have assembled here to-night for the purpose of determining whether we will give it our support in the mighty struggle into which it is about to enter. This, my countrymen, is the awful subject for deliberation, and on such a subject can there be any difference of opinion? Shall we suffer any matter of local concern to withdraw from a cause like this? Is there an American heart that does not pant with resentment? Is there an American sword that will not leap from its scabbard to avenge the wrongs and contumely under which we have so long suffered? No, my countrymen! it is impossible! Let us act with one heart, with one hand; let us show to an admiring world that however we may differ among ourselves about some of our internal concerns, yet in the great cause of our country the American people are animated by one soul and by one spirit."

The following resolutions, with the preamble, were then unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The critical situation of the affairs of our country with a view to its foreign relations is at this moment of the utmost concern, and it may be important that the sentiments of the friends to the integrity of the Union and of the Government as administered, should be, wherever practicable, publicly declared with reference to public measures, upon which depend the future safety and prosperity of the United States; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That it be, and hereby is recommended, that meetings of the Democratic citizens of the city of Baltimore be held in their respective wards on Tuesday evening next at seven o'clock, at their usual places of ward-meetings, and in each ward elect five delegates to meet the general committee, at the Fountain Inn, in Light street, on Thursday evening next at seven o'clock, to take into consideration the means most likely to conduce to the support and aid of Government in their efforts to maintain, protect and defend national rights, honor and independence.

"*Resolved*, That our Democratic brethren in the eastern and western precincts be, and are hereby invited to hold meetings on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at Chamberlain's tavern and

Gorsuch's tavern respectively, at the time and place already determined upon in the preceding resolution for the delegates of the several wards in the city.

"*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

"JOSEPH NICHOLSON, Chairman.

"EDWARD JOHNSON, Secretary."

At a meeting of the general committee of Democratic delegates from the several wards and precincts of the city of Baltimore, held on Thursday evening, 21st May, at the Fountain Inn, in pursuance of the resolutions adopted at a numerous meeting of the Democratic citizens on Saturday evening, all the delegates present, Joseph H. Nicholson was called to the chair, and John Montgomery appointed secretary. The following resolutions, with the preamble, were unanimously adopted:

"We, the delegates of the city and precincts of Baltimore, in general committee assembled, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present situation of public affairs, do resolve unanimously:

"1st. That in the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States for some years past, we can perceive nothing but a determined hostility to our national rights. She forcibly impresses our seamen, and detains them inhumanly in an odious servitude; she obstructs our commerce in every channel through which it has been accustomed to flow; she has murdered our citizens within our own waters, and has made one attempt at least to dissolve the union of these States, thereby striking at the foundation of our government itself.

"2d. That the Government of the United States has manifested the strongest desire to maintain peace and harmony with all nations, not only by observing a course of equal and exact justice to all, but by proposing to those with whom any differences have arisen, terms the most honorable and conciliatory.

"3d. That inasmuch as Great Britain has rejected those terms, and still persists in violating every principle heretofore held sacred among nations, no alternative is left to the United States but to choose between war and degradation. In the choice of these it is impossible freemen should hesitate, and in the prosecution of such a war we pledge ourselves to support our government at every hazard.

"4th. That the conduct of France, and of other powers in alliance with her and under her immediate influence, towards the United States, has been scarcely less atrocious than that of England; and if the pending negotiations should terminate without an honorable adjustment of existing differences, we have full confidence that our Government will direct the most active hostilities to be commenced against her for a redress of our grievances and the maintenance of our rights; at the same time we wish it explicitly understood, that in our well-founded complaints against foreign nations, Russia and Sweden are not to be included.

"Ordered: That the above resolutions be signed by all the members of the general committee, and that they be transmitted by the chairman to the President of the United States.

"Joseph H. Nicholson, A. R. Levering, David Fulton, Charles Bohn, William B. Barney, John Montgomery, Christopher Hughes, Jr., Benjamin Berry, Nathan Levering, J. W. McCulloch, William Camp, J. S. Hollins, Joseph Jamison, James Hutton, Peter Diffenderffer, S. Briscoe, E. G. Woodyear, Hezekiah Niles, James Armstrong, Joseph Smith, Daniel Conn, John Kelso, Hezekiah Price, George Milleman, James C. Dew, J. A. Buchanan, Lemuel Taylor, Luke Tiernan, William Wilson, J. L. Donaldson, L. Hollingsworth, James Martin, James Wilson, G. J. Brown, Richard Mackall, Edward Johnson, George Stiles, James Williams, William McDonald, William Pechin, James Biays, David Burke, Thorndike Chase, Timothy Gardner, Thomas Sheppard, George Warner, N. F. Williams, J. H. McCulloch, Theodoric Bland, Christian Baum."

The following resolution was then submitted and adopted:

"Resolved by the General Committee of the City and precincts of Baltimore, that it be, and hereby is, recommended to the Democratic citizens of the several counties of this State, to assemble and take into consideration the situation of public affairs, for the purpose of expressing an opinion thereon. Ordered, that the proceedings and resolutions adopted be published.

"JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Chairman.

"JOHN MONTGOMERY, Secretary."

Congress declared war against Great Britain on the 18th of June, and the following article from the *Federal Republican* of Saturday, the 20th of June, was supposed to have excited the people in this city to commit violence; for on the Monday following, the printing-office occupied by the editors of that paper, on the north-west corner of Gay and Second streets, was pulled down, and their press destroyed:

"'*Thou hast done a deed whereat valor will weep.*' Without funds, without taxes, without an army, navy, or adequate fortifications—with one hundred and fifty millions of our property in the hands of the declared enemy, without any of his in our power, and with a vast commerce afloat, our rulers have promulged a war against the clear and decided sentiments of a vast majority of the nation. As the consequences will be soon felt, there is no need of pointing them out to the few who have not sagacity enough to apprehend them. Instead of employing our pen in this dreadful detail, we think it more apposite to delineate the course we are determined to pursue as long as the war shall last. We mean to represent in as strong colors as we are capable, that it is unnecessary, inexpedient, and entered into from a partial, personal, and as we believe, motives bearing upon their front marks of undisguised foreign influence, which cannot be mistaken. We mean to use every constitutional argument and every legal means to render as odious and suspicious to the American people, as they deserve to be, the patrons and contrivers of this highly impolitic and destructive war, in the fullest persuasion that we shall be supported and ultimately applauded by nine-ninths of our countrymen, and that our silence would be treason to them. We detest and abhor the endeavors of faction to create civil contest through the pretext of a foreign war it has rashly and premeditately commenced, and we shall be ready cheerfully to hazard everything most dear, to frustrate anything leading to the prostration of civil rights, and the establishment of a system of terror and proscription announced in the Government paper at Washington as the inevitable consequence of the measure now proclaimed. We shall cling to the rights of freemen, both in act and opinion, till we sink with the liberties of our country, or sink alone. We shall hereafter, as heretofore, unravel every intrigue and imposture which has beguiled or may be put forth to circumvent our fellow-citizens into the toils of the great earthly enemy of the human race. We are avowedly hostile to the presidency of James Madison, and we never will breathe under the dominion, direct or derivative, of Bonaparte, let it be acknowledged when it may. Let those who cannot openly adopt this confession, abandon us; and those who can, we shall cherish as friends and patriots, worthy of the name."

In the *Federal Gazette* of Wednesday, June 24, we find the following:

"Under an impression that the citizens who assembled yesterday at the Mayor's office would have made a statement, somewhat like official, of the transactions of Monday evening, we postponed giving an account of that very extraordinary and alarming proceeding. It is our painful duty to record, that on Monday last, between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, a number of persons, citizens of Baltimore, armed with axes, hooks, and other instruments of destruction, assembled at the office of the *Federal Republican* in Gay street, a wooden building belonging to Robert Oliver of this city, broke into the house, threw the types, printing-presses, paper, &c., into the street, and destroyed them, and levelled the house to its foundation. One of the persons thus engaged, while in the act of knocking out a window, fell with it into the street and was killed on the spot. The Mayor of the city, the Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and several magistrates and military officers, were present and witnessed this dreadful outrage, which their *peaceful efforts* were insufficient to prevent, although it was generally known during the preceding day that the attack was meditated."

Extracts from the *Federal Republican* of Monday, July 27th:

"Five weeks have elapsed since the suspension of this journal by the demolition of the office whence it issued in Baltimore.

Most of the overt and prominent circumstances connected with the outrage have already reached the public ear, but others of deeper interest have been concealed or permitted to remain in obscurity. To suppose that any part of our publications, immediately preceding the attack, formed the motive to the destruction, is decidedly erroneous. The fact of such incendiary meditation was communicated to us nearly two months before the crime was perpetrated. A conspiracy against the editors was then known to have been digested. It was positively asserted, and reiterated with exultation by certain disorganizing prints, that war would be declared before the 4th of July, and it was distinctly declared that on that day the office would be demolished, and the proprietors thrown into the fangs of a remorseless rabble. . . . . . . These are some of the grounds for ascribing the origin of the tumults in Baltimore to an index at the seat of the general government, whence ought to flow the benign blessings of social happiness. . . . . . Of the officers residing in Baltimore, of the State and of the corporation, most if not all of whom were present at the burglary, the Mayor is pre-eminently distinguished for the acquiescence with which he has beheld the ruin of property, the repeated nocturnal violations of dwelling-houses, the most savage threats against persons guiltless of a crime, the usurped regulation of the port, the prostration of the laws of the State and of the Union—without the smallest exertion to enforce his authority. Upon this subject there can be no delicacy or reserve. We therefore lay the enormities which have proceeded in rapid progression and inflicted an incurable wound upon Baltimore, expressly to the charge of the Mayor. This police officer, whose oath could not have been forgotten, was so little sensible of the dignity of his office, so indifferent to the peace and safety of the community, so regardless of the permanent interest of the city, which he knew must be very materially impaired by a character for tumult, disorder and assassination, which he has suffered to be stamped upon it, that for weeks he permitted the mob to rage unrestrained, as if studious, by his connivance, to render it in the eyes of the world the indisputable arbiter of the city; and when he at last interposed, it was to prevent the threatened demolition of one of the temples of the Almighty! . . . . That the Governor has taken no steps to check or discountenance the continued disorders in the emporium of the State, must be ascribable to his knowledge of the real authors of the riot, and the political motives by which they were actuated. . . . The *Federal Republican*, which this day ascends from the tomb of 'matyred sire,' will steadily pursue the course dictated with its latest accents."

Owing to the publication of this article, the newspaper-office was mobbed, as will be seen by the following communications:

"To Edward Johnson, Esq., Mayor of the City of Baltimore:

"The joint committee of the two Branches of the City Council, appointed to inquire into the causes and extent of the late commotions in the city, having, as enjoined upon them, requested the aid of thirteen other of their fellow-citizens, ten of whom attended in the discharge of the duty assigned them, in pursuance thereof report: that on Saturday, the 20th of June, a publication appeared in the newspaper entitled the *Federal Republican*, printed in this place, which excited great irritation in the city; that on the Monday following, the printing-office occupied by the editors of that paper was pulled down and their press destroyed. This commotion had subsided, and the transaction was under legal investigation by the Criminal Court, until Sunday the 26th of July, in the evening of which day, Alexander C. Hanson, one of the editors, with several of his friends from other counties, and one from another State, came into town, unknown to the inhabitants (or known only to a few of them) and took possession of a brick house on Charles street, that had been the late dwelling of Mr. Wagner, his partner. The committee further report, that from written documents, since found and communicated to them by the Mayor, which are subjoined to this report, it appears that the plan of renewing the paper, and of arming for the defence of the house from which it was intended to be issued, had been deliberately formed and organized some time previous, in the county, without the knowledge of the citizens of Baltimore, and all the details settled and adjusted by persons who must have been acquainted with military service. That having so taken possession of the house, they fortified it strongly, and prepared arms and ammunition to defend it; that on the next morning the editor issued from that house his paper, containing severe animadversions upon the Mayor, people, and police of Baltimore, which the editor caused to be circulated throughout the city. In the course of the same day it was known to many persons that Mr. Hanson, one of the editors, was in the house, and from the preparations for defence that were observed to be making therein, it was conjectured that he expected to be attacked. During the day, many other persons of the city went to the house, and some remained there associated with those within. Toward evening, many boys had collected in the street, opposite the house, and their noise exciting some apprehension, a neighboring magistrate endeavored to disperse them, and had nearly succeeded, when about 8 o'clock a carriage stopped at the door of the house, and a number of muskets and other articles were seen to be taken out of it and conveyed through an armed guard into the house. The boys then returned, recommenced their noise, accompanied with abusive language to the persons in the house, and began throwing stones at the windows. At this time, and for an hour or more thereafter, there did not appear more than five or six men who could be supposed to have any connection with or control over the boys; about this period a person on the footway, endeavoring to persuade the boys from their mischief, was severely wounded in the foot by something weighty thrown from the house. The boys were repeatedly told, from the persons within, to go away and not molest them, that they were armed and would defend themselves. The boys still continuing to throw stones, two guns were fired from the upper part of the house, charged, as it is supposed, with blank cartridges, as no injury was done by them. The assemblage of people in the street at this time greatly increased, and the threats and throwing of stones at the house became more general and violent; the sashes of the lower windows were broken, and attempts made to force the door by running against it. Ten or twelve guns were fired from the house in quick succession, by which several persons in the street were wounded and one killed. About this period, application was made for military aid to prevent further mischief. Whilst the military were assembling in pursuance of an order from the General, issued in compliance with a requisition from the legal authority, frequent firing took place from the house, and three guns were fired at it. Some short time afterwards a gun was fired from the house, which killed a Doctor Gale in the street about twelve feet from the house; this circumstance greatly increased the irritation of those in the street, who soon after brought a field-piece in front of the house, but by the interposition of several citizens, were restrained from firing upon the house under an assurance that the persons in it would surrender themselves to the civil authority. The military soon after appeared, and placing themselves in front of the house, no further injury occurred. A negotiation took place from those within the house, and upon being assured that a military guard would be furnished, and every effort used by the Mayor and General to ensure their safety from violence, they surrendered themselves to the civil authority about seven o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, and were conducted to jail and committed for further examination. They were Alexander C. Hanson, Gen. Henry Lee, James M. Lingan, William Schroeder, John Thompson, William B. Bend, Otho Sprigg, Henry Kennedy, Robert Kilgour, Henry Nelson, John E. Hall, George Winchester, Peregrine Warfield, George Richards, Edward Gwinn, David Hoffman, Horatio Bigelow, Ephraim Gaither, William Gaither, Jacob Schley, Mark U. Pringle, Daniel Murray, and Richard S. Crabb. After the removal of the persons, the interior of the house was greatly injured, and the furniture in it destroyed and dispersed.

"The Committee further report, that during the course of the day the Mayor applied to the Sheriff to use particular precaution in securing the doors of the jail, which he promised to do; and about one o'clock application was made by the Mayor and other justices to the Brigadier-General to call out the military to preserve the peace and quiet of the State. Orders were issued calling out a regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and two companies of artillery, to parade at an appointed time and places. The Mayor, the General, and many citizens repaired to the jail in the afternoon, at which a number of persons had assembled, the much greater part of whom were peaceable and orderly citizens. Those of a different temper of mind, upon being remonstrated with, appeared to yield to the admonitions of others, and to be appeased with the assurances given that the party in jail should not be bailed or suffered to escape during the night. It became the prevailing opinion about the prison that no mischief would be attempted that night; in consequence of which, and of the insufficiency of the force assembled, the military, by the order of the General, with the approbation of the Mayor, were dismissed, and many persons left the prison and went to their homes. Shortly after dark the number of the disorderly increased, and an intention was manifested of breaking into the jail. The Mayor, with the aid of a few persons, succeeded for some time in preventing the prison door from being forced open. They being overpowered by the increased numbers and violence of the assailants, the Mayor was forced away; and the door having been previously battered, and again threatened, was opened by the turnkey. Upon the entry of the assailants they forced the inner doors, and pressed into the room in which the persons above-mentioned were confined. Here a scene of horror ensued which the Committee cannot well describe. The result was that one of the persons (General Lingan) was killed, eleven others dreadfully beaten, eight of whom were thrown together in front of the jail, supposed to be dead.

"The Committee being (by the authority under which they act) directed to the collection and report of facts, have carefully avoided the expression of an opinion on any of the causes or extent of the unhappy commotions herein reported. Other facts (but we know of none material) may have attended the above transactions, which the limited powers of the City Council do not enable them to impart to the Committee the full authority to develop.

"Adam Fonerden, Wm. Steuart, James Carey, Thomas Kell, Committee of the First Branch City Council.

"James Calhoun, John C. White, Wm. McDonald, Henry Payson, Committee of the Second Branch City Council.

"The undersigned, being requested thereto, joined the above committee in the discharge of their duty, and unite with them in the foregoing report:

"James Buchanan, Peter Little, Wm. Gwynn, Lemuel Taylor, S. Sterett, William Wilson, W. Cooke, Thorndike Chase, Robert Gilmor, John Montgomery."

From the *Federal Republican:*

"An exact and authentic narrative of the events which took place in Baltimore on the 27th and 28th of July last, carefully collected from some of the sufferers and from eye-witnesses:

"State of Maryland, *s. s.* ROCKVILLE, *Aug.* 12, 1812.

"Personally appeared, on this 12th day of August, 1812, before John Fleming, Justice of the Peace for Montgomery county, the following persons,—Peregrine Warfield, Richard J. Crabb, Charles J. Kilgour, Henry Nelson, Ephraim Gaither, Robert Kilgour, John H. Payne, H. C. Gaither, and Alexander C. Hanson, who being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, do declare and depose in the manner of form following,—to wit:

"That these deponents are some of the surviving persons who were devoted, or meant to be devoted, to the brutal and murderous fury of the mob in the late massacre in the jail at the City of Baltimore. That these deponents having seen the following statement submitted to them of that horrid atrocity, and the proceedings connected with it, do swear, that as far as their individual sufferings or particular opportunities of observation may enable them to testify, they believe the facts and circumstances detailed in the following statement to be truly and accurately stated—these deponents not intending hereby to preclude themselves from a further narrative or disclosure of such other circumstances and special injuries and sufferings as are within the particular knowledge of each of them respectively, or which they may have individually experienced and endured.

"Sworn to before JOHN FLEMING.

"State of Maryland, Montgomery County, *s. s.* I hereby certify, that John Fleming, gent, before whom the aforegoing affidavit appears to have been made, and whose name is thereto subscribed, was at the time a Justice of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn. [*Seal.*] In testimony whereof, I have hereto subscribed my name, and affixed the public seal for Montgomery County, this 12th day of August, A. D. 1812.

"UPTON BEALL,
"Clerk of Montgomery County Court.

"On the night of the 22d of June, the entire printing apparatus of the *Federal Republican* was demolished by a mob in Baltimore, in the presence of the Mayor, the Judge of the Criminal Court, and several other magistrates and police-officers, whose authority was not exerted to save it and preserve the peace of the city. One of the editors (Mr. Wagner) narrowly escaped with his life, after being pursued by ruffians who avowed their fell purpose of assassination. Mr. Hanson, the other proprietor of the paper, heard of the depredations committed by the mob the evening after, and went to Baltimore the next day, accompanied by his friend Captain Richard J. Crabb, to make arrangements for re-establishing the paper. Finding it impossible to render any service, the laws being effectually silenced, and his friends unanimously urging his departure, he left town in a few hours, having first walked the streets as usual, and made all the arrangements that could be made, in conjunction with his friends and agents, for reviving the paper with all possible dispatch. Upon his return home to Rockville, Montgomery County, Mr. Hanson communicated to some of his most intimate friends his determination to recommence the paper in Baltimore, and declared he never would visit Baltimore again until he could go prepared to assert his rights and resist oppression. He was aware that the execution of this plan would be accompanied with much difficulty and danger, but his friends admired and approved it the more on that account, and volunteered to accompany him to Baltimore, to participate his dangers or successes, in maintaining the rights of person and property and defending the liberty of the press. They were in number: General James M. Lingan (murdered), General Harry Lee, Captain Richard J. Crabb, Dr. P. Warfield, Charles J. Kilgour, Otho Sprigg, Ephraim Gaither, and John Howard Payne. Several others were to have gone, but were prevented; and on the night of the attack, the party was joined by three other volunteers from the country, who were not fully apprised by Mr. Hanson of his determination, but received their information in confidence from others, Major Musgrove, Henry C. Gaither, and William Gaither. On the evening of the attack they were joined by about twenty gentlemen living in Baltimore, one or two only of whom were invited to the house by Mr. Hanson. When the office was first demolished, Mr. Wagner, one of the proprietors, lived in a house in Charles street. On that event he removed his family from the house, but did not relinquish it or remove his furniture. In this situation it remained until the 26th of July, when the paper having been re-established in Georgetown, and the proprietors having resolved to attempt its re-establishment in Baltimore, one of them, Mr. Hanson, came and occupied this house (having first taken a lease), as a place from which the distribution of the paper might be made. He was attended by the friends before mentioned, who were to remain as his guests until their business called them home. They thought it probable that an attempt would be made to prevent the distribution of the paper, and they might even be attacked in the house for that purpose; but they hoped, by the appearance of determined resistance, to deter the assailants from actual violence, till the civil authority should have time to interpose and prevent mischief. Should they be disappointed in this hope, and find themselves in danger from the unrestrained violence of a mob, they were resolved, and were prepared, to stand on the defensive, and to repel force by force. Reliance upon the civil authority they early perceived to be fruitless, for on application to the Mayor by the owner of the house, he peremptorily declined all interference, and left town, as it was understood, to prevent his repose from being disturbed. The civil authority refusing to interfere when applied to by Mr. White, the son, and Mr. Dennis Nowland the son-in-law of the owner of the house, there was nothing left but to resist the mob in the house; and while this resistance was made with a mildness and forbearance scarcely ever equalled, and which excited the wonder of the spectators, several messages were sent to Brigadier-General Stricker to disperse the mob and prevent the effusion of blood, which would otherwise be unavoidable. If it be objected that the scheme was rash or imprudent, all must admit *it was strictly and clearly lawful.* Mr. Hanson had an undoubted right to distribute the paper in Baltimore, from this or any other house in his occupation, and to defend his person and property by force in case they were assailed by unlawful violence and left unprotected by the civil authority.

"On Monday, the 27th of July, the distribution of the paper was commenced, and proceeded without molestation or tumult till evening. But soon after twilight, a mob collected before the house, and soon began to act in a very threatening and riotous manner. The gentlemen in the house, with great mildness, patience and forbearance, repeatedly advised and requested them to disperse, assuring them that the house was armed, and would be defended, and that the consequences of attacking would be dangerous. This however had no other effect than to increase the boldness and violence of the mob, as well as its numbers. A vigorous attack on the house was soon commenced. Stones were thrown in showers at the front windows, all of which were soon broken, and not only the glass, but the sashes and shutters were demolished, and an attempt was made to break down the street door, which was at length actually broken and burst open. All these acts of violence were accompanied by loud and reiterated declarations by the mob of a determination to force the house and expel or kill those who were engaged in its defence. The scenes continued for more than two hours, without the least interference of the Mayor, or any appearance of an intention to interpose. At length the persons thus threatened and assailed, finding that little hope remained of protection from the local authorities, and that forbearance, expostulation and entreaty served only on their part to increase the audacity of the mob, resolved to try the effect of intimidation. Orders were therefore given to fire from the windows of the second story over the heads of the mob, so as to frighten without hurting them. This was done. The mob was at first intimidated by this blank fire, but soon finding that no hurt was done by it, they returned and recommenced the attack with increased violence. The windows having been all before broken, and the front room on the lower floor abandoned, the mob prepared to enter by the door and take possession of the house. The gentlemen from within therefore prepared themselves for the worst, and resolved that when things should be pushed to extremities, they would make a serious fire on the assailants. Some gentlemen were stationed on the stairs in the entry, opposite the front door, and the entry itself was barricaded as well as could be done with chairs, tables, and other furniture. Other persons were posted at the windows in such a manner as best to command the approach to the doors. They renewed their warnings and entreaties to the mob, but with no other effect than before, and in this situation they remained until effectual resistance should become absolutely necessary. Still the civil authority did nothing, save the fruitless efforts of Judge Scott, who was ultimately obliged to leave the street. The military was equally supine or indifferent. It was now about eleven o'clock. The violence of the attack increased, and in a short time a part of the mob, with a Dr. Gale, their apparent leader and instigator (who had harangued them in the street), at their head, made an attempt to enter the passage and advance towards the stairs. Orders were now given to fire from the windows and staircase. By this fire Dr. Gale was killed, and carried off by his companions and followers. Several were wounded in the street. The mob fled in every direction, carrying with them the wounded and the body of Dr. Gale, but before they fled they fired frequently into the house, where the marks of their shot are to be seen, and a pistol aimed at the breast of General Lee flashed while he was expostulating with the mob. One of the defenders of the house (Ephraim Gaither) was wounded at the time of the fire from the street, but how, or with what has not been ascertained. He bled profusely, and had a convulsion in the morning while standing at his post upon duty. This was the time for the gentlemen in the house to make their escape. Could they have seen that their enterprize had become impracticable, they might have made good their retreat. But they judged otherwise. They thought rather of their rights than that of the prudence of a further effort to assert them, and resolved still to defend the house, indulging the hope too that no further violence would be attempted after this experience of its consequences, or that the civil authority would effectually interpose The mob came very cautiously and almost by stealth in front o the house after the effectual fire. They still, however, remained in the street and increased their number gradually, a drum parading the streets to beat up recruits, and continued to throw stones in front and back of the house.

"Between two and three o'clock, the military having been ordered out, Major Barney appeared in the street at the head of small party of cavalry. The mob again fled at his approach, crying out as they heard the tramping of horses, 'The troop is coming, the troop is coming.' Near the front of the house Majo Barney halted and addressed them. On this they again returned He told them he was their friend, *their personal and political friend* that he was there to protect person and property, to preven violence, 'to secure the party in the house,' and that those in th street must disperse. They then asked him by what authority h came. He answered by order of the Brigadier-General Stricke

They demanded a sight of the order, which he consented to show them, and for that purpose went round the corner into an alley where they assembled round to see it. He said something in a low voice, on hearing which the mob gave three cheers. What did he then say to them? This can be answered only from conjecture and from what happened afterwards. Many of the gentlemen in the house, judging from subsequent events, believe that he communicated to the mob the plan of assassination, which was put into execution, and which they suppose to have been then already formed with his knowledge and participation. But this supposition would ascribe to that officer a degree of ferocious profligacy which ought not to be imputed to him or any other man without the clearest proof. The subjoined extract from the *Whig* explains Major Barney's conduct:

"'We regret that our committee have not, after so much pains and *promise*, stated some particulars minutely; particulars necessary to be known, we mean the circumstances of the *negotiation* (as it were) between Major Barney and the populace. They agreed to rest satisfied if the murderers should be carefully kept from escaping, and be surrendered into the hands of the civil authority; in other words, *be committed to jail for trial.* To the fulfilment of this was Major Barney pledged.'

"His instructions were nevertheless for the safety and honor of the gentlemen in the house. There can be no question he had orders while he protected the house from further attack to secure the party in it, so as to prevent them from escaping, and to bring them to trial for the deaths which had taken place or were expected, and that he communicated this part of his orders to the mob. This supposition is favored by what he was heard to say on his first approach—that 'he was there to take possession and secure the party in the house.' And when the gentlemen, distrusting his views in consequence of what they had observed, demanded an explanation, he assured them that *he had no orders or instructions but such as were consistent with their safety and honor*, but he was obliged to talk otherwise to the mob to deceive and keep them quiet. The mob made no further attempt on the house, in front of which Major Barney and his cavalry remained constantly wrangling and talking with the mob, who soon prepared for a more effectual attack by bringing up a field-piece. With this they attempted to fire on the house, but were always prevented by Major Barney, who more than once mounted on the cannon, declaring that if they fired they should fire on him, that they would kill their own friends; all which trouble he might have saved himself, if he pleased, by remounting his horse and dispersing the mob which fled at his first approach. This state of things continued till about 6 o'clock A. M., when Mr. Johnson, the Mayor, arrived from the country, whither messengers had been despatched for him by those out of the house; and Brigadier-General Stricker, who commands the militia of the town, appeared before the door and commenced a parley with the party within. Being admitted into the house, they represented to the party defending the irritation which prevailed in the town, the exasperation of the public mind, and the impossibility of maintaining defence against the force which would soon come in aid of the attack. The Mayor asked for and addressed Mr. Hanson with warmth and great agitation; spoke of a civil war, saying, *we are impressed with the belief that a civil war is inevitable, and I consider this a party-thing and the commencement of it.* He complained also of the Government's being implicated in the dispute between parties and the paper, and added, *such opposition* must or will be noticed. To all which Mr. Hanson replied that he would not enter into a political dispute with the Mayor; that he had a right to defend his house, which was his castle, and his person, and that he and his friends were competent to the protection of both; that it was the Mayor's duty to disperse the mob. The Mayor and General Stricker then declared their own inability to protect the party in the house while there, and proposed that they should surrender themselves into the hands of the civil authority, and be taken to the public jail *as a place of safety*, promising an effectual escort on the way, to be composed of Mr. Hanson's own friends, in town if he pleased, and also an effectual guard at the jail, till they could be released on bail.

"To this many of the party, particularly Mr. Hanson, strongly objected. He was indignant at the proposal to go to jail. 'To jail!' said he—'for what? For protecting my house and property against a mob who assailed both for three hours without being fired upon, when we could have killed numbers of them! You cannot protect us to jail, or after we are in jail!' Mr. Hanson then, after the Mayor and General went into the front room to converse with General Lee, exhorted his friend never to surrender, declaring that no reliance could be placed on the assurances of such men, who were his bitter enemies, and who, however willing they might be, were unable to afford effectual protection, as was proved by their inability to disperse the mob then assembled before the house. He repeated over and over, that if they surrendered they would all be sacrificed; and from his knowledge of the men they had to deal with, particularly John Montgomery, who had just before passed into the room, he expected they would all be given up to be massacred, either on the way to the jail or in the jail. Mr. Hanson then stated his objections to the Mayor and General Stricker, who in answer gave the most solemn assurances on their faith as officers and their honor as men to afford the promised protection or die in the attempt. General Stricker assured them on his honor that he would never quit them while there was danger, and if they were attacked he would rescue or fall with them. These assurances were repeated frequently with the most solemn asseverations and appeals to God. Mr. Hanson having said something to his friends in regard to the house and furniture, a pledge was instantly given by the Mayor to leave a guard to defend both. General Lee and other gentlemen attempted to get better terms of capitulation, such as marching out with arms in their hands to assist in protecting themselves, and riding on their horses among the cavalry and in carriages. The Mayor and General went out to see if the mob would consent to any other terms. While gone Mr. Hanson made two propositions to different gentlemen of his party, the one to hold the Mayor and Brigadier-General as hostages for their safety, and the other *offering to give himself up to the mob, who would then be appeased*, repeating his belief that every man would be sacrificed if they surrendered. When the Mayor and General Stricker returned, they informed the party in the house that no other terms could be obtained from the mob than those first proposed, and urged their immediate acceptance, declaring that a delay of five minutes might be fatal. Mr. Hanson still vehemently opposed surrendering, and said he had nothing to say to the mob, but would negotiate only with the civil authority in order to prevent the effusion of blood, which he was as anxious to do as any one. General Lee, who had been chosen to command the party, was then sought for in the front room up stairs. He was of opinion that the proposition of the Mayor and General Stricker ought to be accepted, and endeavored to gain over Mr. Hanson to his opinion, by expressing the warmest confidence in their sincerity and honor, and their competency to afford full protection to and at the jail. General Lee probably saw that the defence was wholly desperate.

"The numbers in the house had diminished from about thirty to twenty, by sending out detachments for various purposes who could not return, and from other causes not now satisfactorily known. This remaining number was barely sufficient to man the essential stations. There were none to relieve them. The effects of fatigue and want of sleep began to be felt. Those of hunger and thirst must soon be added, for their stock of provisions and water was small, and a supply was impossible. To a military man of judgment and experience like General Lee, these circumstances would naturally appear in all their force. He saw the defence necessarily and rapidly becoming weaker, while there was reason to believe that the attacking force would greatly and rapidly augment. Being a soldier too himself, he could not doubt a soldier's honor, nor believe that Gen. Stricker, who had served like himself in the war of our Revolution, could abandon those who surrendered their arms on the faith of his word. Gen. Lee therefore gave his opinion early and strongly in favor of a surrender. Several others, no doubt from similar motives, and some in deference to his opinion, declared for the same course. But Mr. Hanson, more ardent because younger, smarting under wrongs unredressed, and flushed by the hope of gaining in the end a glorious victory, and less confiding because better acquainted with the weakness, timidity and disposition of the persons on whom they were invited to rely, strongly and pertinaciously opposed this sentiment to the last, contending that if the defence was really impracticable, which he by no means believed, it was better to die there with the arms in their hands, than to surrender for the purpose of being led through the streets like malefactors, and in the end massacred by the mob, against which he insisted that no effectual protection would be afforded or ought to be expected. The opinion of Gen. Lee, however, finally prevailed, and the whole party, to the number of between twenty and thirty, surrendered themselves into the hands of the civil authority. An escort of horse and foot was provided by General Stricker, and they were conducted from the house to the jail. This took place between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning.

"In going to the jail, they were to pass by a large pile of paving stones, which had been provided for paving the streets. While the negotiation for the surrender was going on, a plan was laid to massacre the party at this pile of stones, and a company from Fell's Point, headed by a Mr. Worrel, was to join the mob at that place for the purpose. The plan was to drive off or knock down the escort with the stones, and then beat the prisoners to death. But the pile of stones was passed a few minutes before the party from the Point arrived, and thus the scheme was frustrated, not without two of the gentlemen receiving severe blows with stones said to be aimed at Mr. Hanson. This important fact was related on the same day to a gentleman by one of the chiefs of the mob, who very coolly added: 'It is only a short delay, for we shall take them out of the jail to-night and put them to death.' This intention was publicly and frequently avowed in the course of the day, and express invitation to that effect was given in the principal Democratic paper of the city, and the preparations for carrying it into effect were openly made. A particular incident will show how well it was known, or how confidently expected. A youth of the name of McCubbin, a clerk in the counting-house of Hollins and McBlair, had opened the counting-house in the morning as usual, and after attending to his ordinary business, was led by curiosity or accident into the neighborhood of the jail at the moment when the party from the house entered it. Being with the crowd, he was hurried into the jail by mistake, and was actually locked up with the party. Messrs. Hollins and McBlair, finding his situation, and knowing what would probably happen at night, exerted themselves to the utmost, with some of their friends, to effect his release, which they effected a little before night with very great difficulty. Those gentlemen despairing, it must be presumed, of success, made no effort, as far as is known, to prevent the catastrophe. Some of their friends, however, and particularly Col. James A. Buchanan, exerted themselves to the utmost, as it is said and believed, but to no purpose. General Stricker and Mr. Johnson being informed of the intended massacre, an order was obtained in the legal form to call out the military for the protection of the jail. This order was given to Gen. Stricker by Mr. Johnson, on the certificates and requisition of two magistrates. Gen. Stricker accordingly ordered out the fifth regiment (commanded by Col. Joseph Sterrett, a brave man, and to be relied on in all situations,) but directed expressly that they should be furnished *with blank cartridges only.* This part of the order might very well deter, and no doubt did deter many of the well-disposed militia from turning out. They might well suppose that the order might by some means become known to the mob, who far from being intimidated by the appearance of soldiers known to be unarmed, would naturally consider it, *as it was*, a pledge for their perfect impunity, and might probably slaughter the soldiers themselves. The general exasperation, moreover, which prevailed on account of the events of the morning, which, as always happens on such occasions, had been wholly misrepresented, and were almost universally misunderstood, was so high that great numbers of the militia and some entire companies, especially one of the cavalry, absolutely refused to turn out; many, it may be supposed, were prevented by their fears. Yet notwithstanding all these unfavorable circumstances a number did appear, which is stated by some to have been sixty, and by others not more than thirty. Col. Sterrett was at the head of this fragment of his regiment; Col. Samuel Sterrett, who commands one of the companies, was also at his post; so was Major Richard K. Heath. The other officers who appeared are not recollected. The Brigadier-General himself, after his solemn pledge of his word and honor as an officer and a man in the presence of God, did not appear. He was not seen with the troops, and if seen in the streets at all, it was in his common dress with a rattan in his hand. *He nowhere showed himself as the commander of the militia,* made no call in person on the troops or the citizens to rally around him, but contented himself with barely doing what was required of him, according to the strict letter, by ordering out a part of the militia, and rendered that order futile and nugatory, or worse, by combining it with an order to come without effective arms. This part of his order was however disobeyed by many, if not all of the militia who came out: resolved not to be exposed to massacre by this unaccountable conduct of their general, they furnished themselves as well as they could with ball-cartridges.

"In the afternoon, while the troops were ordered out, and while they were assembling, Mr. Johnson, Mayor, went to the jail, accompanied by Mr. Hargrove, register of the city, and together with Gen. Stricker, Judge Job Smith, Mr. Wilson, magistrate, Mr. Calhoun, brigade inspector, visited the gentlemen in the jail, to inform them of the efforts that were making, and would be made for their protection. They renewed their solemn assurances of protection, and told the party to rest satisfied, as the military would be out in a very short time, when there would be no danger of an attack upon the jail. A butcher by the name of Mumma, and two others, understood to be prominent in the mob, entered the room in company with the Mayor and remained after him. While the interview between the Mayor, General, &c., and the gentlemen continued, this butcher was employed in observing and most attentively remarking their countenances and their dress. As many of them were strangers in Baltimore, his object no doubt was to enable himself to identify them, and point them out to his associates, when the massacre should commence. This very butcher did stand at the first iron grate and knock down the gentlemen as they were brought out. It was by him, so stationed, that Mr. Hanson was first recognized and shockingly beaten. In the course of the afternoon the gentlemen were apprised from various quarters of the fate which awaited them at night, and particularly a gentleman of the Democratic party (who is nevertheless a man of honor, courage and humanity), after struggling in vain to provide means of protection, or to avert the danger, informed them of all they had to expect.

"The door of the room in which they were confined was very strong; composed of thick iron bars fastened together, so as to make a grate, it enabled them to see what was done on the outside, while if kept locked, it was capable of affording them a very considerable defence. That they might make the most of this feeble resource, in the apprehended absence of all others, they sent for the turnkey, and requested him to lock the door and give them the key. This he promised, but did not perform. They sent to him again and reminded him of his promise, which he repeated and again neglected. They saw no more of him until the slaughter commenced.

"The militia having assembled in front of their Colonel's quarters in Gay street, at a very considerable distance from the jail, the General, instead of putting himself at their head, endeavoring to increase their numbers and leading them to the jail, left them standing in Gay street; and hearing that the mob had assembled at the jail in great numbers, he and the Mayor, accompanied by John Montgomery, Attorney-General of the State, went to them a little before sunset to expostulate with them on the impropriety of their conduct and persuade them to disperse. The object which the mob then thought proper to avow openly, was to prevent the gentlemen from being admitted to bail. An assurance being given to them by the Attorney-General and the Judge that bail should not be received before next day, they are said to have declared themselves satisfied and to have promised to disperse. Some of them, no doubt, made such a declaration and promise, with what intentions will soon appear. General Stricker and Mr. Johnson, Mayor, thought fit to be satisfied with these assurances. Some of their friends, supposed to be men of influence among the mob, are said to have obtained similar assurances, and to have been equally satisfied. Be that as it may, the Brigadier-General, the Mayor of the city, and the Attorney-General of the State left the jail with the mob still assembled before it, and went into the city proclaiming that everything was settled and all danger at an end. On this ground Gen. Stricker dismissed a body of militia under Major Heath, which he met on his way from the jail, notwithstanding the advice and remonstrance of Major Heath, who exhorted them to go once more to the jail before they were dismissed and see whether all was safe. From Major Heath he proceeded to Colonel Sterrett, and ordered him to dismiss the party which was under arms in Gay street, an order which Mr. Sterrett obeyed with a heavy heart. Gen. Stricker then proceeded through the town to his own house, which is in a part still more distant from the jail, and on his way he proclaimed that everything was settled, all danger over, and no further need of any protecting force. By this means he dispersed a number of citizens who had assembled with a view of giving their aid. When he reached his own house he shut himself up and ordered himself to be denied, or was out of the way.

"The dismissal of the military was instantly made known to the mob at the jail by their associates stationed for that purpose, and they regarded it, as was natural, as the signal for attack. They immediately made a furious attack on the outward doors of the jail, which being observed by a gentleman who happened at that moment to pass on horseback, he rode full speed to Gen. Stricker's house, to give him the information. He was told that Gen. Stricker was not at home. Inquiring where he was, and expressing a strong desire to see him, in order to give him the information, the gentleman was told that 'Gen. Stricker could not be seen; and that if he could, it would be unavailing, for he had already done all he could or *would* do.' The gentleman then went in quest of the Mayor, who fearing or being informed of what happened. had gone to the jail with two or three men supposed to have influence with the mob, whom he had engaged to assist him. With them he attempted to prevent the doors from being forced open; but his attempts were fruitless, and at length his assistants, fearing for his safety and their own, almost forced him away. The attack then proceeded without further hindrance or fear of interruption; and when the violence of the attack upon the outward door to the east increased, a voice from within was heard saying, 'Come round to the other door!'—which they were seen to do by some of the gentlemen in prison. There can be no doubt that it was in the power of Gen. Stricker to prevent or easily repel this attack. Had he put on his uniform, mounted on horseback, put himself at the head of such of the military as had assembled, called for more force, exhorted the citizens to volunteer, and marched to the jail with all the force which he could thus collect—had he, as his duty and plighted honor required, taken post at or in the jail, even with the small body of militia which had assembled, the mob would unquestionably have been deterred or repulsed. But he was blind to all such considerations, and left the mob to their course by dismissing the military, and infusing a false and fatal security into the citizens. But above all, after the massacre, when it was discovered that some of the persons thrown into the pile of the supposed slain were not quite dead, and might be restored, intelligence of the fact was carried to town. Upon receiving the information, a distinguished gentleman went to Gen. Stricker's house and had him called out of bed. He communicated to the General the joyful tidings, and added, 'the physicians will go out to preserve all they can, if you will furnish a guard or go with them.' The General said he was fatigued, had lost his rest the night before, and it was an *improbable tale that any of the prisoners were alive.* The gentleman urged and remonstrated, offering to bring him a horse immediately, but the General flatly declined, and returned to his bed to find repose. God of Heaven! did he sleep?—he 'who hath murdered sleep!' slaughtered honor, patriotism and courage, ensnared by treachery; betrayed the brave, and handed them over to the executioner, to be tortured in a manner until now unknown in the annals of all time, to satiate the bloody appetites of cannibals and tigers in human form. Have not ages of wickedness and barbarity and guilt been crowded into days? An all-wise and good Providence will avenge these horrid enormities.

"The mob gained possession of the principal entrance into the prison, but there were still two very strong doors to be forced before they could reach the party within. One of these doors detained them more than a quarter of an hour. Whether it was finally forced or unlocked is not known. When they reached the last door, after a few slight blows it was unlocked. Bentley, the jailor, was the first man who entered the room, to the best of these deponents' recollection, and was instantly followed by the mob; he was probably compelled to unlock the door. From this it appears that a very small military guard posted in the first entry of the jail, especially with the Brigadier-General and the Mayor at their head, would have been a sufficient protection. This was the post in which the plighted faith and honor of Gen. Stricker should have placed him; but his pledge was forgotten or neglected, and the post was left wholly unguarded.

"When the victims saw the danger approach nearer and nearer they calmly prepared for their fate, but resolved to make every possible effort for effecting their escape. They had three or four pistols among them, and one or two dirks. It was proposed as soon as the last door should be forced they should shoot as many of the assailants with these pistols, for which there was no second charge, as possible. Mr. Hanson dissuaded from this course, saying it would be of no avail to kill one or two of the mob, and would only increase their fury and render escape more difficult. He strongly recommended that they should all rush among the mob, put out all the lights, create as much confusion as possible, and by that means many would escape. As for himself, he would be recognized; but every man must do the best to save himself. All seemed at once to embrace the plan; but when the mob were about entering the last door, Mr. Murray and Mr. Thompson presented their pistols, the former saying very familiarly, 'My lads, you had better retire, I can shoot either of you.' It was replied, 'I can kill you,' by the mob. Murray rejoined, 'I can kill any one of you first.' Mr. Thompson was also disposed to fire, but General Lee and Mr. Hanson urged to the contrary, and the mob coming in, were rushed upon, and the confusion commenced.

"The plan proposed by Mr. Hanson availed many of his friends, who escaped almost, and some entirely, unhurt, to the number of nine or ten, who made their way through the crowd in the confusion that ensued. But it was useless to himself, because he was known to *Mumma* the butcher, who recognized and knocked him down after he had made good his way to the lobby, as it is called, or hall of the jail. He was then dreadfully beaten, trampled on, and pitched for dead down the high flight of stairs in front of the jail. The purpose for which Mumma came into the prison room in the evening now appeared. He was posted at the door to mark the victims as they came out, and designated them for slaughter by giving each a blow or two, which was the signal for his associates, who proceeded to finish what he had begun. The fate of Mr. Hanson befel General Lee, General Lingan, Mr. Hall, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Kilgour, Major Musgrove, Dr. P. Warfield, and Mr. Wm. Gaither, all of whom were thrown down the steps of the jail, where they lay in a heap nearly three hours.

"During this whole time the mob continued to torture their mangled bodies, by beating first one and then the other, sticking pen-knives into their faces and hands, and opening their eyes and dropping hot candle-grease into them, &c. Mr. Murray, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Winchester were carried in a different direction and not thrown into the heap of supposed slain. Major Musgrove was the last who remained in the prison room when the mob broke in. While the slaughter of his friends was going on in the passage in his view, he calmly walked about the room waiting for a fate which he saw no possibility of averting. At length one of the assassins came and called him out. He went, and was attacked in the entry, knocked down and beaten till he was supposed by the butchers to be dead. Some of the victims were rendered wholly insensible by the first blows which they received. Others who preserved their senses and recollection, resolved to feign death, in hopes of thus escaping farther injury. The brave Gen. Lingan lost his life by his endeavors to save it. He so much mistook the character of the monsters as to suppose them capable of some feelings of humanity. He reminded them that he had fought for their liberties throughout the Revolutionary war, that he was old and infirm, and that he had a large and helpless family dependent on him for support. These remarks served only to attract their attention to him and to inform them that he was still alive. Every supplication was answered by fresh insults and blows. At length, while he was still endeavoring to speak and to stretch out his hands for mercy, one of the assassins stamped upon his breast, struck him many blows in rapid succession, crying out, '*the damned old rascal is hardest dying of all of them*,' and repeating the opprobrious epithet of *Tory!* These blows put an end to his torment and his life. In a few minutes after his removal into jail he expired without a groan. His name will be immortal as his soul. While Gen. Lee's mangled body lay exposed upon the bare earth, one of the monsters attempted to cut off his nose, but missed his aim, though he thereby gave him a bad wound in the nose. Either the same person or another attempted to thrust a knife into the eye of Gen. Lee, who had again raised himself up. The knife glanced on the cheek-bone, and the General being immediately by the side of Mr. Hanson, fell with his head upon his breast, where he lay for some minutes, when he was kicked or knocked off. A quantity of his blood was left on Mr. Hanson's breast, on observing which one of the mob shortly afterwards exclaimed exultingly, 'See Hanson's brains on his breast!'

"During these horrid scenes, several of the gentlemen, Mr. Nelson, Dr. Warfield, Mr. Kilgour, Mr. J. E. Hall, and Mr. Hanson, perfectly retained their senses. They sustained without betraying any signs of life, or gratifying their butchers with a groan or murmur, all the tortures that were inflicted on them. They heard without showing any emotion, the deliberations of the assassins about the manner of disposing of their bodies. At one time it was proposed to throw them all into the sink of the jail. Others thought it best to dig a hole and bury them all together immediately. Some advised that they should be thrown into Jones Falls, a stream which runs in front of the jail. Some that they should be castrated. Others again were for tarring and feathering them, and directed a cart to be brought for that purpose to carry them about town. Others insisted upon cutting all their throats upon the spot, to make sure of them. And lastly, it was resolved to hang them next morning and have them dissected. Pointing to Hanson, and jobbing him severely with a stick on the privates, one exclaimed, 'this fellow shall be dissected.' Being particularly desirous of insulting and mangling the body of Mr. Hanson, but finding great difficulty in identifying it, they at length thought of examining his sleeve-buttons, supposing they should there find the initials of his name. It was insisted by some one present that he knew Hanson well, and it was not him but *Hoffman*. Before they seemed to have settled the dispute, their attention was attracted to some other object.

"Dr. Hall, personally unknown to all but one, it is believed, of the sufferers, was instrumental in rescuing them from the mob, which he did by a stratagem which will endear him to all good men and brighten his course through life. He, with the aid of others not now known, induced the mob to place the supposed dead bodies under his care until morning, and he conveyed them into the jail to the room whence they were first taken. There he was assisted by Drs. Birkhead, Smith, Owen, and a gentleman who assumed the name of Dr. Page, but is better known by the title of the 'Boston Beauty,' and was extremely active in assisting Dr. Hall to administer drinks and opiates. Having examined their wounds, some of the doctors went to town privately for carriages to carry off the bodies. By management they had induced nearly all the mob to retire till morning. Some of them no doubt being fatigued, retired to rest and refresh themselves. A large part followed Mr. Thompson, who had been carried off in the manner stated in his narrative. Some perhaps felt sated with the cruelties already committed, and withdrew. The remainder were in a measure exhausted, and the two Democratic physicians, Drs. Hall and Owen, had the address ultimately to prevail on all of them to leave the jail for the present. While the physicians were gone for carriages, Mr. Hanson proposed to Drs. Hall and Owen to convey him if possible to Mr. Murray's, about three miles off, where his family was on a visit. He said it was likely he might live until morning, when if he remained in jail he would be again taken by the mob. He was told carriages would soon be at the jail, but upon discovering impatience, Dr. Owen went out to see if he could be safely carried off at once. When he returned, Bentley came with him, and Mr. H. again urged his removal, upon which Bentley objected, saying that he had no right to permit the prisoners to go away, as they were in custody. He was answered by Mr. H. that the jail being broken open and the prisoners rescued by the mob and brought back for security, without being recommitted, he could not be blamed. Bentley replied 'very well, do as you please.' A person then presented himself and offered to carry Mr. H. off, who fell and fainted several times upon attempting to rise. Dr. Owen recommended and gave him a glass of brandy, which he took, and was quickly invigorated, and enabled with the aid of his deliverer to stand up and walk. He asked to be carried to Gen. Lingan, over whose dead body he stood for a moment, and was hurried off. When he got to the outward jail door he was taken on the back of his deliverer, who ran with him to the Falls, conveyed him over, and helped him over into a small garden opposite, where he was told to lie until called for. After lying some time wrapped up in a blanket he heard a wrangle at the jail, and concluded it was the best time to crawl away as well as he could, which he did to a place of safety, whence he was conveyed in the morning at daylight some distance from town. Mr. Nelson and Mr. J. E. Hall left the jail at the same time Mr.

Hanson did. The former, though among the most injured, found his way to a secure retreat within a few hundred yards of Mr. H., and was taken in a cart covered with hay to the same house in the country, where the wounds of both of them were dressed, and they were taken to Anne Arundel county without delay. Mr. Hall got unassisted to the house of a humane gentleman up the Falls, near the jail. This gentleman dressed his wounds, put him to bed, and early in the morning sent him further into the country. The names of all the others who escaped in this manner are not yet known. By whom or with what intention he is ignorant, but Mr. Murray was carried by some persons and laid on the ground by the Falls. They left him there, probably supposing he was dead, and all went away but one. That person, after all the rest were gone, approached Mr. Murray and laid his hand upon him. He took the hand of the man and pressed it. He started with surprise and dread at feeling his hand pressed by what he had supposed to be a corpse. Murray then begged his assistance to escape, which he promised, adding that he was one of the mob, but thought 'there should be fair play.' He then assisted Murray to rise, and conducted him to a neighboring hovel, whence at Murray's request he went into town to inform his friends where he was and conduct them to the place. This office he faithfully and successfully performed, though so much intoxicated as to be hardly able to walk. Murray's friends thus conducted, came and removed him to a place of safety.

"Gen. Lee was taken to the hospital, where his wounds were dressed by the physician, and he received every assistance of which his deplorable and mangled situation admitted. Hence he was next day conveyed to the country, and arrived at Little York, where he is said to be doing well. Major Musgrove, it is understood, was also taken to the hospital, and carried the next day four miles above Ellicott's Mills, on the Montgomery road. A mortification having taken place in some of his wounds after he reached home, his life was for a time despaired of; but the skill and attention of Dr. Charles A. Warfield, Dr. Matthews and Dr. Allen Thomas, have preserved this gallant officer, and he is now out of danger.

"Dr. Peregrine Warfield, Mr. Charles J. Kilgour and Mr. William Gaither, all of them much mangled, were conveyed, without molestation, in a hack brought by the physicians about four o'clock in the morning, to Ellicott's Mills, and thence to the house of the father of Dr. P. W., about twenty-four miles from town. They are all recovering.

"It would remain now to relate the last act of this horrible and bloody tragedy, which includes the fate of Mr. Thompson, now safe and recovering in Little York, Pennsylvania. He was the unhappy victim reserved, for what special cause is unknown, by the butchers for their infernal pastime. His narrative, already before the public, saves us the pain of describing the unheard-of tortures which untamed ferocity delighted to inflict on him. His prayers to put an end to his sufferings by death were inhumanly rejected as often as repeated.

"Such are the particulars of this atrocious and bloody affair which it has hitherto been possible to collect in an authentic shape, and a parallel to which is scarcely to be found in the annals of revolutionary France, even after the actors in similar scenes there had become hardened by custom and familiar to deeds of horror, cruelty and crime. The bloodhounds of republican France massacred by thousands those obnoxious to their vengeance, but they dispatched their victims quickly, rarely ever resorting to such lingering tortures as the exclusive republicans of this boasted land of liberty and happiness have the credit of inventing. It is proposed, as soon as practicable, to obtain from each of the gentlemen a separate statement on oath of what he suffered himself, and of all that passed within his observation. Meantime, the above statement must receive universal credit, every material circumstance being embraced in the introductory affidavit. The intended statements will be published in order to give a fuller view of these horrible scenes. While they hold up to merited detestation those who, by their active co-operation, connivance, or their dastardly and treacherous supineness, contributed to produce the catastrophe, they will serve as a beacon to warn the civil and military authority of other places of the danger of temporising with the most ferocious, ruthless and bloody of all monsters, a mob; while they teach an instructive lesson to the honest, but deluded citizen, seduced by the syren charms of democracy. The persons named in the above affidavit have read with mingled regret and indignation the partial, mutilated and unjust report of the local authorities in Baltimore, while they have seen annexed to it with grief and amazement the signatures of some worthy and hitherto firm and independent citizens. Understanding that the justification made for the barbarous cruelties which treachery and black malignity procured to be inflicted upon them, is that an extensive conspiracy was formed to murder or otherwise molest the citizens of Baltimore, the above named do, therefore, solemnly swear that no such conspiracy or association even was ever formed, but merely a determination entered into by less than a dozen gentlemen in the country to protect the person and property of Mr. Hanson, and defend the liberty of the press with their lives if necessary. This determination remains unaltered. The letters of Col. Lynn, whose advice was volunteered, John Hanson Thomas and Mr. Taney, have been disingenuously perverted to an unjust and infamous purpose.

"Rockville, August 12th, 1812."

"Narrative of John Thompson, one of the persons intended to be massacred with General Lingan and others, in the jail of Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 28th of July, 1812:

"On Monday, the 27th of July last, I was invited by Mr. Hanson to his house, and in the evening about twilight I went there, and found from 15 to 16 gentlemen in his house, most of them known to me. I was told that an attack upon the house was threatened that night, which they had made preparations to resist and defeat. I saw some muskets, pistols, and swords in the house, for the purpose of defence. After being there some time, I understood an arrangement had been made, that in case of an attack, the direction of the defence was appointed to Gen. Lee. About 8 o'clock, a number of persons were collecting at the front of the house, who were very noisy, and began to throw stones at the windows, and they broke several of them. The house was in front completely closed, the door and inside window-shutters being shut, till the stones broke the glass and burst open the shutters. Mr. Hanson spoke from the second story to the mob, and told them if they did not desist they would fire upon them, and he warned the spectators to go away. Gen. Lee in the house told them not to fire unless it should be absolutely necessary and the doors were forced. The mob continued to increase and to throw stones more violently, which broke the windows of the first and second stories. Gen. Lee directed a volley to be fired from the upper story over the heads of the people in the street, to frighten them away without injuring them. This was executed and nobody was hurt. The mob huzzahed, were still more violent, and broke open the lower door. They were then fired upon, and a man fell at the door upon the inside thereof, who was immediately taken up and removed by some of the mob. This must have happened about 10 o'clock, or after. Judge Scott made his appearance and came into the house, the door having remained open after it was broken. He requested us to leave the house. He was told we should do no such thing; that we could not be secure unless the civil authority interfered; that we were lawfully employed with Mr. Hanson in protecting him and his house against violence, and whenever the mob would disperse or the civil authority interfere, we would retire to our homes, and not before.

"During the night we continued to defend ourselves, and never fired but after some new and violent attack. I believe it probable several were wounded. The mob during the night retired and gathered again, and attempted some fresh damage. Just about, or before daylight, the mob brought a field-piece, which was planted near the house and in front of it, but was prevented from being discharged by the arrival of Capt. Barney's troop of horse, and six of them being dismounted, took possession of the front room on the first floor, and of the back yard. Hanson and his friends occupied the same places which they had done during the night. So things remained, until Edward Johnson the Mayor, General Stricker, John Montgomery the Attorney-General, James Calhoun, Lemuel Taylor, and several others, arrived and proposed that we should leave the house. We answered we had no objections to leave the house, provided the mob would retire, or we could get home with safety. The Mayor said the mob could not be dispersed, nor would they be satisfied without we went to jail, and that we should be protected from them in going to jail, and while in it. To this proposal most of us expressly objected. Gen. Lee principally carried on the conversation on our part with the Mayor and Gen. Stricker. The Mayor, Gen. Stricker, and Attorney-General severally declared and assured us, that we should be protected as well in going to the jail as in it, and the Mayor pledged his life and his honor that we should be safe, and that he would die with us should we be hurt. Gen. Stricker expressed himself in similar terms. Also Montgomery, Taylor, Calhoun, and their companions gave us assurance of safety if we went to jail. After these assurances, and finding the civil authority would not make any exertion to disperse the mob, we consented, with the advice of Gen. Lee, to deliver ourselves up to the civil authority. The Mayor declared his opinion that we would not be safe in the jail without a guard, and he and Gen. Stricker promised there should be one.

"About 8 or 9 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon we left the house, and went under the care and custody of the Mayor who preceded us, and we were placed between two lines of infantry, consisting, as it appeared, of about 50 militia: about 20 dragoons mounted advanced before us to the jail. Gen. Stricker marched on foot with the infantry, and an immense concourse of people were in the streets, some of whom went along, and were abused in the most opprobrious language. Some stones were thrown with violence at us: one struck Mr. Kilgour and cut him badly in the forehead, and another struck Mr. Bigelow and nearly knocked him down. The distance from Hanson's house to the jail was about one mile. At our arrival at the jail-door, and as we entered it, several of us were struck by some of the mob whom we found there. Being delivered into the custody of John H. Bentley, the jailor, some time in the forenoon, we were put in a room in the common criminal department, where we remained the rest of the day. The dragoons and infantry left the jail soon after we were placed in it, and they did not return, nor was there any military guard afterwards. In the afternoon the Mayor came to us in the jail and assured us that there should be a guard, and that preparations were making to send one. He told us he would lose his own life before we should be hurt. Gen. Stricker was also at the jail, outside of it. The Mayor having been with us about 20 minutes, went away, leaving us in the belief that there would be a guard of armed militia sent to protect us in the juil. During the afternoon we were told several times by persons admitted to see us, that the militia were called out and assembling.

"Late in the afternoon two butchers, one named Mumma and the other Maxwell, came into our room; the former having a key in his hand. Mumma asked the names of several of the prisoners

—I told him. Mr. Hoffman said he wondered Mr. Bentley should suffer so many men to come into their room who had no business there. Mumma answered that he came there on Mr. Bentley's business. They were personally known to me and some of my fellow-prisoners. We suspected their intentions were not good, and I inquired of Mr. Bentley if Mumma was a friend of his. Bentley answered 'he pretends to be so.' I replied, 'you ought to know him well before you trust the key of our room in his hands,' and I proposed that he should lock the door and give me the key through the grate. On the inside the door cannot be unlocked, and there was the outer door locked. Bentley refused, saying, 'I cannot do so, as you are a prisoner under my care.' The door was immediately locked by somebody, and the mob very soon began to assemble from various quarters, but no troops were arriving. This excited much alarm in our room, it being after sunset, and we apprehended we were to be sacrificed.

"About dark the back door of the jail was beset by the mob, who entered it without breaking it by force. By whom it was opened I do not know but by hearsay. They began to break down the wood and iron gratings in the passage leading to our room, which took them at least three-quarters of an hour. They had the light of torches. The grating of our room was opened instantly without any exertion, which makes me believe it was opened by some one having the key, and I believe either by Mumma or Maxwell. The first person I recognized at the grating was Henry Keating, who keeps a printing-office, and him I should have killed with my pistols but for Gen. Lee, who laid hold of my arm and begged me not to fire, and also prevented Mr. Murray from firing. It had been agreed that Mr. Murray and myself, being the strongest men, should first rush out and make the best of our way, and every person was to escape as he could. Some of the mob rushed into the room, and Mr. Murray and myself rushed out, both of us armed — I had a pistol in each hand, and he a dirk and pistol. We made our way through the passage and hall without injury till I was at the front outer door, when I was struck on the back of my head with a heavy club by some man I had passed, which threw me forward from the head of the steps, and I fell headlong down about twelve feet. There I saw a gang of ruffians armed with clubs, ready to destroy whomsoever should pass down the steps, and six or seven of them instantly assaulted me while down, and beat me about the head until I was unable to rise. Some of them dragged me twenty or thirty yards while others were beating me with clubs. They then tried to make me stand on my feet, and looking round I perceived Lemuel Taylor, and I called upon him to prevent those men from taking my life. He told the men to desist, and said they had beat me enough, and begged them not to take my life. They said they would kill me. He again repeated that I was beat enough, and desired that

I should be let alone, and he would be security for my forthcoming in the morning. They disregarded what he had said. They dragged me along, and it was proposed to tar and feather me, and as I went along they continued to strike me with sticks and clubs. One fellow struck at me with an axe, who missed me. When they had dragged me a considerable distance, and into Old Town, they met with a cart and put me into it, and dragged it along themselves to a place where they got tar. I had left my coat in the jail, and they tore my shirt and other clothing, and put the tar on my bare body, upon which they put feathers. They drew me along in the cart in this condition, and calling me traitor and Tory and other scandalous names, they did not cease to beat me with clubs and cut me with old rusty swords. I received upon my head, arms, sides, thighs, and back upwards of eighteen cuts of the sword. On my head one cut was very deep, besides which my head was broken in more than twelve places by other instruments, such as sticks and clubs. I received a few blows in my face, and very many severe bruises on different parts of my body. My eyes were attempted to be gouged, and preserved by means of the tar and feathers, though they were much injured.

"About the same time as I was lying in the cart, a fellow struck both of my legs with a bar of iron, swearing, damn my eyes, 'I will break your legs.' I drew my legs up, and he was led to think and to say he had broke them. Shortly after I received a blow with a club across my eyes, upon which I lay as if dead, supposing it would stop their further beating me. Remaining so for some time, I was struck upon my thighs, which I bore as if dead. A villain said he would see if I was dead, and he stuck a pin into my body twice, at which time I did not flinch, but I still remained senseless as if dead. Another said he would show if I was dead; he pulled a handful of tar and feathers, and set fire to it, and stuck it on my back, which put into a blaze what was on my back. I turned over suddenly and rolled upon the flame, which put it out before it reached too great a height, but I was burnt in several parts. I then raised upon my knees and addressed them: 'For God's sake be not worse than savages; if you want my life, take it by shooting or stabbing.' Often I begged them to put an end to it. Upon this one said, 'don't burn him;' another said, 'we will hang him.' One in the shafts of the cart turned round and said to me, 'if you will tell the names of all in the house, and all you know about it, we will save your life.' Believing all the damage was done which could be done by them, I did not hesitate to say I would. They took me out of the cart upon the causeway at Fell's Point, and carried me to the Bull's Head tavern. There I gave them the names of all the persons in the house (most of them already known to them,) which they took in writing, and the reason of our being in the house was to defend Mr. Hanson and his house against violence with which he had been threatened. They detained me about an hour at this tavern, and offered me some whiskey, of which I took several glasses, being extremely thirsty and weak from the loss of blood. They then made me walk with several persons on each side upholding me, towards the watch-house, where they said I should be kept till the morning, and that I should swear to what I had said before a magistrate by 9 o'clock, or if I did not they would hang me.

"On my way I was unable to proceed, and stopped twice to rest. When I first stopped, some of them said they had got all they could out of me and they would now hang me. I rose and went on, and some who were against hanging me followed, and I was obliged by weakness to stop again, when it was proposed again to hang me; and one person said they would cut off my head and stick it on a pole. The vote was taken and carried for hanging me, but some said they should not hang me, that my life had been promised upon condition of disclosing what I knew, and that the information I might give them would be of use to them. I was then moved to the watch-house, and delivered to the captain of the watch about two o'clock in the morning, who was told they held him responsible for my body at 9 o'clock. I laid myself on the floor, a doctor was sent for by the captain of the watch, who came, and having removed the tar and feathers, sewed up the wounds on my head and dressed them. Between 9 and 10 o'clock the mob was gathered at the watch-house, and some were for hanging me, saying that I had not sworn to what I had told them before a magistrate before 9 o'clock, as had been stipulated, and one of them said the rope was ready. I observed it was not my fault, that I was not able to go to a magistrate, and that I was ready to swear to it if they would bring one. They then brought a magistrate of the name of Galt, who took my affidavit, in which was stated the names of the persons in the house, the causes of their meeting, and the name of the person under whom they were acting in the house. It was read aloud, and at this period the Mayor, Lemuel Taylor and some others arrived, who said they would take me to the hospital out of the hands of these men. Mr. Taylor said he had no idea of seeing me alive. The doctor had lent me a shirt, and I was now provided with a pair of trowsers. The Mayor sent for a carriage, but the mob said I should not ride in it, that a cart was good enough for me, and a cart was brought, into which I was placed,—stretched out in the cart and exposed to a hot sun!

"About 11 o'clock I was carried to the hospital, the distance of a mile, the Mayor accompanying me, amidst the noise of a great concourse of people. There I heard the groans of Gen. Lee, in a room adjoining who had been said to be dead. After the crowd had dispersed, some of my friends, who did not think me safe, sent me a carriage, into which I was put without losing a minute, and Gen. Lee was put into the same carriage. We were hurried away into the country, in our wounded, bruised and mangled condition. We arrived at Yorktown, Pa., on Saturday evening, the first of August, where we received the humane and friendly sympathies and attentions of the inhabitants, and the medical aid of two gentlemen of the faculty.

"Possessed of a strong constitution and in the prime of life, I cherish the hope that I shall survive all the bruises and wounds which have been so cruelly and maliciously inflicted by a wicked and lawless mob, and that I shall be again restored to the full use and enjoyment of my bodily powers.

"Given under my hand this 6th of August, 1812.

"JOHN THOMPSON."

Gen. James Macubbin Lingan was a native of Maryland, descended from a respectable family, and was brought up in a store in Georgetown. At the commencement of the American Revolution he obtained a commission in the army—was at the battle of Long Island, where the Maryland Line suffered so severely, and was one of those spared to aid in the defence of York Island. He escaped the balls of the Hessians who drove in the advanced posts of Fort Washington, and became a prisoner when that fortress surrendered, and partook of the sufferings which followed. When the new constitution went into operation he was appointed collector of the port of Georgetown by Washington, the friend of the patriot and soldier. Gen. Lingan was one of the most upright of men, and it may justly be said he knew no guile. He was beloved by his neighbors, and respected by all who knew him. In regard to personal courage he appeared to know no fear. This was evinced in the hour of his death. After having received the fatal blow, he reached out his hand to one of his companions, saying, "Farewell, I am a dying man, make your escape—return home and take care there"—no doubt referring to his wife and fatherless children, who, it is said, he left in destitute circumstances. On Tuesday, the first of September, funeral honors were paid to the memory of General Lingan in Georgetown. So numerous were the mourners, that it was found necessary to substitute for a church which had been originally selected, a shady eminence in the neighborhood. The procession was composed of clergymen of different denominations, several companies of soldiers, a band of Revolutionary heroes, then followed strangers of distinction, and an immense number of citizens from the counties of Montgomery, Baltimore, Frederick, Charles, Prince George's, St. Mary's, and from the cities of Georgetown, Washington, and Alexandria. The oration of George W. Parke Custus, the orator of the day, was extemporaneous, and riveted the attention of the audience; the solemn stillness which reigned was only interrupted by sighs and tears. We quote the following from his address: "O Maryland! would that the waters of thy Chesapeake could wash this foul stain from thy character! O Maryland! would that the recording angel who carries thy black deed to heaven's chancery on high, could drop a tear upon it and blot it out forever! But no! A voice cries from the tomb of the brave. It rises to the God of nature and humanity, and demands a vengeance on the murderer!"

Major Henry Lee commanded the party. Light Horse Harry Lee, at the early age of nineteen, was devoted to liberty's battles. Greene considered him as a man nature had formed for war, and his achievements as commander of the Partisan Corps in the Southern army were eminent and deserving. Since the Revolution he filled high civil and military stations. He distinguished himself as the Governor of the State of Virginia, and as a member of the National Legislature. He stated it to be "the duty of the historian and the sages of all ages to let no occasion pass of commemorating this illustrious man—Washington." That Lee was a man of letters, a scholar who had ripened under a truly classical sun, we have only to turn to his work on the Southern War, where he was indeed the *magna pars fui* of all which he relates—a work which well deserves to be ranked with the commentaries of the famed master of the Roman world, who, like our Lee, was equally renowned with the pen as the sword. But there is a line—a single line—in the works of Lee which would hand him over to immortality though he had never written another. "*First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen,*" will last while language lasts. What a sublime eulogium is pronounced in this noble line! so few words, and yet how illustrative are they of the vast and matchless character of Washington. Gen. Henry Lee was the father of Gen. Robert E. Lee, late the commander of the Confederate Army. He went to the West Indies with the hope of improving his health, but never recovered. Early in 1818 he returned to the United States. He stopped at the house of Mrs. Shaw, the daughter of his old friend and companion-in-arms, Gen. Greene, on Cumberland island, off the coast of Georgia, where he died on the twenty-fifth of March, at the age of sixty-two years.

Extracts from a letter dated Yorktown, 7th August, 1812, in regard to the injuries sustained by General Lee from the mob: "On the crown of his head there was a wound about one inch square, which must have been made with a stick or club. It had been sewed up; the bone of the head is not fractured, and this wound seemed to cure fast. On his left cheek there is a deep cut as if made with a pen-knife; his nose was slit with a knife as far as the bridge, and having been immediately sewed up, seems to be united and is doing well, and the nose has its natural form. His right eye has been dreadfully bruised, and is still closed; it is believed the sight will be preserved. The upper lip has been stitched up. He sees out of the left eye, which also was severely bruised; and both sides of his head, his whole face and his throat, from his ears to the breast-bone, are shockingly bruised and much swollen. This arose from efforts to strangle him, and to this cause his inability to speak or to swallow any solid food at this period is attributed. There are some bruises from the club on his left thigh, which are not to be regarded now."

The grandfather of Mr. Hanson was appointed by the Maryland Legislature a member of the Revolutionary Congress, and afterwards became president of Congress, then the first magistrate of the country, being the third elected under the old confederation. Mr. Hanson's father was high in the confidence of Washington, resided a long time in his family, was for several years his private secretary, and was afterward chosen by the General as one of his aides; but sickness prevented him from accepting the offer, although the place was several months kept open for him. When the war ended, the father of Mr. Hanson was appointed judge of the general court, and afterwards Chancellor of Maryland, which situation he retained until his decease. The father of Dr. Warfield was the first citizen of Maryland who openly proposed a separation from the parent-country. He also directed the celebrated burning of the tea in 1774, at Annapolis. Captain R. J. Crabb is the son of Gen. Crabb, one of the heroes of the Revolution. The other gentlemen are worthy to be ranked with the patrician youth of ancient republics; they were men of the first respectability.

Presentments were found against many individuals of each party, but all were acquitted and discharged; those who defended the house in Charles street, at Annapolis, where their trial was removed from Baltimore, the others in the city.

The citizens now petition to have the jail inclosed, and a wall was erected of stone eleven feet high.

The example set by the mob, or advocates of the war in Baltimore, was followed by military mobs of volunteers at Norfolk and Buffalo. In spite of threats from Washington, &c., the *Federal Republican* continued to be published at Georgetown. Numerous public meetings, as well within as without the State, expressed their indignation at the atrocities of the Baltimore mob, which left a stigma on the city, which bore for a long time the name of "mobtown." These outrages, no doubt, contributed not a little to the political revolution which, within three months, gave the Federalists a very large majority in the Maryland Assembly; large enough, notwithstanding a Senate unanimously Democratic, chosen the previous year, to secure them a majority on joint ballot, and the choice of a Federal Governor, Council and United States Senator. Hanson himself was chosen at the same time a member of Congress

On the night after Whitsunday, eight or nine desperadoes having procured some powder, blew up the interior wall of their cell, and rushed out of the jail, but were mostly retaken and sent to the penitentiary.

There marched from Baltimore on Monday, October 5th, a hardy company of volunteers, consisting of 100 rank and file, under the command of Stephen H. Moore, to form a junction with Colonel

Winder's regiment, bordering on Canada. They were fitted out in the most substantial manner by the citizens of Baltimore with every necessary, and were besides presented with an elegant flag by the patriotic ladies of the seventh ward.

On the 21st of November the extensive and valuable brewery of Messrs. Johnson & Co. was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt soon after.

An unfortunate rencontre took place in the Chesapeake Bay between the *Nonsuch* and *Joseph and Mary*, two Baltimore privateers, in November, in which three or four persons were killed and several wounded. The mistake was not discovered until the latter, after a severe contest, had struck her colors to the former.

An Act was passed by the Legislature on the 15th of December, "annulling the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte and Elizabeth Bonaparte of the city of Baltimore."

In June volunteering for the army was so great by regiments and companies in this city that the superior officers were compelled to suppress it, and give precedence to the oldest regiment.

As soon as war was declared Messrs. Wm. H. Winder, George E. Mitchell, Jacob Hindman, Nathan Towson, R. C. Nicholas, Benjamin Nicholson, Stephen Presstman, and Francis Belton took commissions in the army.

Col. Winder on the 18th of November effected a landing on the enemy's shore in Canada, but was recalled, and soon after appointed brigadier-general.

1813. Early in this year the bay was entered by a part of the British squadron, under the command of Admiral Warren. It was not thought proper to wait the preparations which might be made by the Government, and the corporation appointed a committee of supply, consisting of Messrs. Mosher, Tiernan, Payson, J. C. White, J. A. Buchanan, L. Sterett, and Thorndike Chase, who were authorized to expend the sum of $20,000 in the means of defence; but that being insufficient, a meeting of the citizens in their wards and precincts was called, and forty gentlemen selected, who advise a loan not exceeding $500,000, with an addition to the committee of supply, and Messrs. J. E. Howard, G. Warner, J. Kelso, Gilmor, Deshon, Patterson and Burke, are appointed.

On the 27th of April, General Pike took York, on Lake Ontario, but lost his life, as did Lieutenant Nicholson; Capt. Moore was wounded. On the 5th of June, at night, Generals Chandler and Winder were attacked at Stony Creek, in Canada, and after beating off the enemy, fell amongst them and were taken prisoners. On this occasion Messrs. Hindman, Towson and Nicholas distinguished themselves, and were promoted.

Mr. Flanigan, at the end of McElderry's wharf, built for Messrs. Wm. McDonald & Co. the first steamboat ever built in this city, which they called the *Chesapeake*, and which was put on the line from Baltimore to Philadelphia, by way of French Town, &c.

Mr. Charles Gwinn introduced steam power for a flour-mill in his warehouse at the end of Commerce street wharf, and Mr. Job Smith also in a saw-mill on Chase's wharf.

Messrs. Worthington, Jessop, Cheston, and others, procured the water rights of Gwinn's Falls, and built mills within a few perches of each other, which they called the Calverton mills.

At the session of May, the Assembly were petitioned by the city government to assume the debts contracted for public defence; which the Legislature refused.

Luther Martin was appointed Chief Justice of the Criminal Court in the place of Judge Scott, deceased.

Commodore Barney was appointed to the command of a flotilla, and was joined here by Messrs. Solomon Rutter, R. M. Hamilton, T. Dukehart, and others, and being fitted out early in the spring following, proceeded down the bay to meet the enemy.

Twice in each week a battalion of infantry, with a company of artillery, marched to Fort McHenry for discipline, under the immediate inspection and direction of Major-General Smith, well known for his conduct on Mud Island in 1777. It appears from his address to the troops, that the public safety was well attended to. He observed "that the militia of Baltimore city and county stood high in the estimation of the General Government, and of the people generally; that as regulars could not be well spared for the protection of the different seaports, the Executive of the United States had to rely on the militia of such places for their immediate defence; that in placing this reliance on the patriotic militia of this city he would not be deceived, for the alacrity with which they had attended to the first calls for disciplining was sufficient evidence that they would always be found at their posts in time of need. The Executive of Maryland," said he, "has done his duty: he has adopted every means in his power for the defence of this important port; it remains for us to do ours." The General's whole address was feeling, animated and impressive, and the plaudits of the soldiers evinced that they participated in his sentiments. The enemy appeared on the 16th of April at the mouth of the Patapsco. It was astonishing to perceive the animation of the people on the firing of the alarm gun; only one spirit prevailed. There was no fear but the fear of being too late on duty; no party but to repel the enemy. A fine water-battery had been built, and many additional cannon (42 pounders) were mounted and furnaces erected for heating shot, and great zeal was manifested to give the enemy a warm reception. Both sides of the river were defended by troops of horse and companies of artillery, infantry and riflemen. On the 22d of April the enemy's squadron remained off Baltimore inactive, except in predatory excursions, by which they got little else than hard knocks. But the measures for defence went on with great activity. Col. Wadsworth of the United States engineers arrived here to superintend the fortifications. From unpublished letters in our possession, and the newspapers, we extract the following facts: "Fort McHenry is assuming a formidable appearance. The *first Marine Artillery of the Union*, a body of invaluable men, masters and mates of vessels, to whom we are indebted for the transportation and mounting of 20 great guns for a new battery there. The fort is garrisoned by the regulars under Major Bell, and two companies of artillery with a regiment of infantry, in turns for a week at a time."

May 5th.—"Between eleven and 12 o'clock the alarm guns were fired, and the city was thrown into great bustle and apparent confusion. But in a few minutes, regiment after regiment and company after company were marching the streets in regular order towards the supposed point of attack. It was calculated that upwards of 5000 men were under arms, and in their proper places, an hour after the alarm was given. The savage burning of Havre de Grace led the people to calculate what they might expect from the mercies of the enemy. The 5th regiment had just returned from a week's duty at the Fort (their place being supplied on the morning of that day by the 6th). Making a forced march, after halting a few minutes for orders, they pushed for North Point, distant 15 miles, as did the 39th, and some artillery and troops of horse. The 27th was under arms ready for orders, and the 51st or Precincts regiment. At two o'clock it was reported the alarm was a false one, and the fact being ascertained, the soldiers were dismissed. Some persons removed from Baltimore within the past few days, and many women and children have been sent away. Twenty large barges, from 40 to 75 feet long, are built or building for the special defence, also several gun-boats."

August 6th—"On the elevated grounds east of and adjacent to Baltimore (now Patterson's Park) there are collected a fine park of artillery, say from 35 to 40 pieces; 18's, 12's, 6's, and 4's, all on flying or field carriages."

August 10th—"A fine regiment from the Baltimore County brigade, under the command of Col. Jamison, arrived. The cavalry of the Baltimore city and county brigades of Maryland militia, under the command of Lieut.-Colonels Biays and Moore, assembled on Hampstead Hill, and proceeded to North Point, to make themselves better acquainted with the ground, if the enemy attempts a landing."

Extract from a letter written by Capt. Booker, commander of the Richmond and Washington volunteers, to Thomas Ritchie of Baltimore, dated August 23d: "Never were soldiers more hospitably treated than our volunteers are by the citizens of Baltimore. The treatment is such as to excite and deserve the acknowledgments of all the men."

Christopher Hughes was appointed secretary to the ministers sent to negotiate with Great Britain.

A Bible Society was formed and chartered, James McHenry being President, Alexander Fridge, Treasurer, the Rev. Doctors Kurtz and Inglis, Corresponding Secretaries, and the Rev. Alexander McCair, Recording Secretary. In 1821, another Bible Society was formed as an auxiliary of the American Bible Society, of which auxiliary society Robert Smith was chosen President, Mr. Roswell L. Colt, Treasurer, Mr. T. Parker, Corresponding Secretary, and Mr. Charles G. Robb, Recording Secretary. There had been established in the meantime a Ladies' and Young Men's Bible Societies, and a common prayer-book and tract societies.

Mr. Thomas Warner was appointed by the city government an assayer of manufactured plate.

Mr. Rembrandt Peale, having some years before exhibited the skeleton of a mammoth in Baltimore, fixed his permanent residence here, and purchasing a small collection of natural curiosities of Mr. James Savage, commenced the building of a museum and gallery of the fine arts in Holliday street, now occupied as the Council chambers, &c.

Departed this life on the 17th of November, aged 87 years, nearly forty of which he had been the pious and respected minister of the German Evangelical Reformed Congregation, the Rev. William Otterbein.

Extracts from valuable letters which were written during the year, and which give many important facts relating to the war of 1812 never before published:

" PHILADELPHIA, 27*th March*, 1813.

"*Dear Sir*:— I have written to Major Beall to have such work done at Fort McHenry as is necessary to its repair and better state. The Major is also desired to platform the batteries in front of the Fort, and to mount in them not exceeding thirty heavy cannon, attaching the requisite furnaces. For a more extended defence of Baltimore Harbor, including the rear of Fort McHenry, Patapsco river, the Cove, the Point between the Fort and Flagstaff Point, and the Point opposite Fort McHenry on the northeast side of the harbor, I have recommended to the Hon. Secretary of War, to have twelve eighteen-pound cannon mounted on travelling field-carriages, completely appurtenanced, attaching to them two furnaces. This train to be disposed so as to run four of the pieces with a furnace to any position on the Fort McHenry side, and eight of them with furnace to the Point opposite Fort McHenry, to be used as the position of the enemy may require. Bridges should be constructed over every creek or river in the route from Baltimore to any point of attack, removable at will. The furnaces can be placed in a ravine or behind an embankment to be secure from the enemy's shot. The house near Fort McHenry should be removed.

" I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your most obedient, humble servant, J. G. SWIFT, *Col. Eng.*

" Major-General SAM'L SMITH, *Baltimore.*"

"To Committee of Public Supplies:

"*Gentlemen:*—I pray you to man and dispatch the barge belonging to the merchants as low down the river as will enable her commander to see the top of Ridgely's house on North Point, and on observing a signal from the steeple, to hoist a flag of any kind, fire a gun, and return to the fort, the commander to note the signal hoisted.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"Head-Quarters, 16th April, 1813. S. SMITH."

"HEAD QUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, 27*th April*, 1813.

"EDWARD JOHNSON, Esq., Mayor of the City of Baltimore:

"As a measure of precaution in case of an attack by the enemy upon our city Col. Wadsworth has suggested the expediency of having in readiness our fire engines and fire companies, so that in such an emergency they may be employed with the best practical effect. This idea I have the honor of submitting to your consideration, with an assurance of my disposition to co-operate with you in whatever plan may thereon be adopted by the Mayor and City Council.

"S. SMITH, *M. G. Third Division.*"

On the 8th of May, 1813, Col. R. Y. Nicholls, in a letter to Gen. S. Smith, assumes command of Fort McHenry, and on the 10th, in answer to Gen. Smith in relation to the relief of the militia in the fort from military duties, as the enemy had moved below Annapolis, he said: " . . . . I know the alacrity with which the militia of Baltimore turn out in case of danger, and should their aid at any moment be required am convinced we should receive it. The orderly and soldierlike conduct of the several militia companies which have been at this post during my short command demand my approbation and thanks."

On the 18th of May, David Harris, in a letter to Brigadier-General John Stricker, says: "In a late conversation you suggested that a certain number of pikes would be useful, and I am persuaded that five or six to each gun might be well employed against either cavalry or infantry, and would add much to the confidence of the men in their efforts to maintain possession of their field-pieces when in action." In a postscript, he adds: "The liberality of the banks and insurance officers of the city has afforded us a large quantity of ammunition for the purpose of enabling us to practice at a target. The proficiency of the officers and men has already been so great as to surprise experienced soldiery."

On the 30th of August, Mr. Wm. Jones, Secretary of War, in a letter to Gen. Samuel Smith, says: "I am much obliged by your favor of the 27th, with a copy of the signals of the enemy's squadron, received from a deserter. They are, however, only the general manœuvering signals, and appear to be irregular and defective, but may be so far of use as to enable the observer to anticipate in part the intended movement. The probability is, however, that the desertion of a signal man may induce suspicion and a change of the numbers or significations.." In another letter written on the 2d of September, he says: "I am much obliged by your favor of yesterday, covering a copy of signals from Gibraltar, which, together with a valuable acquisition received at the department from the southward by yesterday's mail, completed a mass of information on that subject of considerable importance. The latter corroborates the copy of the signals furnished by the deserter, and supplies the deficiency in that copy."

On the 8th of December, 1774, a meeting of deputies from all the counties of Maryland was held at Annapolis, chiefly for the purpose of adopting measures to support the proceedings of the "Continental Congress." After passing several patriotic resolutions, the Convention agreed to recommend to the several counties to raise the sum of £10,000 for public purposes, by subscription or "such other voluntary manner" as might be thought most proper. The apportionment of this sum amongst the counties at that period, according to their then supposed wealth, compared with their quotas of the United States tax, as determined by Congress in the Act levying the same in 1813, is a statistical curiosity:

Counties.	Assessment in 1774.	Assessment in 1813.
St. Mary's	$600 00	$3,950 00
Charles	800 00	6,740 00
Calvert	366 00	2,410 00
Prince George's	833 00	7,690 00
Anne Arundel	866 00	9 810 00
Montgomery	......	5,110 00
Frederick	1,333 00	14,170 00
Washington	......	7,372 00
Alleghany	......	2,210 00
Baltimore	933 00	48,670 00
Harford	466 00	5,350 00
Worcester	533 00	4,910 00
Somerset	533 00	5,540 00
Dorchester	480 00	5,510 00
Caroline	358 00	2,250 00
Talbot	400 00	4,140 00
Queen Anne's	533 00	5,630 00
Kent	566 00	4,213 00
Cecil	400 00	5,950 00

The counties printed in italic were formed since 1774. Montgomery was erected from Anne Arundel and Frederick counties, and Washington and Alleghany were taken entirely from Frederick. The various comparisons growing out of this table, every one will make for himself. The rapid rise of *Baltimore*, however, claims attention. In 1774, St. Mary's and Caroline together were supposed more valuable. In 1813 Baltimore was esteemed about eight times more valuable than these counties, and was assessed for more tax than St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, *Montgomery* and Frederick, which were rated at five times her value by the Convention of 1774.

1814. In this year the corporation purchase the water rights, and soon after commence the public dock between town and Point, directing the course of the Falls into the dock, and putting a draw at the entrance of it.

Commodore Perry, on the 31st of January, while on his way to Newport, R. I., where he was stationed, stopped in Baltimore three days. On the evening of the first day he visited the circus. That spacious building was incompetent to receive the mighty crowd that rushed to greet him. The house was crammed long before the entertainment began; and when the hero of Lake Erie entered, he was received with deep, loud and continued cheering. On the following day, in accordance to previous arrangements, he was entertained at Barney's "Fountain Inn." Everything was furnished "that was luscious and good, that was pleasing to the palate or delightful to the eye, in bounteous profusion." A public dinner was also given to Gen. Winder on the 28th of February, who was on his way to the seat of government to obtain terms of an exchange for himself and others.

Messrs. Peter Little, William Steuart, W. Lemmon, Stephen Griffith, William Neilson, Sheppard C. Leakin, George Keyser, John Buck, Charles Stansbury, and others, take commissions in the army. The United States Government build here, under the direction of Capt. Robert T. Spence, the sloop-of-war *Erie*, which is commanded by Capt. C. S. Ridgely; the *Ontario*, Jesse D. Elliott; and the frigate *Java* by Commodore Perry: but they did not get to sea until after the peace.

Cols. Hindman and Towson of the artillery contributed essentially to the success of the American arms at the battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater, on the 5th and 25th of July.

A splendid public dinner was given to Commodore John Rodgers, on the 7th of April, at Barney's Fountain Inn. The company was numerous and of the first respectability. The Mayor, Edward Johnson, presided, assisted by Major McKim and N. Williams. The toasts were eminently patriotic.

The banks in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore suspend specie payments.

The following account of the battle of "North Point" is extracted from *Niles' Register:*

"Having triumphantly despoiled the capital of the Union, Gen. Ross turned his eyes upon this flourishing and wealthy city, which he had fixed upon for his winter quarters; and boasted, that with the force he had, he would go where he pleased through Maryland. Thus forewarned, considerable additions were made to the defences of the place. Some of the troops of Gen. Winder's command were collected, Rodgers and Perry were here, and a good many noble volunteers flocked in from the adjacent parts of our own State and from Virginia and Pennsylvania. The Baltimore brigade was taken *en masse* into the service of the United States; and the whole submitted to the direction of Major-General Smith, of the Maryland militia.

"On Saturday, the 10th of September, we had information that the enemy was ascending the bay, and on Saturday morning his ships were seen at the mouth of our river, the Patapsco, in number from 40 to 50. Some of his vessels entered the river, while others proceeded to North Point (at the mouth of the Patapsco,) distant 12 miles from the city, and commenced the debarkation of their troops in the night, which was finished early next morning. In the meantime the frigates, bomb-ketches, and small vessels approached and ranged themselves in a formidable line to cannonade the fort and the town. The frigates were lightened before they entered the river, and the ships of the line lay off North Point to overawe us and protect the whole force.

"The force that landed consisted of about 9000 men,—viz., 5000 soldiers, 2000 marines, and 2000 sailors—the first under Major-General Ross, the latter commanded by the famous Admiral Cockburn. The troops were a part of Wellington's 'invincibles.' Some works were erected not far from North Point to arrest their progress; but their incipient state forbade a stand being made at them, and the enemy marched four miles towards us uninterrupted, except by a few flying shots from the cavalry. Here they were met by Gen. Stricker with his entire Baltimore brigade, (except that he had only one company of the regiment of artillery,) consisting of Col. Biays' cavalry, the rifle corps, and the 5th, 6th, 27th, 39th, and 51st regiments of infantry, commanded respectively by Lieut.-Cols. Sterett, McDonald, Long, Fowler, and Amey. In the 5th was incorporated an elegant uniformed company of volunteers from York, Pa., under Captain Spangler, and in the 39th Captain Metzger's fine company of volunteers from Hanover, Pa., and Capt. Quantril's from Hagerstown, Md., and in the 6th Capt. Dixon's volunteers from Marietta, Pennsylvania. All the rest were city troops; and the whole, including Capt. Montgomery's company of artillery, (with six four-pounders,) amounting to about 3200 men.

"The rest of our forces were judiciously stationed in or near the various defences, &c. About one o'clock a party of 150 or 200 men, consisting of Capt. Levering's and Capt. Howard's companies of the Fifth Regiment, and Capt. Aisquith's rifle corps, were detached from the line to feel the enemy and bring on the battle; they were accompanied by a few artillerists with one of their pieces. Before they expected it they were attacked by the British in very superior numbers, and driven in with some loss, after a few fires, to the main body. As the enemy advanced the artillery opened a destructive fire upon them, which was returned from two nine-pounders, and the action became general along the line of the 5th and 27th, which were in front. The 39th and 51st were in the rear of these, and the 6th advantageously posted still nearer the city to protect and cover the whole. The fire from the two first-named regiments, as well as from the artillery, was very active and uncommonly certain for about an hour. Of the 5th much was expected, but the 27th behaved at least as gallantly. The men took deliberate aim, and the carnage was great — the 'invincibles' dodging to the ground and crawling in a bending posture to avoid the militia — the 'yeomen' they were taught so much to despise. When the 5th and 27th (between which was placed the artillery) were outflanked by the much greater force of the enemy, they retired in better order than could have been expected under a galling fire, and they retired reluctantly at the repeated command of their officers; the artillery had been drawn off a little while before. The right of the 39th was gallantly engaged, but the 51st took no part in the action, and it was not at that time and place expected that the 6th would share in it, else (under its veteran colonel, a soldier of the Revolution, and one who met the same foe under Pulaski) it would no doubt have distinguished itself.

"The cavalry, though they performed very severe and important duties, had but little to do in the battle. The whole number of our men actually engaged did not exceed 1700. Nearly as much, perhaps, being done at this point as was expected, our force retreated towards the city. The enemy followed slowly, and on Tuesday night approached within about two miles of our intrenchments. Measures were taken to cut them off and punish their temerity; but before General Winder with the Virginia militia and a squadron of United States cavalry could bring his plans fully to bear, the British, suspecting the design, or not liking the appearance of our works, decamped suddenly in the night, and embarked with such precipitation that, though closely pursued, a few prisoners only were taken; but the pursuing force merited and have received the thanks of their general, and the whole body collected is entitled to the gratitude of Baltimore and their country for the sufferings they so patiently and patriotically endured, being compelled to sleep, if sleep was allowed, in the open air, with the heavens for their canopy, for four nights, during the chief part of which it rained pretty constantly and sometimes heavily. They also received their refreshments irregularly, the whole being packed up in prudent preparation of events that might have happened.

"But the attack on Fort McHenry was terribly grand and magnificent. The enemy's vessels formed a great half-circle in front of the works on the 12th, but out of reach of our guns, and also those of the battery of the Lazaretto, on the opposite side of the great cove or basin around the head of which the city of Baltimore is built. Fort McHenry is about two miles from the city, a light little place, with some finely planned batteries, mounted with heavy cannon, as the British very well know. At six o'clock on Tuesday morning six bomb and some rocket vessels commenced the attack, keeping such a respectful distance as to make the fort rather a target than an opponent; though Major Armstead, the gallant commander, and his brave garrison fired occasionally to let the enemy know the place was not given up!! Four or five bombs were frequently in the air at a time, and making a double explosion, with the noise of the foolish rockets and the firings of the fort, Lazaretto and our barges, created a horrible clatter. (Many of these bombs have since been found entire; they weigh, when full of their combustibles, about 210 or 220 lbs., and they threw them much farther than our long 42 pounders would reach). Thus it lasted until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy growing more courageous, dropped nearer the fort, and gave the garrison and batteries a little of the chance they wanted.

"The balls now flew like hail-stones, and the Britons slipped their cables, hoisted their sails and were off in a moment, but not without damage. When they got out of harm's way they renewed the *magnanimous* attack, throwing their bombs with an activity excited by their mortification. So they went on until about one o'clock in the morning, our batteries now and then firing a single gun. At this time, aided by the darkness of the night and screened by a flame they had kindled, one or two rocket or bomb vessels and many barges, manned with 1200 chosen men, passed Fort McHenry and proceeded up the Patapsco, to assail the town and fort in the rear, and perhaps effect a landing. The weak-sighted mortals now thought the great deed was done—they gave three cheers, and began to throw their missive weapons. But alas! their cheering was quickly turned to groaning, and the cries and screams of their wounded and drowning people soon reached the shore; for Forts McHenry and Covington, with the city battery and the Lazaretto and barges, vomited an iron flame upon them, in heated balls, and a storm of heavy bullets flew upon them from the great semi-circle of large guns and gallant hearts.

"The houses in the city were shaken to their foundations, for never, perhaps, from the time of the invention of cannon to the present day, were the same number of pieces fired with so rapid succession; particularly from Fort Covington, where a party of Rodgers' really invincible crew was posted. Barney's flotilla men, at the city battery, maintained the high reputation they had before earned. The other vessels also began to fire, and the heavens were lighted with flame, and all was continued explosion for about half an hour. Having got this taste of what was prepared for them (and it was a mere taste) the enemy precipitately retired with his remaining force, battered and crippled, to his respectful distance; the darkness of the night and his ceasing to fire, (which was the only guide our people had) preventing his annihilation. All was for some time still—and the silence was awful; but being beyond danger, some of his vessels resumed the bombardment, which continued until morning—in all about 24 hours, during which there were thrown not less than 1500 of these great bombs, besides many rockets and some round shot. They must have suffered excessively in this affair—two of their large barges have been found sunk, and in them were yet some dead men. But what the loss really was it is probable we never shall know. They also were at other times injured by Fort McHenry, the Lazaretto, and the barges. I myself believe I saw several shots take effect during Tuesday afternoon.

"The preservation of our people in the fort is calculated to excite in a wonderful manner our gratitude to that Great Being without whose knowledge a sparrow does not fall to the ground. Only four were killed and about twenty wounded, and two or three hundred dollars will repair all the damages the fortresses sustained. Lieut. Clagget, of Capt. Nicholson's company of artillery, was the only officer killed in the fort. His friend, Sergeant Clemm, of the same corps, received his death at the same time. They were respectable merchants.

"The Admiral fully calculated on taking the fort in two hours. Its surrender was spoken of as a matter of course. He said that when it was taken, and the shipping destroyed, '*he would think about terms for the city*.' All about and in the fort is such ample evidence of his zeal to perform his promise, that it seems impossible to believe that greater damage was not done than really sustained. The gallant and accomplished Armstead, through watching and excessive fatigue (for he had other great duties to do besides defending his post) flagged as soon as the fight was done, and now lies very ill; but not dangerously, we trust, though severely afflicted. Many of his gallant companions were also exhausted, but have generally recruited their strength.

"To return to the field engagement: the force of the enemy in the battle may have amounted to 4,000 men. They were fine looking fellows, but seemed very unwilling to meet the 'Yankee' bullets—their dodging from the cannon, and stooping before the musketry, has already been noticed. The prisoners and deserters say that, for the time that the affair lasted and the men engaged, they never received so destructive a fire; and this may well be, for our men fired not by word of command only, but also at an object. Of the 21st British regiment, about 500 were landed; on the morning of the 13th they found 171 killed, wounded and missing. Their whole loss may be safely estimated at from 5 to 700 men. Major-General Ross, who did 'not care if it rained militia,' the *incendiary of the Capital*, paid the forfeit of that act by his death. He was killed in the early part of the action; and there is reason to believe that two or three other officers, high in command, met the same fate.

Ross was a brave man and an able commander—and if he had been engaged in *another system* of warfare, would have claimed our respectful remembrance. We may admire, but we cannot esteem his memory. The character of Moore, in Schiller's play of the *Robbers*, notwithstanding its grandeur, disgusts by the business to which his great talents and accomplishments were devoted. So it was with Ross. His orders, perhaps, may afford some sort of an excuse for his violation of the rules of civilized war. His death was probably the immediate cause why an attack upon our works was not made. General Brooks, on whom the command devolved, would not risk the enterprise.

"Our whole loss in the affair was about twenty killed, ninety wounded and forty-seven prisoners and missing; (twenty-two of the wounded were paroled on the field, forty-seven are on board of the fleet—many of them gentlemen of the first respectability—and it is believed will be sent to Halifax, though all possible means to effect their release was used. By a flag they were all liberally supplied.) The officers killed were James Lowry Donaldson, Esq., Adjutant of the brave 27th regiment, and one of the representatives of this city in the House of Delegates of Maryland—he fell while encouraging his brethren in arms; and Lieut. Andre, of the 'Gray Yagers,' a valuable young man. Major Moore, of the 27th, was severely but not dangerously wounded; Major Heath of the 5th had two horses shot under him, and Major Barry of the same regiment was also killed. The cavalry lost several horses, and some of them on the lookout were taken prisoners. For the present we shall only add that Brigadier-General Stricker, whose urbanity has long endeared him to the citizens under his command and the people at large, behaved as became the high charge entrusted to him as a soldier. He has the entire confidence of his brigade. Robert G. Harper, Esq., who volunteered his services as an aide-de-camp, also greatly exerted himself in the hottest part of the fire to encourage and give steadiness to our troops.

"The enemy's bomb-vessels, we are told, are much wrecked by their own fire. This may well be supposed when the fact is stated that at every discharge they were forced two feet into the water by the force of it, thus straining every part from stem to stern.

"Never was the mortification of an invader more complete than that of our enemy. Beaten by the militia and defeated by the fort, he went away in the worst possible humor, and a total loss that may amount to not less than 800 men." During the fearful night of the bombardment, Francis S. Key, a distinguished son of Maryland, was a prisoner in the British fleet. Having gone on board in the cartel ship *Minden*, in the company of Col. John S. Skinner, under the protection of a flag of truce, to effect the release of some captive friends, (Dr. Beanes, a highly esteemed physician of Upper Marlborough in Maryland,) he was himself detained during the expedition. They were placed on board the *Surprise*, where they were courteously treated. Finally they were transferred to their own vessel, the *Minden*, which was anchored in sight of the Fort. Of vivid and poetic temperament, he felt deeply the danger which their preparations foreboded, and the long and terrible hours which passed in sight of that conflict whose issue he could not know. It was under these circumstances that he composed "The Star Spangled Banner," descriptive of the scenes of that doubtful night and of his own excited feelings. As the struggle ceases, upon the coming morn, uncertain of its result, his eye seeks for the flag of his country, and he asks in doubt:

"Oh! say, can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming:
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight
O'er the rampart we watched, were so gallantly streaming?
The rocket's red glare—bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner still wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?"

And then, as through "the mists of the deep" dimly loomed that gorgeous banner fluttering in the first rays of the morning sun, he exclaims triumphantly—

"'Tis the star-spangled banner! oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

This outburst of the patriot and poet's heart thrilled through the souls of his brethren. They took it up—it swelled from millions of voices;—and "The Star-spangled Banner," written by a son of Maryland, within sight of the battle-fields won by the citizen soldiers of Maryland—with the sound of their victorious cannon still ringing in her ears—became the proud national anthem of the whole Union.

The crude substance of this song was written on the back of a letter which the author happened to have in his pocket. On the night after his arrival in Baltimore he wrote it out in full, and the next morning he read it to his uncle, Judge Nicholson, who was one of the gallant defenders of the fort, and asked his opinion of it. The Judge was so pleased with it that he took it to the printing-office of Capt. Benjamin Edes, on North street near Baltimore. Mr. Edes was then on duty with the gallant Twenty-seventh Regiment, of which Capt. Lester was a member. The Judge then took it to the office of the *Baltimore American*, and directed copies to be struck off in small hand-bill form. Mr. Samuel Sands, who was then an apprentice-boy in the office, but now editor of the *American Farmer*, set up the song in type, printed it, and distributed it among the citizens. It was first sung in a restaurant in this city, next to the Holliday Street Theatre, by Charles Durang, to an assemblage of patriotic defenders of the city, and after that, nightly in the theatre. It created intense enthusiasm, and was everywhere sung in public and in private.

During the bombardment of Fort McHenry, at a time when the explosions were the most tremendous, a rooster mounted a parapet and crowed heartily. This excited the laughter and animated the feelings of all present. A man who was severely indisposed and worn down with fatigue, declared that if ever he lived to see Baltimore, the rooster should be treated with pound-cake. Not being able to leave the fort, the day after the bombardment he sent to the city, procured the cake, and had fine sport in treating his favorite rooster.

From the official report of Commodore Rodgers, who commanded the naval force stationed in Baltimore on the 12th and 13th of September, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated the 23d of September, we find the following distribution of the force under his command:

"I stationed Lieut. Gamble, first of *Guerriere*, with about 100 seamen, in command of seven-gun battery on the line between the roads leading from Philadelphia and Sparrow's Point. Sailing-master De La Rouch, of the *Erie*, and Midshipman Field, of the *Guerriere*, with 20 seamen, in command of a two-gun battery, fronting the road leading from Sparrow's Point. Sailing-master Ramage, of the *Guerriere*, with 20 seamen, in command of a five-gun battery, to the right of the Sparrow's Point road. And Midshipman Salter, with 12 seamen, in command of a one-gun battery a little to the right of Mr. Ramage. Lieut. Kuhn, with the detachment of marines belonging to the *Guerriere*, was posted in the entrenchment between the batteries occupied by Lieut. Gamble and Sailing-master Ramage. Lieut. Newcomb, third of the *Guerriere*, with 80 seamen, occupied Fort Covington, on the Ferry Branch, a little below Spring Gardens. Sailing-master Webster, of the flotilla, with 50 seamen of that corps, occupied a six-gun battery on the Ferry Branch, known by the name of Babcock. Lieut. Frazier, of the flotilla, with 45 seamen of the same corps, occupied a three-gun battery near the Lazaretto. And Lieut. Rutter, the senior officer of the flotilla, in command of all the barges, which were moored at the entrance of the passage between the Lazaretto and Fort McHenry in the left wing of the water-battery, at which was stationed Sailing-master Rodman and 54 seamen of the flotilla. Sailing-master Rodman was stationed in the water-battery of Fort McHenry with 60 seamen of the flotilla." Com. Rodgers says: "The enemy's repulsion from the Ferry Branch on the night of the 13th inst., after he had passed Fort McHenry with his barges and some light vessels, was owing to the warm reception he met from the Forts Covington and Babcock, commanded by Lieut. Newcomb and Sailing-master Webster, who with all under their command performed the duty assigned to them to admiration. . . . .

It becomes a duty to notice the services of that gallant and meritorious officer, Captain Spence, of the navy, by whose exertions, assisted by Lieut. Rutter with the barges, the entrance into the basin was so obstructed in the enemy's presence, and that too in a very short time, as to bid defiance to his ships, had he attempted to force that passage."

The different Masonic lodges of this city formed in procession on Monday, the 16th of May, at the riding-school in George street; from whence, accompanied by a band of music and a company of military, they proceeded to the First Presbyterian Church, in East street (Fayette.) After divine service, the procession moved to "a spot of ground near the southwest corner of the new court-house, in St. Paul's lane, where, according to the ceremonies of that most ancient and honorable fraternity, the foundation was laid of a new and superb Masonic hall." Max Godfrey, Esq., was architect, and Col. William Steuart and Col. Jacob Small builders. Upon the completion of the new Masonic Hall this building was sold to the Mayor and City Council for the sum of $50,000, and is now used for a court-house.

NAVAL HISTORY OF BALTIMORE IN THE WAR OF 1812.

On the 18th of June, 1812, Congress passed an Act declaring war between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories; and authorized the President to use the whole land and naval forces of the United States to carry the same into effect, and to issue to private armed vessels of the United States commissions, or letters-of-marque and general reprisals, &c.

It is well known to those Americans who lived through the war of 1812, and to all the reading portion of our extensive country, that the privateers and letters-of-marque were the great thorn in the side of our inveterate enemy; that they harassed and annoyed their adversaries in every quarter of the globe, and even at the entrance of their own ports in old England itself. They fought and captured ships and vessels off the North Cape, in the British and Irish channels, on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, in the East and West Indies, off the capes of Good Hope and Horn, and in the Pacific Ocean. In a word, they were harassing and annoying British trade and commerce wherever a ship could float; they took and destroyed millions of property, and were, beyond all doubt, the happy instruments under God in bringing about a permanent peace with a proud, haughty, overbearing nation. About four months after the declaration of war, Baltimore had sent to sea forty-two armed vessels, carrying about three hundred and thirty guns, and from 2,800 to 3,000 men. And here we would observe, that Baltimore took the lead in fitting out privateers and letters-of-marque, and was more active and patriotic in annoying the enemy than any other city in the United States. On the 10th of July, the British government schooner Whiting, Lieut. Maxey, with dispatches from his Government to the Government of the United States, was taken while lying in Hampton Roads, (he not having heard of the war), without resistance, by the privateer Dash, Captain Carroway, of Baltimore. The Dash at this time was ready for sea, and bound on a cruise for British merchantmen.

On the 18th of July the letter-of-marque schooner Falcon, belonging to Baltimore, on her passage from Boston to Bordeaux, with four guns and sixteen men, when on the coast of France, was engaged with the British cutter Hero, with five guns and fifty men, for two hours and a half, and finally beat her off, with considerable loss on both sides, after repulsing the enemy three times in his attempt to board. On the next day the Falcon was attacked by a British privateer of six guns and forty men, and although considerably injured by her engagement with the cutter the day previous, the privateer commenced a heavy fire on the Falcon, which she bravely returned for an hour and a half, when the captain and several of the crew of the Falcon being wounded, she was carried by boarding while her colors were still flying.

On the 26th of July the first English vessel arrived at Baltimore a prize to the privateer Dolphin; she was loaded with sugar, and her cargo was valued at $18,000. In August the British schooner Fanny, from St. Croix for St. Andrews, in ballast, was sent into Baltimore by the Dolphin; valued at $18,000. Ship Braganza, from Port-au-Prince for London, mounting twelve guns, burthen four hundred tons, deeply laden with coffee and logwood, was captured and sent into Baltimore by the Tom of this port, after a running fight of fifty-five minutes. Brig William, from Bristol, England, for St. Johns, with a cargo of coal, butter and sundries, was sent into Boston by the Rossie, Commodore Barney, of Baltimore. One ship, five brigs, and a schooner, all laden with fish and timber, captured by the Rossie and burned. Ship Jennie, twelve guns and eighteen men, from Liverpool for St. Johns, with salt, was sent into Salem by the Rossie. One brig and a schooner, captured by the Rossie, and sent to Newfoundland with the crews of the above vessels, one hundred and eight in number, on parole and receipt for exchange. Commodore Barney sent his compliments to Admiral Sawyer, desiring the poor fellows might be fairly treated, and promising a larger supply very soon. Schooner Perseverance, from St. Augustine for Nassau, in ballast, was sent into Charleston by the Nonsuch of Baltimore. Ship Sir Simon Clark, sixteen guns, thirty-nine men, from Jamaica for Leith, with a cargo of sugar, rum, coffee, etc., worth from $100,000 to $150,000, was sent into Norfolk by the Globe of Baltimore. She was gallantly carried by boarding, after a brisk cannonade of a few minutes. The British ship had four men killed, with the captain and three others severely wounded. The second lieutenant and drummer were killed on board the Globe, and one wounded. Privateer Globe brought into Hampton Roads a very large British ship, showing twenty-two guns. She was from Jamaica, bound for Glasgow, and richly laden. The ship came up the bay, and the Globe proceeded again to sea as quickly as possible. The schooner Ann, another prize to the Globe, carrying four guns, laden with logwood and mahogany, arrived at Baltimore. It is stated that several of the crews of these prizes entered as seamen on board of the Globe.

Extracts from the log-book of the schooner Highflyer of Baltimore: "On the 26th July, off the Double-headed Shot Keys, at half-past four P. M., discovered a sail standing north and west; gave chase. At seven P. M. came up with and boarded the schooner Harriet, in ballast from New Providence, bound to Havana. She carried three black men and one boy, two gentlemen and one lady passengers. Put on board Captain Taylor as prize-master, and ordered her for the first port in the United States. The next day the captain of the Harriet informed Capt. Gavet that there was money concealed on board. We boarded her and found $8000 in specie. On the 21st, brought to and boarded the British ship Diana, Captain Harvey, one of the Jamaica fleet bound to Bristol, burthen 353 tons, laden with rum, sugar, coffee, etc. Took out her crew, sent a prize-master and ten men on board, and ordered her for the first port in the United States. At the same time two other sail in sight. At six A. M. bore down on them, fired three or four shots at them, which were returned by both ships. 22d, at two P. M., engaged the two ships at half-gun shot, and after firing on them upwards of sixty shots, the breeze blowing fresh, not thinking it safe to board them, at four P. M. hauled off. Next day, at four P. M., wind moderating, bore down and engaged the sternmost ship, called the Jamaica of Liverpool, Captain Neil, of seven guns, twenty-one men, 365 tons, in company with the ship Mary and Ann of London, Captain Miller, mounting twelve guns, eighteen men, and 329 tons burden. When within musket shot we commenced a brisk fire from our great guns and musketry, which was returned with great courage and resolution from both ships. The engagement lasted twenty minutes, when we boarded and carried the Jamaica, the Mary and Ann striking her colors at the same time. Manned both ships, put Mr. Brown (prize-master) and eight men on board the Mary and Ann, and Mr. Grant and fourteen men on board the Jamaica, and ordered them for the first port in the United States. Both ships were richly laden with sugar, rum, coffee, logwood, &c. Several of their seamen and ours were wounded, but none killed. The prizes arrived safely."

Extracts from the journal of the privateer Globe of Baltimore: "July 31st saw a sail, to which we gave chase, and in about three hours were within gun-shot, when we commenced firing. She hoisted British colors, and returned fire with her stern-chasers—two long nines — which was continued for about forty minutes against our long nine (midships), that being the only gun we could get to bear, as it was blowing fresh and she crowded all sail. When we got close enough we began to fire broadsides (charged with round shot double-shotted, and then with langrage and round) which she returned, broadside for broadside. When we got within musket-shot and fired several volleys into her she struck, after a brisk engagement of an hour and a half. She proved to be the English letter-of-marque ship Boyd, from New Providence for Liverpool, laden with coffee, dye-woods and cotton, mounting ten guns, viz., two long nines, two short twelves, and six long sixes. Put a prize-master and eight men on board, and ordered her to Baltimore. Arrived at Philadelphia. On the 14th of August saw a sail ahead, to which we gave chase, and captured without resistance. She proved to be the British schooner Ann, from the city of St. Domingo for Guernsey, laden with mahogany and logwood, mounts four guns, and carries nine men (arrived)."

In August the ship Elizabeth, ten guns, twelve pounders, from Jamaica for England, laden with 323 hogsheads of sugar, some tierces and barrels of do., with a quantity of coffee and ginger, &c., was sent into Charleston by the Sarah Ann, of Baltimore, after a smart action, in which four men were wounded on board of the ship, and two on board of the privateer. Schooner James, from Porto Rico for Martinique, in ballast, was sent into Baltimore by the Dolphin, of this port. The Dolphin also destroyed several droggers. Schooner Minorca, from Jamaica, for Cuba, was sent into Savannah by the Wasp of Baltimore.

On the 30th of August, Commodore Barney arrived at Newport, in his schooner Rossie, from a short but successful cruise of forty-five days, along the eastern coast of the United States. During his absence he captured fifteen vessels, nine of the number he burned or sunk. The vessels captured amounted to about 2,914 tons, and were manned by 166 men. The estimated value of these vessels was $1,289,000. Commodore Barney remained in this port about eight or ten days to water, provision, and refresh the crew of his privateer, for another cruise.

Ship Hopewell, fourteen guns, twenty-five men, from Surinam for London, burthen upwards of 400 tons, laden with 710 hhds. of sugar, 54 hhds. of molasses, 111 bales of cotton, 260 bags and casks of coffee and cocoa, captured by the Comet of Baltimore, was sent into this port after an obstinate engagement, in which one man was killed and six wounded on board of the ship; two of the privateer's men were wounded. The Hopewell was worth $150,000. Ship Kitty, captured by the Rossie of Baltimore and sent into an eastern port. Ship Mary Ann, from Jamaica, for London, a very valuable vessel, carrying twelve guns and eighteen men, deeply laden with sugar, &c., was sent into Charleston by the Highflyer of Baltimore. Sent into Baltimore the first-class British ship Henry, 400 tons burthen, coppered to the bends, mounting four twelve pounders and six six pounders, bound from St. Croix for London. She was captured by the privateer Comet, Captain Boyle, of Baltimore. The Henry's cargo consisted of 700 hogsheads of sugar and thirteen pipes of old madeira wine; this vessel and cargo produced a clear profit to the captors of more than $100,000. Schooner Hussar, sent into Savannah by the Liberty of Baltimore, laden with turtle, &c., supposed as presents for Admiral Warren and his officers. Three vessels captured by the Dolphin of Baltimore, and burned. Ship John, fourteen guns, thirty-five men, four hundred tons burthen, from Demerara for Liverpool, laden with 742 bales of cotton, 230 hogsheads of sugar, 100 puncheons of rum, 50 casks and 300 bags of coffee, with a large quantity of old copper and dye-wood, worth at least $150,000, was sent into Baltimore by the Comet of this port. Privateer schooner Frances, of Nassau, N. P., four guns and thirty men, a fine, fast sailing vessel, was sent into Baltimore by the Dolphin, of the same port. Brig Point Shares, from St. Johns, New Brunswick, for Barbadoes, was captured by the letter-of-marque schooner Baltimore, of Baltimore, on her voyage to France, and sent into port. The brig was laden with fish. Schooner Fame, from Trinidad for Cayenne, laden with dry-goods, oil, &c., was sent into Savannah by the Nonsuch of Baltimore. Schooner Dawson, captured off the Island of Jamaica, laden with sugar, rum, and coffee, was sent into Savannah by the Wasp of Baltimore.

The gallant Commodore Barney returned home to Baltimore in his privateer schooner Rossie on the 10th of November, from a successful cruise, and we herewith extract from his journal: "July 22d—Seized the brig Nymph, of Newburyport, for breach of the non-importation law. July 23d—Was chased by a frigate, fired twenty-five shots at us, outsailed her. July 30th—Chased by a frigate, outsailed her. July 31st—Took and burned the ship Princess Royal. August 1st—Took and manned the ship Kitty. August 2d—Took and burnt the following: brig Fame, brig Devonshire, schooner Squid, and took the brig Brothers, put on board of her sixty prisoners and sent her to St. Johns, to be exchanged for as many Americans. August 3d—Took and sunk the brig Henry, and schooner Race Horse; burned schooner Halifax, manned the brig William, and gave the schooner Two Brothers forty prisoners, and sent them to St. Johns on parole. August 9th—Took the ship Jenny after a short action; she mounted twelve guns; sent her to the United States (arrived). August 10th—Seized the brig Rebecca, of Saco, from London, for a breach of the non-importation law (arrived). August 28th—Seized the ship Euphrates, of New

Bedford, for breach of the non-importation law (arrived). September 9th—Chased by three ships of war, which did not continue long, for we outsailed them without difficulty. September 12th—Chased by a frigate six hours; outsailed her." On the 16th of September, Com. Barney fell in with his Britannic Majesty's packet ship Princess Amelia, when a severe action commenced between the two vessels at close quarters. It lasted nearly an hour; and during the greatest part of the time within pistol-shot distance. Com. Barney's first lieut., Mr. Long, and six of his crew were wounded. The Rossie suffered considerably in her rigging and sails, but nothing in her hull. The loss of the Princess Amelia was her captain, sailing-master, and one man killed, the master's mate and six seamen wounded. The packet was terribly cut to pieces in her hull, sails, and rigging. "October 8th—Took (in company with the Globe) the schooner Jubilee, and sent her into port. October 22d—Seized the ship Merrimack, for a breach of the non-importation act. The result is 3,698 tons of shipping, valued at upwards of $1,500,000, and 217 prisoners."

On the 28th of September the privateer Nonsuch, of Baltimore, Captain Levely, carrying twelve twelve-pound carronades, and between eighty and ninety men, fell in with a ship and a schooner under British colors off Martinique—the ship carrying sixteen eighteen-pound carronades, and two hundred men, including soldiers; and the schooner six four-pounders, and sixty men. "When within reach of the ship she gave us a broadside. We bore down upon her and hoisted American colors, and returned ten broadsides, accompanied each time with a heavy volley of musketry, the ship and schooner keeping up a heavy fire upon us with their great guns and musketry. The engagement lasted three hours and twenty minutes, when the bolts and breachings of our guns fore and aft were carried away both sides. We could then only use our musketry, or we should certainly have captured them both. We dismounted several of the ship's guns, and damaged her very much in her hull and rigging. From the confusion which appeared on board, we judge that we must have killed and wounded a considerable number of men; she bore away for Martinico; we being much crippled in our sails and rigging could not pursue her. The Nonsuch lost during the action one officer killed (Mr. Wilkinson) and three seamen (Samuel Christian, Lewis Riley, and David McCarthy), they had also six seamen wounded. The British lost seven killed and sixteen wounded."

Brig Francis, from St. Johns, Porto Rico, for Martinique, laden with bullocks, was sent into Charleston by the Nonsuch, of Baltimore. Brig Porgie, from Antigua, laden with rum and molasses, was sent into Norfolk by the Highflyer, of Baltimore, on her second cruise. Ship John Hamilton, 550 tons, mounting ten guns, twelve-pounders, and thirty men, from Honduras for London, laden with 700 tons of mahogany, was sent into Baltimore by the Dolphin privateer of this port, after a smart action, but without loss of a single life on either side, though several were wounded—a fine prize. Packet Townsend, from Falmouth, (England), for Barbadoes, heavily armed, was captured by the Tom of Baltimore, after a severe engagement, in which the captain of the Townsend and four of her men were killed and several wounded. The Tom was but little injured, and had only two men wounded. The mail was thrown overboard, but recovered by the Bona, and brought to Baltimore a few days after. Brig Burchall, a packet from Barbadoes for Demerara, with an English commissary and his lady on board, was captured by the Highflyer of Baltimore, and sent into this port. The Highflyer also captured a number of droggers (coasting vessels), plying between the islands of the West Indies; she released one of them with the commissary and seventy-two prisoners, and sent her as a flag of truce into Demerara. The Governor (Carmichael) returned a complimentary letter to her captain for his kind treatment to them. Brig Active of ten guns, and very valuable, was sent into Charleston, S. C., by the Highflyer of Baltimore. Ship Betsey, —— guns, for Glasgow, supposed to have a quantity of specie on board, was sent into Wilmington, N. C., by the Revenge of Baltimore. Schooner —— laden with dry-goods, &c., from Jamaica for the Spanish Main, very valuable, was sent into Savannah by the Liberty of Baltimore. The prize carried two guns, and had thirty men; the privateer had only one gun and forty men. The prize was worth $60,000. Schooner Swift of Plymouth, (England), from St. Michaels, was taken by the Rolla of Baltimore, and burnt. In a severe gale of wind, Captain Dewley was compelled to throw overboard all his guns but one, but the crew, sixty in number, determined to continue the cruise.

Near Madeira, from the 12th to the 15th of December, without the loss of one man, the Rolla captured, manned, and ordered for the first port, the following immensely valuable vessels, being a part of the Cork fleet:—Ship Mary, fourteen guns, of Bristol, laden with hardware, crates, &c. Ship Eliza, of ten guns, of Bristol, laden with 20,000 bushels of wheat. Ship Rio Nouva, eighteen guns, of London, laden with dry goods. Ship Apollo, ten guns, deeply laden with king's stores. Brig Boroso, six guns, of Cork, laden with dry goods, beef, and candles. Schooner ——, of Aberdeen, given up to discharge the prisoners. Grand total, seven vessels, fifty-eight cannon, 150 prisoners, and property worth between two and three millions of dollars.

Sloop Reasonable, from Porto Rico for Martinique, was chased on shore on the north-east end of the former by the Liberty of Baltimore, and destroyed. Schooner Maria, from Jamaica for the Bay of Honduras, in ballast, was taken by the Liberty of Baltimore, and ransomed. While Capt. John Murphy, in the privateer Globe of Baltimore, was cruising off the coast of Portugal, he fell in with an Algerine sloop-of-war, when a severe engagement ensued between them. Although the action was continued for a period of three hours at half gunshot distance, it is strange to relate that the Globe lost not a man, and had but two wounded. The shot of the Algerine almost invariably passed over her adversary, the Globe having received no less than eighty-two shots through her sails. How much the sloop-of-war suffered was not ascertained, but from all appearances she must have been terribly hulled and cut to pieces. The Globe hauled off to repair damages, and the Algerine was unwilling to renew the conflict, so that both parties probably esteemed it a drawn battle, and accordingly separated.

1813. Port of New York, April 24th.—Arrived, letter-of-marque schooner Ned, Captain Dawson of Baltimore, forty-two days from La Teste (through Long Island Sound.) In lat. 44° 54′ N., long. 15° W., fell in with the English letter-of-marque brig Malvina, of Aberdeen, mounting 10 guns—six and nine-pounders; and after a close action of fifty-two minutes, succeeded in capturing her. The captain of the Malvina was killed; the Ned had seven men badly wounded. Put Capt. Penderson as prize-master, and a crew on board of her, and ordered her into an American port. On the 18th inst., the Ned was chased off the Chesapeake by á seventy-four and a frigate; on the 19th was chased off the Delaware; on the 20th, was chased off Sandy Hook; and on the 21st, got in at the east end of Long Island, through four or five ships-of-war. Schooner Farmer, of Nassau, N. P., laden with cotton, captured by the Sparrow, of Baltimore, but given up. Schooner Pearl, from Curacoa to St. Croix, with a cargo of corn meal, was sent into Savannah by the Liberty of Baltimore. Sloop ————, a British privateer of —— guns, was captured by the Liberty and divested of her armament and valuable articles, and then given up for want of room for the prisoners. Brig ——, from Lisbon to London, with a cargo of cotton, was taken by the letter-of-marque schooner Sabine, of Baltimore, on her way to France, and burnt. Brig Kingston Packet, with a valuable cargo of rum, &c., was brought into Ocracock, North Carolina, by the Globe of Balto. Ship Loyal Sam, 10 guns, from Nassau, N. P., for England, was captured by the letter-of-marque schooner Siro, of Balto., on her passage from France, and ordered to a southern port. The Loyal Sam had $23,500 in specie on board, and a quantity of indigo which came safe to Portland, where the Siro arrived soon after.

Ship Venus, fourteen guns, from Cadiz for Newfoundland, with a full cargo of salt, was sent into Beaufort, S. C., by the Globe, of Baltimore. Brigadier-General Prevost, from Halifax for Demerara, was captured by the Rolla, of Baltimore, and sent into New Orleans. Schooner Elizabeth, from Lisbon for London, was captured by the Globe of Baltimore and burnt. Ship Pelham, from Lisbon for Figaro, laden with rum, was captured by the Globe and burnt. The Globe captured at this time and ordered into port several valuable vessels. Bark ———, captured and burnt by the Dolphin, of Baltimore, on her second cruise. Armed schooner Dorcas, taken by the Liberty, of Baltimore, divested of her dry-goods, &c., and released.

The letter-of-marque schooner Lottery of Baltimore, with six guns and thirty-five men, on the 15th of February, 1813, while at anchor in Chesapeake bay (being outward bound), was captured by nine British barges containing 240 men, after fighting them off for an hour and a half; it was supposed that more Englishmen were killed and wounded than the whole crew of the letter-of-marque. Captain Southcomb, of the Lottery, being badly wounded, the enemy boarded the schooner and pulled down the colors themselves.

Captain W. S. Stafford, of the privateer Dolphin, of Baltimore, had been for some days cruising off the coasts of Spain and Portugal, and when off Cape St. Vincent on the 25th of January, 1813, he fell in with a large ship and a brig and gallantly engaged them both. The combat was sustained with considerable spirit until the captain of the Hebe and eight men were wounded; they both struck their colors, and were manned for the United States. The privateer lost four men in this gallant affair. The force of the Dolphin was ten guns and sixty men. The Hebe carried sixteen guns and forty men, the brig ten guns and twenty-five men; making together twenty-six guns and sixty-five men. They were both richly laden, and were very valuable prizes. The Dolphin then proceeded homeward. She passed through the British squadron in Chesapeake Bay, and arrived safe at Baltimore on the 15th of February, after a very fortunate cruise.

On the 14th of January, Captain Boyle, in the privateer schooner Comet, when off the coast of Pernambuco, discovered four sail standing out of the harbor. They proved to be three English vessels, consisting of a ship of fourteen guns and two brigs of ten guns, under convoy of a Portuguese brig, national vessel, mounting twenty 32's and 165 men, making in all a force of fifty-four guns. After a desperate conflict the Comet compelled the British vessels to surrender. Soon after the fight and capture of the three British vessels, the gallant Boyle fell in with and captured the Scotch ship Adelphi, belonging to Aberdeen. She was from Liverpool bound for Bahia, of 361 tons, mounting eight long twelve-pounders, laden with salt and dry-goods. The Comet was subsequently chased by the famous British frigate Surprise, which she easily outsailed, and continued on her cruise down among the West India Islands. On the 6th of February fell in with two brigs, and after a short chase captured them. One proved to be the Alexis, of Greenock, from Demerara, loaded with sugar, rum, cotton and coffee, mounting ten guns; the other was the Dominica packet, of Liverpool, from Demerara bound for St. Thomas, laden with rum, sugar, cotton and coffee, mounting ten guns. A short time after Captain Boyle was chased by the man-of-war brig Swaggerer, which he outsailed with ease, and captured the schooner Jane from Demerara for St. Thomas, loaded with rum, sugar and coffee. Soon after the capture of these prizes Captain Boyle returned home, and arrived safe in Baltimore on the 17th of March, passing through the British blockading squadron, bidding defiance to their vigilance and numbers.

The schooner Louisa, of 202 tons, one gun, and 26 men, from St. Vincents for St. Johns, was captured and sent into Newport by the letter-of-marque schooner Enterprise of Baltimore, having on board 100 hogsheads of rum and 30 barrels of sugar. Brig —— from Newfoundland, laden with fish, was sent into Bordeaux by the letter-of-marque schooner Pilot, of Baltimore. The Pilot also captured the schooner Lily, from Port-au-Prince, for London, but given her up after taking out some sugars, &c. The brig Mary Ann, from St. Lucie for St. Johns, N. B., laden with 180 puncheons of rum and 147 hogsheads of molasses, was captured by the same and ransomed for $4,000. Brig —— from Lisbon for London, laden with wool, rice, and cotton, was captured and burnt by the letter-of-marque schooner Grampus, of Baltimore, on her passage from France.

Thirteen merchant vessels were captured on the coast of Spain by the Leo of Baltimore, and burnt. The schooner Sparrow, of Baltimore from New Orleans, bound to New York laden with sugar and lead, was chased on shore near Long Branch, where the enemy took possession of her, but were driven off by the militia from off shore. The cargo was saved, the vessel bilged.

Captain W. S. Stafford, famous for his defence of the Dolphin privateer in the Chesapeake the summer before, was attacked close in with Charleston bar, on the 27th of November, by five boats from a British brig-of-war. When close upon him, he tore one of the boats to pieces with grape-shot, and gave the rest employment in saving their comrades. The valuable ship Manly, four guns, laden with wine, oil, &c., from Halifax, for the West Indies, was sent into Charleston, S. C., by the Revenge of Baltimore. A brig laden with sugar and molasses, captured by the Caroline, of Baltimore, was recaptured by the British off Charleston. The Lion privateer, of Baltimore, arrived at L'Orient, in France, with about $400,000 on board, after having destroyed fifteen or twenty English vessels off the coasts of Spain and Portugal. The schooner Messenger, from the West Indies, laden with rum and molasses, was sent into Wilmington, N. C., by the Comet, of Baltimore. The schooner Grampus, of Baltimore, whilst cruising among the Canary Islands, captured the British brig Speculation, from Lanzarote, bound to London; she proved to be worthless and was given up to the prisoners. Soon after Captain Murphy gave up his prize, a British sloop-of-war hove in sight, and was so well disguised as a merchantman, that Capt. Murphy was decoyed quite under her guns before he discovered his mistake. He was taken by surprise when the man-of-war opened her ports and gave the Grampus a terrible broadside from her main deck battery, when within half pistol-shot distance. Captain Murphy was killed, and several of the crew killed and wounded. The Grampus suffered greatly in her sails and rigging, but by the greatest exertions escaped.

Schooner ——, laden with sugar, coffee, &c., was sent into Sunbury by the Patapsco letter-of-marque, of Baltimore. On the 3d of November, the privateer schooner Globe, of Baltimore, Captain Richard Moon, had a desperate engagement with two English packets at half pistol-shot distance. The largest brig mounted eighteen guns, and the other sixteen twelve-pounders. The former surrendered, but owing to the disabled condition of the Globe managed to get away. The loss of the Globe was eight killed and fifteen wounded. The force of the Globe was a "long tom" amidships, and eight twelve-pound carronades, with a complement of ninety men, including officers and marines. The enemy it was supposed lost 27 men killed and wounded, besides being terribly cut up in their hulls, sails and rigging.

Brig Criterion, a traitor vessel, laden with 80 hogsheads of rum, was captured by the Caroline, of Baltimore, and sent into Stonington, Conn. The Vigilant, a tender to the Admiral of the Windward Island station, was captured by the Comet, of Baltimore, and sent into Wilmington, N. C. Schooner ——, laden with sugar and coffee, was sent into Savannah by the Patapsco, of Baltimore. Nine vessels were captured by the Comet, of Baltimore, divested of their valuable articles and sunk. She also captured and manned four prizes and sent them to the United States. She had a terrible battle with the ship Hibernia, of 800 tons, 22 guns, and a large complement of men, but was beaten off. The fight lasted about eight hours. The privateer had three men killed and sixteen wounded; the ship had eight killed and thirteen wounded. The Comet also captured another British vessel, which being short of provisions, put into Porto Rico for a supply; was given up by the Government to the English claimant. The Comet in this cruise captured nineteen prizes. The Chasseur at this time made six prizes. Ship ———, laden with dry-goods, &c., was captured by the letter-of-marque schooner Delisle of Baltimore, on her passage from Bordeaux to New Orleans, and sunk.

The Tuckahoe letter-of-marque of Baltimore captured the schooner Sea-Flower on her passage to Aux Coyes, and burned also the schooner Hazard, from Nassau to St. Domingo. The Tuckahoe also captured another English vessel (whose name is not given), which prize she manned and sent into port. The Tuckahoe narrowly escaped capture off the east end of Long Island, having been chased for several days by sundry English frigates and brigs-of-war. She, however, by superior sailing and good management eluded their grasp, and got safe into Boston in March, 1814.

1814. The privateer Caroline, of Baltimore, captured the English brig Elizabeth, for Kingston, (Jamaica), and sent her into

Charleston. Schooner —— with dry-goods and other valuable articles was captured by the Kemp, of Baltimore, and carried into Cape Francois, where the prize and her cargo were disposed of. Fifteen vessels were captured by the Comet of Baltimore, in the West Indies, were divested of their valuable articles and destroyed, excepting two which were sent into North Carolina. The Kemp, of Baltimore, captured on the third day after she left the Chesapeake the brig Louisa, laden with oil and fish, and sent her into Elizabeth City, Va. Ship Hebe from Halifax for Bermuda, with coal, lumber, &c., was captured by the Surprise of Baltimore, and sent into a southern port. Brig Ceres, in ballast, was captured in the Bay of Biscay, by the Grampus of Baltimore, on her way home and burnt.

The letter-of-marque Siro of Baltimore, bound to France, was captured by the English and sent into Plymouth, England. The privateer York, of Baltimore, when off the coast of Nova Scotia, on the 18th of April, had a severe engagement with the British transport ship Lord Somers. During the action, Captain Staples, of the York, and five of his men were killed, and twelve wounded. In this disabled condition, the privateer was obliged to haul off and give up the contest.

Brig —— from Lisbon for Passage, with provisions for the English troops, was captured and destroyed by the Expedition of Baltimore. The very valuable schooner Adeline was captured by a British frigate, but recaptured by the Expedition. The Chasseur of Baltimore captured the schooner Miranda, sloop Martha, and several other vessels, which were destroyed, &c. One of them had on board a quantity of money in gold. Brig Experience from Jamaica was captured by the Caroline of Baltimore, but lost on the Island of Cuba. Schooner —— laden with rum, cocoa, &c., was sent into the Delaware, by the Perry of Baltimore. Schooner Francis, with bullocks for the British army, was captured off the French coast by the letter-of-marque schooner Midas of Baltimore, on her passage home and burnt. Brig Bellona, laden with madeira wine and fruit, was captured by the Globe of Baltimore. Schooner Diligence, from Halifax, was captured by the York of Baltimore, and destroyed. Ship Bonita captured by the Delisle of Baltimore, and destroyed. Brig Robert, with fish and lumber, from St. Johns for Jamaica, was captured by the Zebec Ulter of Baltimore, and sent into Charleston. Brig Swift, four guns, and eighteen men, bound for Halifax, captured by the same. Brig Lord Nelson of Belfast captured by the same. Schooner Nancy and two others captured and burnt. Schooner —— in ballast, by the same, given up to prisoners. Privateer schooner Amnesty, one gun, twenty-four men, captured by the same and burnt. Besides the before-mentioned vessels, two other small vessels were taken by the same and burnt. The Zebec also made prizes of five or six other British vessels, which were permitted to proceed. A brig of fourteen guns was manned and ordered for France, and two others were sent to the United States.

Brig Camelion, from the West Indies, laden with rum and molasses, was sent into port by the Mammoth of Baltimore. Two vessels captured by the Caroline of Baltimore, were destroyed. She captured three other vessels which were manned and sent into port. Brig Kutozoff of six guns, from Laguayra, laden with coffee, cocoa, and hides, was captured after a severe action, and carried by boarding; was sent into Frankfort, Maine, by the Surprise of Baltimore. She was worth $50,000. British ship Joanna, of Malta, from Constantinople for Lisbon, with a cargo of wheat and barley, worth $30,000, was captured by the Chasseur of Baltimore, and sunk. The Chasseur captured several other valuable vessels on the same cruise. Schooner Hope from St. Johns, with fish, was sent in by the Pike of Baltimore; also the ship Mermaid was sent in by same. Ship Commerce, with supplies for the British army, was captured by the Lawrence of Baltimore and sent to Portland, Maine. Brig Melpomene of six guns, was sent in by the Chasseur of Baltimore. The Chasseur also captured and sent in an elegant London packet ship, twelve guns, laden with 400 pipes of brandy and wine.

Brig Liddelle from Liverpool, with salt, was captured by the Amelia of Baltimore, and made a cartel of. Brig Jessie, of six guns, from London, captured by same and burnt. Schooner Ann captured by same, and sent as a cartel to Halifax. The Amelia arrived at New York after a cruise of 85 days, during which time she had taken 1400 tons of shipping, with property valued at $1,000,000. She also made 80 prisoners. Schooner Octavia was sent into a southern port by the Harrison of Baltimore. The private armed schooner Perry, of Baltimore, was out ninety days on a cruise, during which time she captured 22 British vessels, 18 of which she destroyed and sent 4 to the United States. July 23d.—The privateer Surprise of Baltimore arrived at Newport, R. I., from a cruise of 103 days, a part of which time she was in the British and Irish channels and near the Western isles. She was chased 16 times, and made in all 13 prizes, some of which arrived safe; several others were burnt.

The Zebec Ulter of Baltimore, in passing through Long Island Sound, was attacked by two British boats: she captured one with eight men, the other made her escape. The commander of the barge was killed. The British brig Astrea, with 10 guns and 20 men, laden with fish, was taken by the Midas of Balto., and sent into Savannah. The Midas also captured a small English schooner privateer, called the Dash, with a crew of 40 men and several guns. She also captured 3 coasting-vessels laden with 700 bales of cotton. Schooner Union, with fish, &c., was sent into port by the Amelia of Baltimore. Sloop Friendship, with dry goods and $7000 in specie, was captured by the Revenge and destroyed. Schooner Alert captured by the same and destroyed. Schooner Mary Ann taken by the same and given to prisoners. Sloop Active captured by the Fairy of Baltimore and burnt. Schooner Rambler, with dry goods, sent into Wilmington, N. C., by the Perry of Baltimore. Schooner Fox, captured off the Irish coast by the Surprise of Baltimore, was made a cartel of, to dispose of her prisoners. Brig James and David in ballast, captured by the same. Brig Fidelity taken by the same and burnt.

On the 18th of June the privateers Grampus, Patapsco of Baltimore, and the schooner Dash of Boston, were all chased by Capt. Chapen in the La Hogue, seventy-four, in Boston Bay, but all escaped. Brig Fortitude from Rio Janeiro, with a full cargo of hides, coffee, dye-wood, &c., was sent into Maine by the Surprise of Baltimore. Ship Pizarro from Liverpool, with dry goods, &c., was sent into Savannah by the Midas of Baltimore; also brig Esperanza by the same; brig Elsinore sent into port by the same.

The privateer Harrison of Baltimore captured the following vessels: ship Julia, brig Mary Ann, schooner John Duncan, —— Louisa. After removing from the prizes goods to the amount of $100,000, they were destroyed. Schooner ——, with a large amount of specie on board, was captured by the same and sent to the United States.

Brig Betsy was sent into Boston by the York of Baltimore. Ship Alfred sent into port by the Harpy of Baltimore. Ship Antonia, under Russian colors, sent in by same. Two brigs in ballast captured by same and burnt.

In September the Harpy fell in with the British packet Princess Elizabeth, and after a warm but short action the packet surrendered. She had three men killed and several wounded. The Princess Elizabeth was armed with 10 guns and 38 men. She had on board as passengers a Turkish Ambassador for England, and an English officer, aide to a British General, and a second lieutenant of a "74." The privateer divested the packet of $10,000 in specie, five pipes of Madeira wine, and her armament, and ransomed the vessel for $2000, and then allowed her to proceed on her course to England.

East India Company's ship Countess of Harcourt, 520 tons, 6 heavy guns and 90 men, outward bound, laden with dry goods, brandy, rum, &c., separated from the fleet in a gale, was captured in the British Channel by the Sabine of Baltimore and sent into port. This was a very valuable prize to her captors. His Majesty's packet, the cutter Landraile, — guns, 33 men, was captured after a hard battle in the British Channel, by the Syren of Baltimore. Two brigs were also captured by the same, one burnt, the other released. Brig Betsy and Mary captured by the Kemp of Baltimore and burnt. Ship Calypso, with $3000 in specie, by the same. Brig New Frederick captured by same.

His Majesty's transport brig Doris, captured by the Grampus of Baltimore, was sent into Marblehead. The Doris was from

Senegal bound to Portsmouth, England, and had on board 30 or 40 soldiers, also two elegant horses, one hyena, two jackals, &c., presents for the Prince Regent.

The Mammoth, off the coast of Newfoundland, had an action with an English transport ship with three or four hundred troops on board. She hauled off and continued on her cruise. The York of Baltimore arrived at Boston, filled with the richest spoils of several vessels; among them the East India ship Coromandel, of 500 tons. The privateer Surprise of Baltimore arrived at Salem, after a fortunate cruise of one month, during which time she captured twenty British vessels, some very valuable. British brig Pike captured by the privateer Pike of Baltimore, and burnt. Schooner ——— captured by the same, and made cartel of. Schooner Industrious Bee captured by the same and burnt. Schooners Venus, Lord Nelson, and brigs Jane, Orient, were also captured by the Pike. She also captured several other vessels, which were released or made cartels of. The Pike was finally chased ashore on the Southern coast, and taken possession of by some of the enemy's boats. A part of the crew, however, escaped; the remainder, forty-three in number, were made prisoners. She paroled 250 prisoners during her cruise.

The ship Samuel Cummings, 400 tons, laden with sugar and coffee, was taken by the Pike, but was wrecked on the Southern coast. Brig Endeavor, a transport vessel, was taken by the Surprise of Baltimore, and destroyed on Rockaway beach, near New York, by the British men-of-war.

Cutter Jubilee, from Teneriffe, with wine, captured by the Whig of Baltimore and made a cartel of. Schooner Alexandria, in ballast, captured by the same and burnt. Also captured British brigs Irish Minor, Princess Mary, Eliza, and ships Esperance, London, and Postethwell. The Whig made several other prizes on this cruise, and arrived at New York with some goods and twenty-three prisoners. She also made some prizes in company with the David Porter of Boston.

Brig Fire-Fly, from Smyrna for London, with a full cargo of drugs, wines and silks, was brought into Wilmington, N. C., by the Sabine of Baltimore. She took goods to the amount of $100,000. Brig Mary and Eliza was captured by the Argo of Baltimore, and burnt. Brig Argo of Dublin was captured by the Surprise of Baltimore. Brig ——, laden with rum and molasses, captured by the Grampus of Baltimore. The Mammoth captured the sloop Farmer, and brigs Britannia, Ceres, and three other brigs in ballast. The privateer York of Baltimore captured the following vessels, viz: British brigs Harvest, William, ten guns and fourteen men, Rover and sloop Regulator, all of which had valuable cargoes. The privateer Leo of Baltimore captured several vessels at sea, and was finally captured herself whilst in distress off the coast of Spain by a British frigate.

1815. The privateer York of Baltimore having returned home from a successful cruise on the coast of Brazil and among the islands in the West Indies, her prizes were valued at least a million and a half of dollars.

The following prizes were taken by the very fortunate privateer vessel Surprise of Baltimore, and burnt; Brigs Charlotte, Lively, William Maid, Polly, ship Milnes, and schooners Prince Regent and Sally. The English privateer Lively, one gun and seventeen men, was brought into Salem. Ship Caledonia from Cork, worth $250-000, was divested of her goods to the value of $50,000. Brigs Eagle, Traveller, Wellington (four guns and fifteen men) and Eliza were made cartels of to release the prisoners. The Surprise also captured the brig Albion, schooner Charlotte Ann, and recaptured the boat Ann. During her last cruise, which only occupied one month, she captured twenty sail of British merchantmen, including one small privateer. She made 197 prisoners, released 160, and brought into port thirty-seven. Ketch Expedition, with seventy-five pipes of wine and 1,150 quintals of barilla, was sent into New York by the Grampus of Baltimore. Brig Catharine and William, prize to the Grampus, was lost near Beaufort, S. C. Cutter Flying-Fish captured by the Sabine and sent in. Brig Aaron captured by the same and sent into port. Two ships taken by the Syren of Baltimore off the British coast, and destroyed.

The Amelia of Baltimore captured the following vessels: Brigs Colier, Harmony, Ann, Elizabeth, and ship ——, of eight guns. She had a short combat with the Neptune. Brig Sir John Sherbrook, twelve guns, was captured by the Syren of Baltimore. Ann and Eliza was captured by the Mammoth, and destroyed. The following vessels were also captured by the same: Brigs Uniza, Sarah, Sir Home Popham, and schooners Two Brothers, Rapid, and ship Champion. The Mammoth also captured and ordered into port the bark Mary, brigs Alexander and Charlotte, and the ship Mentor, with valuable cargoes, and gave up the schooners Thomas and Good Intent and brigs Joseph and Eliza. She made in all twenty-one prizes and paroled about 300 prisoners. This privateer arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., full of rich spoils from the enemy.

The Harpy of Baltimore sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., and returned there after a cruise of twenty days, laden with the choicest spoils of the foe, and sixty prisoners. She captured the schooner Britannia, and burnt her and the brig Halifax, packet, with a valuable cargo. Also the transport-ship Amazon, six guns and eighteen men, an elegant vessel with a cargo of provisions. Also, the transport-ship Budges, 440 tons, six eighteen-pound carronades, and a large cargo of rum, &c. The prizes of the Harpy were valued at $500,000.

The valuable brig Europa, of eight eighteen-pound carronades, two long nines and twenty-two men, with 175 tons of sweet oil, was sent into port by the Patapsco of Baltimore. Brig Canada, ten guns, was sent into Wilmington by the Lawrence of Baltimore. The English brig William, from the coast of Africa, laden with 194,087 pounds of gum, estimated to be worth $60,000, was sent into Newbern, N. C., by a Baltimore privateer whose name is not given. The privateer Syren of Baltimore, returning from a cruise, was lost on making the Delaware, being run ashore by the pilot, where she was attacked by three barges from a razee at anchor, which were kept at bay for two hours. The privateer was set on fire by the crew and escaped. Brig Cossack was sent into Boston by the Surprise of Baltimore. This vessel had been captured by the Grand Turk, of Salem, recaptured by the Bulwark seventy-four, and retaken by the Surprise. Schooner Mary captured by the Surprise, and sunk. Schooners Eugene and Stinger captured by the Midas of Baltimore, and destroyed. British schooner —— captured by the Resolution of Baltimore, and sent into Charleston, South Carolina.

On the 3d of December, the privateer Kemp of Baltimore, on a cruise to the West Indies, descried a small fleet of merchant ships, eight in number, under convoy of a frigate. The privateer attacked the fleet, and carried off after a severe contest four of the largest vessels; one of the brigs and her cargo was estimated to be worth $300,000. The privateer schooner Caroline of Baltimore captured the British brig Stephen, fourteen guns and thirty men. Brig Lord Wellington was captured by the letter-of-marque Diamond of Baltimore.

The privateer Amelia of Baltimore arrived safe at Philadelphia in April, 1815, with a full cargo of valuable goods taken from the enemy. During her cruise she captured ten British vessels; some she destroyed and some she ordered into port. The Amelia carried but six guns and seventy-five men. The captured vessels amounted to 2,270 tons, 112 prisoners, and thirty-two carriage guns. She was frequently chased by the enemy, and once for fifty-three hours, but was fortunate enough to evade all her pursuers.

Cutter Eliza and Peggy was captured by the Lawrence of Baltimore; also captured cutter Dart, ship Christian, and schooner Atalanta. The privateer Lawrence arrived at New York on the 25th of January. During her cruise she took thirteen prizes, eight of which were manned; some of them were very valuable. She made 106 prisoners, and her prizes in the aggregate amounted to more than 3,000 tons.

British brig Lord Wellington was captured by the Expedition of Baltimore and burnt. Ship Jane was captured by the Harpy, of Baltimore, and burnt, also brig William Nelson, brig Louisa, and schooner Nine Sisters. The Harpy captured the English ship William and Alfred, ship Jane, and the valuable ship Garland. The Harpy arrived at Salem in April, 1815. She had on board a valuable cargo of rich merchandise of every description, taken from several of her prizes made while cruising on the coast of England, in the Bay of Biscay, and along the coast of Spain and Portugal. She had among other articles upwards of £100,000 sterling in British treasury notes and bills of exchange. She was a noble vessel of 349 tons, carrying 14 heavy guns, and about 100 men.

The privateer Harrison arrived at Wilmington, N. C., with a full cargo of goods taken from the enemy, with the loss of her captain in an engagement with a British sloop-of-war, after the capture of several vessels. Brig Peter was captured and sent into North Carolina by the Lawrence, of Baltimore. Brig John, and brig Nancy, were captured by the Perry, of Baltimore, which arrived in the Delaware about the 1st of February, with a full cargo of chosen spoils. She was chased some eight or ten times by brigs, sloops-of-war, frigates, and razees, but laughed at them all.

English brig —— was sent in by the Kemp, of Baltimore. Sloop Enterprise was captured by the Whig, of Baltimore, as were also brigs Brunswick, Race Horse, and schooner Britannia. Brig Athill, eight guns, was captured by the Lawrence, of Baltimore, and sent into Brest, France.

We find it stated, that on the 24th of December, 1814, the Baltimore privateer Surprise was at Brest, and there fired a salute, which was answered by the French Admiral with 11 guns. British schooner Lucy Ann was captured by the Surprise, as was the brig Forth. As the Surprise left the port of Brest she was chased for several hours by a British sloop-of-war, who fired fifty guns at her without effect. On the 28th of January the Surprise captured, after a short engagement, the English ship Star, mounting eight twelve-pound guns, with 26 men. The prize was sent into New York, and proved to be an exceedingly valuable one, being valued at $300,000. It consisted of the following articles: 1180 bags of sugar, 5,021 bags of coffee, 45 tubs of camphor, 297 bags of sago, 224 cwt. of sapan wood, 22 bales of nankeens, 83 cases of cinnamon, and 45 cases of tortoise-shell.

The Chasseur, of Baltimore, captured the very valuable vessels, ship Mary and Susan, of 470 tons, the schooner Arrow, and the ship Adventure. Ship Emulation was captured by the Syren. The Kemp arrived safe in Baltimore loaded with goods, after capturing a British brig mounting 14 guns and 40 men, after a warm action of forty minutes, when the enemy struck his colors. Brig Alexander was captured by the Leo, of Baltimore. Brig Eagle captured by the Lawrence. Ship Anne, 417 tons, captured by the Zebec Ultor, of Baltimore, and sent into New York. The Zebec Ultor also captured the brigs Maria Annabella, Mohawk, and the sloops Twins and l'Esperance, and sloop Constitution.

The Chasseur was a very formidable vessel, carrying sixteen long twelve-pounders, with a crew of one hundred men, including officers, seamen and marines. On her last trip she captured the following vessels (by no means all): Sloop Christiana, brigs Reindeer, Marquis of Cornwallis, Albert, Harmony, Eclipse, Commerce, Antelope, Atlantic, and Amicus, schooner Favorite, and ships Carlbury, James, and Theodore. The whole number of vessels captured by Capt. Boyle on this cruise was eighteen, and many of them very valuable. He brought into port forty-three prisoners, and paroled one hundred and fifty. During Captain Boyle's cruise in the British Channel and around the coast of Great Britain, he made many hairbreadth escapes.

At this period it was the general custom for the British Admirals on our coast to issue what the Americans called paper blockades, declaring the whole coast of North America in a strict state of blockade. Several of these blockade-proclamations had recently been issued by Admiral Sir John Borlaise Warren, and Sir Alexander Cochrane. As a burlesque on these paper-blockades, Captain Boyle, while in the British Channel, issued the following proclamation and sent it by a cartel to London, with a request to have it posted up at Lloyd's Coffee House:

"*By Thomas Boyle, Esq., Commander of the privateer armed brig Chasseur, &c., &c.*—Proclamation:

"Whereas it has become customary with the Admirals of Great Britain, commanding small forces on the coast of the United States, particularly Sir John Borlaise Warren and Sir Alexander Cochrane, to declare all the coast of the United States in a state of strict and rigorous blockade, without possessing the power to justify such a declaration, or stationing an adequate force to maintain said blockade. I do therefore, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested (possessing sufficient force) declare all the ports, harbors, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, outlets, islands and seacoast of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in a state of strict and rigorous blockade. And I do further declare, that I consider the force under my command adequate to maintain strictly, rigorously, and effectually, the said blockade. And I do hereby require the respective officers, whether captains, commanders, or commanding officers, under my command, employed or to be employed on the coasts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, to pay strict attention to the execution of this my proclamation. And I do hereby caution and forbid the ships and vessels of all and every nation, in amity and peace with the United States, from entering or attempting to enter, or from coming or attempting to come out of any of the said ports, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, outlets, islands, or seacoasts, under any pretence whatsoever. And that no person may plead ignorance of this my proclamation, I have ordered the same to be made public in England.

"Given under my hand, on board the Chasseur, day and date as above. THOMAS BOYLE.

"(By command of the commanding officer)

"J. J. STANBURY, Secretary."

On the 26th of February, Capt. Boyle in the Chasseur, after a severe contest, captured his Britannic Majesty's schooner St. Lawrence, commanded by Lieut. J. C. Gordon, formerly the famous privateer Atlas of Philadelphia, built on the Chesapeake, and mounting 15 guns with a complement of 75 men, and had on board a number of soldiers, marines, and some gentlemen of the navy passengers, bound express to the squadron off New Orleans. She had, by the report of her commander, 6 men killed and 17 wounded, most of them badly, and several of them mortally. She was a perfect wreck, cut to pieces in the hull, and scarcely a rope left standing, and had not an officer on board that was not either killed or wounded. The Chasseur had five men killed and eight wounded—Capt. Boyle among the latter, slightly. The Chasseur arrived in Baltimore on the 15th of April, 1815, full of rich goods. On entering the port, the Chasseur saluted Fort McHenry in a handsome style, and her brave captain and crew were welcomed by all classes of the community. The Chasseur was a fine large brig, and familiarly called "The Pride of Baltimore." She was indeed a fine specimen of naval architecture, and perhaps the most beautiful vessel that had floated on the ocean. She certainly carried dismay and terror to her enemies.

The Saranac of Baltimore captured and sunk a small English schooner, a tender to the "74" Dragon, and also captured and sunk a British packet in the West Indies. British brig Polly was captured and sent into Cadiz by the privateer Amelia of Baltimore.

The war continued about three years, and the result, as near as we have been able to ascertain, was a loss to Great Britain of about two thousand ships and vessels of every description, including men-of-war and merchantmen. A Northern writer, speaking of this period, says:—"When I call to mind the spirit and acts of the Baltimoreans during our last war with England, I am inspired with a feeling of esteem and veneration for them as a brave and patriotic people that will endure with me to the end of my existence. During the whole struggle against an inveterate foe, they did all they could to aid and strengthen the hands of the general government, and generally took the lead in fitting out efficient privateers and letters-of-marque to annoy and distress the enemy, and even to 'beard the old lion in his den,' for it is well known that their privateers captured many English vessels at the very mouths of their own ports in the British Channel. When their own beautiful city was attacked by a powerful fleet and army, how nobly did they defend themselves against the hand of the spoiler! The whole venom of the modern Goths seemed concentrated against the Baltimoreans, for no other reason but that they had too much spirit to submit to insult and tyrannical oppression. Many of the eastern people made a grand mistake in counting on the magnanimity of the British nation to do them justice by mild and persuasive arguments. In making these remarks in praise of

Baltimore, I do not mean to disparage the noble patriotism of many other cities of our glorious Union; but I do mean to say that if the same spirit that fired the hearts and souls of the Baltimoreans had evinced itself throughout our entire country, it would have saved every American heart much pain and mortification, and would, in my opinion, have shortened the war."

The whole number of privateers and private-armed ships that were commissioned as cruising vessels, and all others actively engaged in commerce during our war with Great Britain in the years 1812, 1813, and 1814, were two hundred and fifty sail. They belonged to the different ports in the United States as follows:

From Baltimore, 58; from New York, 55; from Salem, 40; from Boston, 32; from Philadelphia, 14; from Portsmouth, N. H., 11; from Charleston, 10; from Marblehead, 4; from Bristol, R. I., 4; from Portland, 3; from Newburyport, 2; from Norfolk, 2; from Newbern, N. C., 2; from New Orleans, 2; from New London, 1; from Newport, R. I., 1; from Providence, R. I., 1; from Barnstable, Mass., 1; from Fair Haven, Mass., 1; from Gloucester, Mass., 1; from Washington City, 1; from Wilmington, N. C., 1; from other places, belonging to Eastern ports, 3; Total, 250.

Observing with great regret the neglect of proper provision for the education of poor females, Rev. John Francis Moranville, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, determined to establish a school to supply the deficiency. He organized an association of charitable ladies, under the name of "St. Patrick's Benevolent Society," who by monthly contributions supplied funds for the support of the school and for the relief of the suffering poor. This society was founded in June, 1815, and the school went into operation the same year. At this period public schools under the State and city authorities had not yet been established; nor had any of those admirable schools since conducted by the Sisters of Charity been instituted in Baltimore. St. Patrick's free school admitted poor children without distinction of creeds.

Right Reverend John Carroll, D. D., was the first Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. He was born at Upper Marlborough, Maryland, on the 8th of January, 1735. At the age of thirteen years he was sent to the College of St. Omer in French Flanders, where he remained until he was transferred to the Jesuits' College at Liege six years afterward. He was ordained a Jesuit priest in 1769, became a teacher in the College of Liege, and in 1773, when the Jesuits were expelled from France, he was obliged to abandon a professorship at Bruges, to which he had lately been appointed, and retire to England. He travelled much, and returned to his native country in 1775. He accompanied Dr. Franklin, Samuel Chase, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton on a political mission to Canada, with the view of inducing the French Canadians to join the Americans, or at least to observe a neutrality. In the spring of the following year, and throughout the War of Independence, he was attached to the patriot cause. In 1786 he was appointed Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Church in America. In 1790 he was consecrated a bishop, and the following year founded the college at Georgetown. On the invitation of Congress, he delivered a eulogy on Washington in St. Peter's Church, Baltimore, on the 22d of February, 1800. In 1808 Dr. Carroll was made archbishop, with four suffragan bishops. With every additional duty his zeal for his Zion seemed to increase, and he labored faithfully until his death, which occurred at Baltimore, on the 3d of December, 1815, when he was eighty years of age.

On Saturday, January 7th, Col. Michell and Lieut.-Col. Towson, both of the U. S. artillery, partook of a splendid entertainment gotten up in honor of them by the citizens of Baltimore at Barney's Inn. About 160 gentlemen attended, and among the invited guests were Major-Gen. Scott, Brig.-Gen. Stricker, Lieut.-Col. Armistead, and all the principal military and naval officers in the city. Edward Johnson, Esq., Mayor, presided, assisted by the gentlemen composing the committee of arrangements, five Democrats and five Federalists —"*all republicans*."

After the funds of the city treasury had been exhausted, individuals advanced large sums for the public defence. But the banks were called upon by the Committee of Safety, and loans were made, which enabled them to expend $79,000 on public account, and this, when assumed by the city, became the nucleus of the present debt. In the year 1816 the rate of tax was 12½ cents on each $100, or one-eighth of one per centum on the amount of assessment.

The news of peace, with the repulse of the British at New Orleans, was received here with every demonstration of joy, and in accordance with the proclamation of the Mayor, all the houses were splendidly illuminated on the evening of the 15th of February.

In accordance with the previous arrangements, the managers of the Washington Monument met in Howard's Park at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday the 4th of July, and in presence of from 25,000 to 30,000 of their fellow-citizens, amongst whom were a number of the reverend clergy, the president and members of the Cincinnati of Maryland, his Excellency the Governor, R. W. G. M. and members of the Grand Lodge of Maryland and the subordinate lodges of Baltimore, the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, officers of the army and navy, Major-General R. G. Harper and aides, and the 3d brigade of Maryland militia under the command of Brigadier-General Sterett, they proceeded to perform the pleasing duty assigned them by the Legislature of Maryland, of laying the first corner-stone of a monument, to be erected in the city of Baltimore, to the memory of General Washington, the father of the republic. In an elevated situation near the spot prepared for laying the corner-stone, was exhibited an excellent likeness of the deceased hero and sage, an original portrait painted by Rembrandt Peale; and immediately under the picture, a correct and beautiful representation of the monument to be erected, as designed by Mr. Mills, painted by Mr. Hugh Findley. These were richly decorated, and formed altogether an appropriate trophy for the occasion. At the beginning of the ceremony, the ensigns from the attending volunteer corps displayed their flags, on which were painted the arms of the United States around the trophy. The ceremonies of the day were commenced by some national airs from a volunteer band of amateurs, Mr. Bunzie leader. A salute of 39 guns, commemorative of the number of years which were on that day completed since the declaration of Independence. Washington's march by the band. James A. Buchanan, Esq., president of the board of managers, then addressed the audience. At the conclusion of the address, prayer was offered by the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp. The president, accompanied by the board of managers, then descended to the place where the corner-stone was suspended, and by their secretary invited his Excellency Levin Winder, R. W. G. Master of Masons, Col. J. E. Howard, president, and General S. Smith, vice-president of the Cincinnati, and Edward Johnson, Mayor of the city of Baltimore, to witness the laying of the stone. To whom when assembled, the president made the following address:

"I have, gentlemen, been requested by the board of managers to ask your participation with them on this interesting occasion; and, Worshipful Sir, (addressing R. W. G. Master) to present you with these implements, (handing the square, plumb and level) used by your ancient fraternity, with which you will be pleased to proceed and ascertain the fitness of this stone."

The R. W. G. Master replied: "Honorable Sir, on behalf of the free and accepted Masons of this State, I accept with pleasure your invitation; and it will afford us peculiar satisfaction to render all the assistance within our power, so that the stone may be laid agreeably to the ancient usages of the Order, especially as the object of the building to be erected is to hand down to the latest posterity, the virtues and patriotism of the greatest of men; who, during his valuable life, honored our Order by becoming a zealous and faithful member of the fraternity." His Excellency the R. W. G. Master then proceeded to try the fitness of the stone; and, addressing the President, pronounced the same "true and trusty." The architect, assisted by Messrs. William Steuart and Thomas Towson, the operative masons, under the direction of the president, placed the stone in its proper position. The Secretary then deposited in the stone a copper plate, on one side of which was engraved:

On the 4th of July, A. D. 1815, was laid this
FOUNDATION STONE
Of a monument to be erected to the memory of
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

On the reverse:

MANAGERS.

John Comegys,
James A. Buchanan,
Robert Gilmor, Jr.,
Isaac McKim,
William H. Winder,
David Winchester,
Fielding Lucas, Jr.,
James Calhoun, Jr.,
James Cocke,
John Frick,
James Williams,
Washington Hall,
Lemuel Taylor,
George Hoffman,
Edward J. Coale,
James Partridge,
Nicholas G. Ridgely,
Robert Miller,
Nathaniel F. Williams,
Levi Hollingsworth,
William Gwynn,
Benjamin H. Millikin,
James Barroll.

Eli Simkins, *Secretary*. Robert Mills, *Architect*.

The site presented by John Eager Howard, Esq. Edward Johnson, Mayor of the city.

A sealed glass bottle was also deposited, containing a likeness of Washington, his valedictory address, the several newspapers printed in this city, and the different coins of the United States. On the stone was engraved—

William Steuart and Thomas Towson, Stone Cutters; Sater Stevenson, Stone Mason.

The President, accompanied by the R. W. G. Master, the President and Vice-President of the Cincinnati, and the Mayor of the city, proceeded and settled the stone. The Grand Master then pronounced, "May the Grand Architect of the Universe grant a blessing on this foundation-stone which we have now laid, and by His Providence enable us to finish this and every other work which may be undertaken for the benefit of the republic and the perpetuity of our free institutions." The R. W. G. Master then received the several vessels containing corn, wine and oil, and addressed the President said: "Sir, as the scattering of corn and the pouring out of wine and oil on such occasions are a part of our ancient ceremonies, with your assent I will perform that duty." The President signified his assent, when the Grand Master scattered the corn and poured out the wine and oil on the stone, saying, "May the All-Bountiful Author of Nature bless this city with an abundance of corn, wine and oil, and with all the necessaries, conveniences and comforts of life; and may the same Almighty power preserve the city from ruin and decay, to the latest posterity." The R. W. G. Master, then addressing the Rev. John Hargrove, Grand Chaplain, said: "Have we here the first and greatest light of Masonry?" He replied, "It is in my hands, Right Worshipful." The R. W. G. Master asked "What instruction does it give on this occasion?" The Grand Chaplain read the following select passages from the Holy Writings: "Thus saith the Lord God, behold I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner-stone, a sure foundation, &c. Judgment also will I lay to the line and righteousness unto the plummet." (Isaiah xxviii. 16-17.) "For behold the stone which I have laid before Joshua; upon one stone shall be seven eyes; behold I will engrave the engraving thereof, saith the Lord of Hosts." (Zech. iii. 9.) "Bless ye the Lord, all ye servants of the Lord; lift up your hands in the sanctuary and bless the Lord; the Lord that made heaven and earth bless thee out of Zion." (Psalm cxxxiv.) Grand honors by the Masons.

The president then addressed Mr. Mills: "The managers appointed by the Legislature of Maryland to superintend the erection of this monument, intended to hand down to the latest generation the love of country, the disinterestedness, the valor, and the patriotism of one of the greatest and best of men that ever lived in any age, having the most unbounded confidence in your skill and integrity as an architect, do now entrust you with these symbols (handing the S. L. P.) by which you are to prosecute according to that design, (pointing to a representation of the monument as designed by Mr. Mills, painted by W. H. Warren) a monument which may do honor to yourself as an architect, as well as those who have confided in you, and be in some degree commensurate with its object." Mr. Mills replied: "The honor, sir, you have been pleased to confer upon me, I hope to prove that I duly appreciate, by a faithful performance of the duties incumbent on me as an architect. I feel a double inducement to use my best exertions to execute faithfully, and with ability, the important duty intrusted to me, from the recollection that the work to be performed is the execution of a monument to perpetuate our country's gratitude to the Father of her Liberties, and that you have given a preference to native genius in the choice of a design for the work." The Rev. Dr. Inglis then pronounced prayer and benedicion. After which followed music, first solemn, then national. Grand salute of 100 guns, the band playing Yankee Doodle. The whole ceremonies of the day were concluded by three volleys from the whole line of infantry. The evening sky was beautifully bespangled by rockets thrown from Fort McHenry and the Columbian Gardens.

Attempts had been made to regulate the meetings for business of the merchants before, but in 1815 a more decisive plan of effecting this object was undertaken by Messrs. William Patterson, Robert G. Harper, Dennis A. Smith, John Oliver, Thomas Tennant, Robert Smith, Henry Payson, Isaac McKim, Henry Thompson, and others who purchased the grounds fronting on Gay street, from Second to Lombard streets, and began building in solid brick-work and rough-cast the building known as the Exchange according to a design of Benjamin H. Latrobe. Col. Jacob Small, carpenter, Col. Wm. Stewart, stone cutter, and Mr. T. Henning, bricklayer, were the builders. A part of the grounds being the N. W. corner of Gay and Lombard streets, was purchased, finished, and occupied by the United States as a custom-house, and the S. W. corner of Gay and Second streets was in like manner taken by the Bank of the United

States, but now occupied by the Merchants' Bank. The company was incorporated from its origin and organized in 1821, Robert Gilmor president, William Cooke secretary.

The Committee of Vigilance and Safety of the city of Baltimore, on the 1st of March, deeply impressed with the grateful recollection of the distinguished gallantry of their late fellow-citizens who fell nobly fighting in defence of their country on the ever-memorable 12th and 13th of September, 1814, unanimously resolved upon the erection of a monument to perpetuate their memories, and appointed James A. Buchanan, Samuel Hollingsworth, Richard Frisby, Joseph Jamieson, and Henry Payson, five of their members, to carry into effect the said resolution. "And that the corner-stone be laid on the 12th of September next, that there be then a grand procession, that the relatives of the deceased be invited to attend, and that a suitable address be delivered on the occasion."

Agreeably to the foregoing resolution, on the 12th of September, a procession was formed in Great York street (now East Baltimore street,) which proceeded by the intended route to Monument square. The funeral car, surmounted by a plan of the intended monument as designed by Mr. Maximilian Godefroy, and executed by Mr. John Finley assisted by Mr. Rembrandt Peale, was drawn by six white horses, caparisoned and led by six men in military uniform, and guarded by the Independent Blues, commanded by Capt. Levering. On the arrival at the square, the band, under direction of Professors Neninger and Bunzie, performed the music selected for the occasion. The Right Rev. Bishop Kemp then addressed the Throne of Grace in prayer, when the corner-stone of the monument was laid by the architect and his assistants, under the direction of General Smith, General Stricker, Colonel Armstead, and the Mayor. The book containing the names of the subscribers to the building of the monument, the newspapers of the preceding day, gold, silver, and copper coin of the United States, were deposited therein, together with a plate of copper on which was engraved—

September XII.

A. D. MDCCCXV.

In the XL. year of Independence.

James Madison being President of the U. S.

To the memory of the brave defenders of this city, who gloriously fell in the
Battle at North Point on the XII. September, 1814,

And at the bombardment of Fort McHenry on the XIII. of the same month;
Edward Johnson, Mayor of the City.

Maj.-Gen. Samuel Smith, Brig.-Gen. John Stricker, and Lieut.-Col. G. Armistead
of the U. S. Artillery,

Laid the corner stone of this Monument of public gratitude and the
deliverance of this city,

Raised by the munificence of the citizens of Baltimore, and under the superintendence of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety.

J. Maximilian M. Godefroy. Architect. J. G. Neale, S. Baughman, and E. Hore, Stone-cutters. W. Attley, Stone-mason.

The Rev. Dr. Inglis then delivered the address, after which the Mayor announced to Gen. Harper that the laying of the corner-stone was completed, when a federal salute was fired by the detachment of artillery, and the assembly was dismissed. Minute-guns were fired, and the bells of Christ Church were rung muffled during the moving of the procession, and all business was suspended for the day.

The following inscriptions appear on the different sides of this monument:

BATTLE OF NORTH POINT,

12th of September, A. D. 1814, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT McHENRY,

September 13, A. D. 1814.

John Lowry Donaldson, Adjutant, 27th Regiment.
Gregorius Andre, Lieut. 1st Rifle Battalion.
Levi Clagett, 3d Lieut. in Nicholson's Artillerists.

G. Jenkins,
J. Richardson,
W. Alexander,
T. V. Beeston,
D. Howard,
J. H. Marriott of John,
J. Armstrong,
M. Desk,
J. Craig,
R. Neale,
J. Evans,
J. Haubert,
D. Davis,
H. G. McComas,
J. Burneston,
G. Fallier,
J. Jephson,
E. Marriott,
J. Dunn,
P. Byard,
B. Reynolds,
J. Gregg,
A. Randall,
J. H. Cox,
J. Wolf,
D. Wells,
R. K. Cooksey,
J. Wallack,
J. C. Byrd,
W. Ways,
C. Bell,
J. Clemm,
T. Garrett,
J. Merriken,
C. Cox,
U. Prosser,
B. Bond.

1816. Messrs. Richard Caton, Benjamin and James Ellicott, Levy Hollingsworth, and others, obtained licenses from several proprietors, and employed John Leadbetter to bore for coal in the neighborhood of Saratoga and North streets, but without success.

Subscriptions to the new Bank of the United States were opened for a capital of twenty-eight millions, and $4,014,100 was subscribed here in the name of 15,610 persons, principals and proxies. A branch office was opened early in the next year, of which James A. Buchanan was appointed by the parent board president, and James W. McCulloch cashier; and then the banks generally resumed specie payments, which had been suspended since 1814.

The Mayor and City Council resolved "to employ on behalf of the city of Baltimore, on such terms as they may deem proper, any artist in the United States to execute two superb paintings, one of the Battle of North Point near Baltimore on the 12th September, 1814, the other of the Bombardment of Fort McHenry on the 13th September, 1814. The said paintings to be as nearly as may be of the following dimensions, viz: fifteen feet long by ten feet high." In addition to the paintings mentioned, the City Council passed a resolution requesting Maj.-Gen. Samuel Smith, Brig.-Gen. Stricker, and Lieut.-Col. Armistead to sit for their respective portraits; also a vote of thanks to Brig.-Gen. Winder and Commodore Rogers for the important services rendered by them during the late attack of the enemy upon Baltimore.

On the 11th of May, John E. Howard, Thos. Tennant, William Lorman, Isaac McKim, Robert Gilmor, Jr., and F. Lucas, Jr., a committee appointed by the citizens, proceeded to Fort McHenry and presented to Lieut.-Col. Armistead a superb silver punch-bowl, representing one of the largest bomb-shells thrown into the fort by the British. The vase was accompanied by silver cans and ladle, the latter in the form of a shrapnel-shell, and the whole placed on a large silver tray. The same committee presented an elegant sword to Lieut. Webster, famous for the services he rendered at the "six-gun battery," and afterwards one to Lieut. Newcomb of "Fort Covington."

At the session of 1816 the Legislature passed an Act to annex the Precincts, as they were called, to the city of Baltimore, against the consent of nine-tenths, perhaps, of the people of both. By this procedure the city acquired a population of 16,000 or 17,000 souls, and still had only two members in the House of Delegates —a fortieth part of the power of legislation, and a fifth, if not a fourth, of all the white persons in the whole State. The mere addition thus made to Baltimore city for population or value of property was far greater than that of any one of seven or eight of the counties of the State, and equal or superior to that of two several pairs of united counties. But each county sent four members to the Legislature.

On the decease of the Right Rev. Bishop Clagett, this year, Rev. Dr. James Kemp becomes Bishop of the Diocese, and the first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church residing in Baltimore.

Messrs. John E. Howard, William Patterson, William Gibson, William Lorman, Solomon Etting, George Warner, Owen Dorsey, Geo. Winchester, James Mosher, W. McMechen, John Hillen, Joseph Townsend, and Henry Thompson are appointed commissioners to survey and lay off streets, lanes and alleys added to the city.

Messrs. Jonathan Meredith, Thomas Kell, and D. Hoffman are appointed insolvent commissioners, to examine applicants and grant provisional relief.

Capt. George Stiles was elected Mayor of the city.

On the 16th of May, departed this life James McHenry, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States, a secretary to Gen. Washington in the war of Independence, and of the Department of War in 1798. On the 14th of August, at an advanced age, James Calhoun, first Mayor of Baltimore; and on the 7th of October, at his residence in the county, Col. N. R. Moore, commandant of cavalry and late member of Congress.

On the 26th of December, an elegant public entertainment was given to the gallant Commodore Decatur, at Barney's Fountain Inn, in the handsomest style of that day. General S. Smith, in the absence of the Mayor, presided. Among the many toasts given, Com. Decatur gave the following: "The citizens of Baltimore: their patriotism and valor defeated the veteran forces of their enemy, who came, saw, and fled!"

The Maryland Hospital was incorporated on the 29th of January, and on February 1st, the St. Andrew's Society of Baltimore, and on the same day the Medical Society of Maryland.

The following very interesting letter, giving some of the unpublished history of the war of 1812, was written by Major-General Samuel Smith, to Acting Secretary of War George Graham, Esq.:

"WASHINGTON, 30*th December*, 1816.

"George Graham, Esq., Acting Secretary of War:

"I have the honor to inform you that I have deposited with the accountant of the War Department the accounts of the Mayor and corporation of the city of Baltimore, for expenditures paid by them, principally in 1813, viz: For repairs in Fort McHenry, for new platforms for the guns of the water-battery, gun-carriages for some of the cannon appertaining to the fort, and for the guns borrowed from the French Consul, for balls for the same, for ammunition. for erecting furnaces, for booms in front of the fort to prevent a surprise by night, for a small flotilla to row guard by night some distance in advance to give notice by signal of the approach of the enemy, for a seaman's corps to man the same and the great guns, which being mounted on ship-carriages and worked with tackles, could not be worked by common artillerists, for labor in removing the earth and throwing up works within the precincts of Fort McHenry, for liquor to the persons employed, and for a variety of charges incidental to the preparations necessary for the defence of Fort McHenry; all of which were made conformably to orders given by General Swift (chief-engineer to Major Beall, the commanding officer of that garrison), or by directions of Col. Wadsworth.

"Those expenses were admitted by General Armstrong to be charges against the United States, and would have been paid by his order, but on the agent (James W. McCulloch) presenting the papers to the accountant, they were found to be unprepared for settlement, and were all sent back to be better arranged, except for the pay due the militia, which had been advanced by the city, and which the paymaster by order of the Secretary of War refunded. I repeat that General Armstrong had agreed to pay all those charges, and nothing but the informality of the papers prevented the adjustment and payment of those accounts. The muster and pay-rolls of the militia, which had been paid by the city, being in proper form, were presented at the same time, and the amount repaid to the city. Those expenditures were made at my request, and under my orders as Major-General commanding at Baltimore; they were addressed to the committee appointed by the Mayor and corporation, because there was at that time no Quartermaster-General at that port or other military officer authorized to act. Had such officers been appointed, all such accounts as came within their powers would have been paid by them, which I shall show was the case; when a *pro tem.* quartermaster was appointed on my pressing solicitation. The following view may not be deemed unnecessary to a complete understanding of the subject:

"On the 11th of March, 1813, the Governor of Maryland visited Baltimore with a view to ascertain its situation as to defence, and at his request I addressed him a letter. On the 12th or 13th he issued a general order directing me to purchase powder, ball, &c., &c., to a small amount, which has been paid for by the State, and in which he ordered me 'to take the earliest opportunity of making the necessary arrangements of the militia for the defence of the port of Baltimore.' In consequence of this order I commenced immediately to make the necessary preparations to repel the enemy in case of an attack. My letter-book, which I submit to your perusal, will show you copies of Gov. Winder's orders, by correspondence between the Secretary of War and Navy departments and myself, by which you will see that my command was by them fully acknowledged, both of those gentlemen having directed the officers under their command to co-operate with me, which order was obeyed by Major Beall of the land troops, and Captain Gordon of the navy. General Armstrong's letter of 15th of May, 1813, admits that I was in full command, and therefore my right to do what was necessary is fully admitted. At my solicitations, Mr. James W. McCulloch was appointed in April, 1813, as acting Deputy-Quartermaster-General, and in that capacity was directed by General Armstrong to obey my orders; that he did so, will be seen by his letter to me, by my order to him of 27th April, 1813, and by his accounts herewith settled at the War Department; my orders being his only vouchers. I state those facts to show that I acted, was obeyed, and recognized as in full command, and therefore fully authorized to make every necessary preparation for the defence of the port where I commanded. Colonel Wadsworth, then at the head of the Ordnance Department, was sent as engineer to direct any new works that might be deemed necessary. He directed a very extensive work to protect the gate, and caused

Fort Covington to be erected; and on his first arrival he promised (the enemy then in sight) that the gun-carriages and ball for the French guns should be paid for as well as those for the guns belonging to the fort; however, after the enemy had gone, he declined taking that responsibility on himself, and referred to the Secretary of War, who assured me that they should be paid for. The guns are still mounted, and the balls are still in the fort, except those expended in practising and in resisting the bomb-vessels when the attack was made upon the fort. Seven of those balls pierced one of them, and compelled her to take a safe distance; indeed, I may attribute the preservation of the fort to those French guns and balls. The enemy knew they were mounted, and knew they carried balls of 41 lbs. weight, and that furnaces had been prepared to make them red hot.

"When I assumed the command I visited Fort McHenry. I found that one of the platforms was rotten; that the water battery was totally destroyed; that the ground between the fort and the water was in its natural state, affording a good cover to an attacking enemy; that some of the carriages within the fort on the battery were unfit for service; that there were no furnaces; in fine, that the fort was not in a condition to repel a serious attack. On my representation to the Secretary of War, Col. Swift was sent to Baltimore. He gave us but one day, but during that day he sketched directions to Major Beall, which were highly approved of by me, and were executed under the Major's superintendence; but much of the expense was paid for by the city. Those orders directed an extensive line of water battery, which made it necessary to remove an immense quantity of earth, to lay a long line of platforms for the guns, on which I caused to be mounted the French guns, borrowed from the Consul. On the approach of the enemy, I caused hulks to be ballasted, prepared and moored head and stern, to be sunk if necessary to prevent the enemy from passing the fort. They were not sunk, but their preparation, removal, and injury sustained, was paid for by the city, and is certainly a just charge against the United States. One of the charges is for flints, powder and ball, and the making of cartridges. This was absolutely necessary. There was no public supply; a small quantity only had been deposited at the fort, and I had no other means of providing ammunition but through the aid of the city. Care was taken to preserve the cartridges, and they were used at Bladensburg and at North Point. Entrenching tools were indispensable, and were in part supplied by the city, and part from the public stores. It is proper for me to state, that in the year 1813, in which the great amount of expenses were incurred, there was no work to which the city aided (out of Fort McHenry) except a small work for six guns which was thrown up by the brick-makers without charge, and that there cannot be a charge to any great amount on that account. That battery destroyed one of the enemy's barges in their night attack and compelled them to retreat.

"I beg leave to refer you to General Armstrong's letter of 22d of April, 1813, in which he informed me that he appointed Mr. McCulloch deputy Quartermaster-General, and in which he says: 'That the committee of public supplies had rendered all the services that he could have obtained from a more early appointment of a quartermaster, and that he will of *course* direct him to pay all the expenditures made by them, which may come within the purview of his duty,' thus recognising the essential services of the committee, and authorising the payment of such expenses paid by them as came within the quartermaster's department, some of which were paid by Mr. McCulloch. He implicitly admitted thereby that other fair charges on other departments would be paid, and that such was his intention is evident from his requesting me to desire the Mayor to send forward the accounts for adjustment. I repeat that these not being paid was owing to their informality. The committee were not well informed as to what items did come under the purview of the Quartermaster's authority, and only presented a part. The same principle expressed by the Secretary as good reason for paying the items coming under the power of the D. Q. M. G., is equally applicable to the payment of ordnance stores, employment of hulks, and for powder, lead, &c., &c., to wit: 'That the committee have rendered all the services that could have been rendered by officers properly authorized.' Had the proper officers been appointed in 1813 as was in 1814, all or nearly all the expenditures made and paid by the committee would have been paid by them, and certainly not with more economy. General Armstrong writes, 3d April, 1813: 'You are making yourselves ready comparatively with little expense to the United States, and will no doubt be prepared to meet the enemy.' In that letter he complains of a want of money. The committee supplied that want.

"In fine, I feel confident that on a perusal of my correspondence with the Secretaries of War and Navy, you will have no doubt that I was acting with their full concurrence, and that the committee under my orders as commanding general acted as the officers of Quartermaster and Commissary of Purchases would have done had any been then appointed. That all they did was economically done cannot be doubted, and of this fact I can assure you, that the work done and preparation made in 1813 was the cause of its preservation when attacked in 1814, and that the preparations made in 1813 enabled us to meet the enemy when he attacked us by land in 1814. The city was saved by the preparations of 1813, and I cannot doubt but the debt then contracted by the city will be honorably discharged by a settlement at the War Department. I have the honor to be

"Your obedient servant, SAMUEL SMITH.

"P. S.—It may be proper to state that in April, 1813, Admiral Cockburn appeared off the mouth of the Patapsco, and threatened an attack on Fort McHenry. He sent a flag under a pretext of sending a letter to the Secretary of State, but in truth to get a view of the fort and to sound the river. The flag was met at the distance of four miles by my aide-de-camp, and detained by Capt. Chayter, who commanded one of the flotilla barges at that distance, until my answer returned. He asked whether we had mounted the guns of the French 74, and was answered that we had mounted the heaviest: and this information it was afterwards said in the fleet prevented an attempt being then made. In August, 1813, on Admiral Harvey appearing at a landing at Kent Island, I was called into the service of the United States by General Armstrong whilst in Baltimore on his way to the North, and on the 26th of August, 1814, I was ordered into service as M. G. of the Quota."

On the 19th of June an ordinance was passed by the Mayor and City Council, granting permission to the Gas Light Company of Baltimore to more effectually light the streets of Baltimore. The Company obtained their charter on the 5th of February, 1817. The original corporators were Rembrandt Peale, William Lorman, James Mosher, Robert Carey Long, and William Gwynn. Mr. Gwynn was then editor of the old Baltimore *Gazette*, and aided largely by his pen in writing the infant project into public favor. The first building in this city lighted with gas was Peale's Museum on Holliday street, (now Old City Hall.) This was Mr. Peale's individual enterprise, and visitors paid a small fee to see the new light. The experiment suggested the idea of lighting the city by the same means, and a charter was accordingly obtained from the Legislature, one hundred shares being set apart at the time to be assigned to Rembrandt Peale as a compensation in full for the privilege of using the invention of Doctor Benjamin Kugler of Philadelphia, for manufacturing, collecting, and using carburetted hydrogen gas. The Company got fairly under way about 1820, its first president being William Lorman. The gas-works were located at the corner of North and Saratoga streets, and the first public building lighted with gas by the Company was the old "Mud" or "Belvedere" Theatre, at the north-west corner of North and Saratoga streets. The first private dwelling lighted with gas was that of the late Jacob J. Cohen on North Charles street; the second, that of the late Hugh Birckhead, in the same street. From that time the consumption of gas steadily increased, until, instead of the three original takers in 1820, there were, in 1870, 15,301 consumers of gas in the city. Besides this, the Company also supplies 3400 city-lamps for lighting the streets.

1817. On the 11th of February, the Hibernian Society of Baltimore was incorporated, and on the 16th of February the Second Dispensary was incorporated by the Legislature.

At this period, Sunday-schools were organized by the religious societies generally, and the members of the Catholic Church established a free school for both sexes, which was forthwith incorporated. Mr. John McKim, deceased this year, had requested his heirs to appropriate six hundred dollars of ground rents per annum for the support of a free school under the direction of the Friends' Society. This institution, founded by John McKim and supported by his endowment, now occupies the beautiful structure erected by his son Isaac McKim, at the corner of Baltimore and Aisquith streets. It is built in imitation of the temple of Theseus at Athens.

On the 5th of March, at night, the wing occupied by the criminals in the penitentiary, containing about 300, was set on fire and nearly consumed, but no lives were lost.

At a meeting of sundry persons convened at the house of Henry Payson, Esq., on the 10th day of February, 1817, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of forming a religious society, and of building a new church for the accommodation of Christians who are Unitarians, and who cherish liberal sentiments on the subject of religion, Henry Payson was called to the chair, and Nathanael Williams appointed secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated and discussed, it was unanimously resolved, that it was expedient and desirable to form a society for the purposes aforesaid; and a plan or constitution of government being proposed, as provided by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An Act to incorporate certain persons in every Christian Church or congregation in this State," the same was debated and adopted. From this assembly of gentlemen, most of them originally from New England, the First Independent or Unitarian Church of Baltimore took its origin. A lot on the northwest corner of Charles and Franklin streets was shortly afterward purchased, and Maximilian Godefroy, a distinguished architect of the day, was employed to design and build a church. The corner-stone of the present noble edifice was accordingly laid with due ceremony on June 5th, 1817, and the building having been sufficiently advanced for public worship, it was solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God on the 29th of October, 1818. On November 1st of the same year, the first Sunday services were held in it; the Rev. Mr. Colman officiating in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Freeman in the evening. The Rev. Jared Sparks of Cambridge, Mass., was engaged to preach for some weeks, and on the 31st of January, 1819, he was unanimously called to the pastorate of the church. He accepted the invitation, and was ordained accordingly on May 5th. The sermon on this occasion was preached by the celebrated Dr. William Ellery Channing of Boston, Mass., the most distinguished champion of the Unitarian faith, and it was regarded as one of the most powerful efforts of his life. Mr. Sparks was a man of much ability as a writer and thinker, and greatly beloved for his fine social qualities. During his ministry he entered into a controversy with Rev. Dr. Wm. E. Wyatt of St. Paul's Church, who had warmly attacked the principles of the Unitarian faith; and Mr. Sparks replied in a series of articles defending Unitarianism with signal skill. His pastorate lasted until July, 1823, when he resigned his charge, partly on account of ill health and a desire of change of pursuits. He left the ministry altogether, although he always remained a Unitarian, and henceforth devoted himself to literary labors. He became widely-known as one of the foremost of American historians by his "Life and Letters of George Washington," "Life and Letters of Franklin," and "Correspondence of the Revolution." He was editor of the *North American Review* and of "Sparks' American Biography," for three years Professor of History in Harvard University, and became also its president. He died universally respected and beloved on March 14th, 1866, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He retained always an affectionate interest in the city and people of Baltimore. "The amount of Mr. Sparks' literary labor and its popular estimation, may be judged from the fact that more than six hundred thousand volumes of his various publications have been published and disposed of."

After the retirement of Mr. Sparks the church struggled on for some years without a settled minister, various clergymen supplying the pulpit from time to time until April 23, 1828, when the Rev. George W. Burnap, who had for nearly a year previous been preaching in the church, was ordained as its pastor. Mr. Burnap was a young man when he entered on his ministry, and he continued to be the devoted and zealous shepherd of his flock for a period of near thirty-two years. During this period he became widely known as a writer in controversial theology, and also published a number of volumes, such as "Lectures to Young Men," "Lectures to Young Women," &c., &c., which gave him a deserved and handsome reputation in literature. He was universally beloved for his pure and unselfish character, and was on terms of cordial friendship with many of the orthodox clergy in Baltimore. During the latter part of his ministry some persons seceded from the church, and established another congregation under charge of Rev. ——— Bowen, preaching at the old Masonic Hall. Mr. Bowen continued the pastor of this second society until some time after the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he entered the Federal army as chaplain. Dr. Burnap died suddenly on September 8th, 1859, to the great grief of his congregation.

The Rev. N. H. Chamberlain, of Canton, Mass., was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Burnap, and he was duly installed on March 28th, 1860. About a year after he was settled the Civil War broke out, and a number of persons left the church on account of politics. Mr. Chamberlain continued in charge until January 1st, 1863, when he resigned the pastorate, chiefly on account of a change in his religious views. His resignation was accepted, and he subsequently united himself to the Episcopal Church, and was ordained to its ministry. During Mr. Chamberlain's ministry the Unitarian Church was injured by a fire, burning a number of the pews, &c., caused by a defect in the furnace.

The Rev. John F. W. Ware, of Cambridge, Mass., was invited on January 12, 1864, to become the pastor of the church, and accepting the call, he, without any formal installation, began duty on May 15, 1864. He was a forcible and able pulpit orator, but becoming dissatisfied with his situation, he resigned his charge on June 29, 1867. He continued for some time, however, to preach elsewhere in the city, and his Sunday evening discourses at Ford's Opera House attracted much attention. After Mr. Ware's departure there was another interregnum for some time in the affairs of the church, various ministers conducting the services, and among them the Rev. Orville Dewey, D.D. A choice was at length made of the Rev. Edward C. Guild, of Boston, Mass., who entered upon his duties on September 19, 1869. He continued in charge until May 27, 1872, when, greatly to the regret of his flock, he sent in his resignation, remaining, however, as the pastor until September 1st. The Rev. Charles R. Weld, B. D., who had just graduated at the Divinity School of Cambridge, Mass., was invited to become the minister in place of Mr. Guild on October 27, 1872. He accepted the position thus tendered, and was accordingly ordained as the pastor of the church on Thursday, January 2d, 1873. Mr. Weld is a descendant of the celebrated Dr. Jonathan Edwards, of Northampton, Mass., the famous orthodox divine. Mr. Weld brings to his charge the finest mental accomplishments, while his pulpit oratory is remarkable for depth of thought and fascination of style. Under his ministry the congregation has already largely increased, and the affairs of the church are more prosperous than ever before.

A society was formed in aid of the Colonization Society, which was established at Washington, to procure the voluntary transportation of free blacks to the coast of Africa. Col. Howard, who was vice-president of the parent society, was chosen president of this one. Luke Tiernan, treasurer, and Edward J. Coale, secretary.

On the 18th of June departed this life at Georgetown, aged 70 years, the Most Rev. Leonard Neale, second Archbishop of Baltimore; and was succeeded by the Rev. Ambrose Mareschal, who was consecrated on the 14th of December of the following year. Bishop Neale was distinguished for sound judgment, profound learning, heroic zeal, and unaffected humility. He was born at Port Tobacco, in the Province of Maryland, on the 15th of October, 1746, of wealthy and respectable parents, whose ancestors emigrated to this country with Lord Baltimore, in the year 1632, from Ireland.

On Friday night, the 8th of August, the rain descended with exceeding violence. It was almost an incessant and increasing torrent or deluge of water, until about 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday. By this time Jones Falls, which runs through the city of

Baltimore, and divides that part familiarly called "Old Town" from the rest, had swelled to a great height. This stream is about 14 miles long, with a very rapid descent; passes through a hilly country, and affords, perhaps, more mill-seats than almost any creek of its length in the United States; nearly all of which are very highly improved. In general, it may be at any point forded without reaching above a horse's knee, and within the compact parts of the city is confined by stone-walls built on piles, by houses on its banks, or wharved to a space of 60 feet wide above Baltimore Street bridge, but of some greater width below to the basin. At 1 o'clock the wooden bridge at Centre street (the highest on the stream within the newly extended limits of the city-limits) was lifted from its abutments and happily deposited in a garden below. Many of the mill-dams above had, by this time, been swept away, and their accumulated waters were added to the torrent. The next bridge, at Bath street, also of wood, shared the fate of the former, but passed in an undivided body down the stream and lodged against the stone bridge at Gay street. Here it instantly collected an immense mass of floating timber, parts of houses, &c., and formed a complete dam. The water then spread over the low grounds west of the Falls, and impetuously passed down Fish street (now Saratoga) to Harrison and Frederick streets,—that part of the city called the "Meadow" being overflowed to the depth of 10 to 15 feet. The greatest force of the torrent in this part fell against the brick houses near the intersection of the south side of Gay with Frederick and Harrison streets, and especially in the latter, where some frame buildings were in a moment swept off, and those of brick hardly resisted the force of the stream, their foundations being near rooted up. Harrison is a very wide street, extending northwardly from what is called the "Market Space," or place where the principal market-house of the city is located, and afforded vent for an immense quantity of water, in many places more than six feet deep, and of such power at the head of the market-house as to render it unsafe for man or horse to cross it,—though, except for about half an hour, when the flood was at its greatest height, it was forded by carts loaded with people; but a coach, in attempting it, was swept off and lodged against the posts at the market, the horses very narrowly escaping. Market Street bridge, built of stone and not being dammed as that at Gay street, was protected by the diversion that the damming of the latter caused, stood the current which passed under it with the rapidity of an arrow. Before this, the two light foot-bridges between Market and George Streets (now Lombard Street) bridges, had given way,—and George Street bridge of wood, old, and designed to have been speedily supplied by one of stone, soon shared the same fate; it lodged crosswise against the stone bridge at Pratt street, and soon formed another complete dam. The water then took an additional rise, but rather momentary, of about three feet in less than three-quarters of a minute; and a large quantity of property, until then but partially injured, was sacrificed. This was the lowest bridge on the Falls, and the water, after passing it, spread over the low grounds in its course to the basin, and did but little comparative damage. Of all the bridges on the Falls, that at Market street only escaped uninjured. Those at Gay and Pratt streets were so much injured that they could only be passed on foot in safety, and were required to be rebuilt,— one arch of each.

It is utterly impossible to embody on paper the scene that this deluge presented. Houses, horses, cattle, with many swine, carts, drays, and other carriages, with perhaps thousands of cords of wood, and immense quantities of heavy timber of all sorts and descriptions, and some entire trees, with a multitude of articles of household furniture and mechanical industry, hogsheads and barrels of whiskey, flour, &c., &c., and, on two or three occasions, human beings, were seen mingled in tremendous confusion, dashing against each other, and impelled with irresistible force. Women and children in the upper stories of their houses were sending forth their shrieks, and calling for assistance from their frail fellow-men gallantly risking their lives to rescue them, but without much success until after the flood was at its greatest height, which was about three o'clock. When we recollect the awful force of the water, and measure the depth that it had, we are humbled with a sense of gratitude that so few persons were lost—not exceeding six in the whole. There was much doubt and considerable dispute whether this freshet was so great as that suffered in 1786. "We of ourselves know nothing of the latter, but from all that we can hear, are inclined to believe that a greater quantity of water came down then than on Saturday last, but that this freshet was higher in several places (owing to the encroachments upon the water-course and other obstructions of the stream) by 3½ or 4 feet than the former; but, possibly, lower in others, more immediately on the banks of the Falls."

On Monday, July 28th, "The First Mechanical Volunteers," one of the companies attached to the fifth regiment, erected on the spot where the advanced party under Major Heath was engaged with the British forces on the battle-field at North Point, a monument to the memory of Aquilla Randall, one of the members who fell in that engagement. The company, headed by their commander Capt. B. C. Howard, marched from the city at an early hour, and were joined on the ground at 11 o'clock by Col. Heath, Lieut.-Col. Barry, Major Steuart, and several other officers of the regiment. The ceremony of putting up the monument was then commenced, and in a very short time completed under the direction of Mr. Towson, Lieut. of the company. Having completed the necessary labors of the undertaking, the company was then drawn up in front of the monument; the officers of the regiment attending by invitation were posted in front of the company, and Captain Howard delivered a modest but impressive address. After firing three volleys over the monument, the company was dismissed to partake of a handsome collation.

On the 12th of October, Andrew Clemments, an industrious French farmer, at the north extremity of Gay street, was killed by another Frenchman, Jean Lemarde, in his employ, on the way from market, and his body was concealed in the garden. On November 21st, Lemarde was convicted, and on November 23d he attempted suicide by opening a vein in his arm. On the 9th of December, after his sentence to death, he hanged himself in his cell by making a rope of his shirt. He left the following writing: "A Chinese condemned to death by a special court, it is to his honor to be his own executioner. That which is virtue with one nation is vice with another. The sun enlightens all. What were you before you existed? Nothing. What will you be when you cease to exist? Nothing. So ends Jean Lemarde, aged 47 years, nine months and nine days. Died victim."

At the anniversaries of the battle of North Point and of the bombardment of Fort McHenry, the companies which had assisted in the defence of Fort McHenry visited that now very respectable fortress, where they partook of a splendid repast in the presence of Commodore Rogers and Lieutenant-Colonel Armistead. The happy occasion was embraced to present to the gallant Commodore Rogers a rich service of plate, prepared for him by the citizens of Baltimore, in testimony of his services at the time of need.

The powder mills belonging to Messrs. Levering and others, about seven miles from Baltimore, blew up on October 4th, with terrible effect. There were three explosions in succession, by which four men were killed and several badly wounded.

On the 29th of September, Messrs. Richard Caton, Isaac McKim, and John Hoffman, on the part of a number of citizens, presented to Commodore Stephen Decatur, then in the city of Washington, a splendid service of plate, as a testimonial of their respect for his private virtues, and gratitude for his distinguished public services.

Died on Friday morning, the 24th of October, Col. Nathaniel Ramsay of Baltimore, who in the Revolutionary war distinguished himself as a brave, meritorious, and humane officer. He was loved and esteemed by all the army, particularly by the great, good and discerning man, General Washington. At the battle of Monmouth, when our army was pressed by the enemy advancing rapidly, Gen. Washington asked for an officer. Col. Ramsay presented himself; the General took him by the hand and said, "If you can stop the British ten minutes (till I form) you will save my army." Col. Ramsay answered, "I will stop them or fall." He advanced with his party, engaged and kept them in check for half an hour, nor did he retreat until the enemy and his troops were mingled; and at last, in the rear of his troops, fighting his way, sword in hand, fell pierced with many wounds, in sight of both armies.

The different Marine Insurance Companies determined to have the shoals of the river sounded, and buoys fixed to be a guide to the shipping, which was undertaken by Capt. Lewis Brantz, and the corporation caused the soundings to be carried throughout the harbor. But the General Government afterwards assumed the charge of the buoys, and in 1820 erected a light-house at the Bodkin, and another at North Point.

1818. Departed this life on Saturday the 25th of April, Lieut.-Colonel George Armistead, of the United States army, the defender of Fort McHenry on the memorable 13th September, 1814, in the 39th year of his age, and was consigned to the tomb on Sunday, with every respect that a grateful people could bestow. During the solemnities of the occasion, a detachment of the 1st regiment of artillerists of the 3d brigade fired minute guns from Federal Hill. The procession was the largest ever witnessed in this city on a similar occasion.

The eastern mail was robbed a few hours after it left the city, on the night of the 11th of March, and Hare and Alexander were convicted of the deed in the United States Court, and having put the driver in jeopardy of his life, were hung in the jail yard, on Thursday the 10th of September. On this occasion, the mode of execution from a cart was changed to a drop or scaffold, with a trap door, and so continued in later executions.

"The Savings Bank" was incorporated, conducted by twenty-four managers, of whom Captain Daniel Howland was chosen president.

Joshua Barney was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 6th of July, 1759. He went to sea when a small boy, and at the age of fourteen years was second mate of a vessel, and at sixteen was commander. After many adventures abroad, he arrived in the Chesapeake in October, 1775. The following June he was appointed a lieutenant in the United States navy, and was the first to unfurl the American flag in Maryland. He was a very active officer during the whole war. He brought the first news of peace with Great Britain on the 12th of March, 1783. Continuing in service, he was one of the six commanders appointed under the Act of 1793, but he declined the honor. He went to France with Monroe, and was the bearer of the American flag to the National Convention. He entered the French service in command of two frigates. He resigned his French commission in 1802, and returned home. He again entered the naval service of the United States in 1812, and distinguished himself during the war that ensued. He died of bilious fever at Pittsburg on the 1st of December, 1818, at the age of fifty-nine years and six months.

A most destructive fire happened in Baltimore on Thursday, the 22d of October. It was discovered in one end of the old tobacco inspection warehouse on Philpot and Queen streets (now Pratt), Fell's Point. Owing to a very strong northwest wind at the time, the conflagration soon increased, and spread very rapidly to the east and south, and in a short period a number of warehouses were in flames; including two frame dwellings occupied by Messrs. James Morrison and John Robinson, also three other frame dwellings and a blockmaker's and ship-joiners's shop. The fire then extended to the opposite side of the street, and burnt three brick dwellings occupied by Messrs. Samuel Kennard, Joseph Coleman, and George Wagner. Six of the frame and two of the brick houses belonged to Wm. Patterson.

The loading of tobacco in the rivers being almost wholly discontinued, the quantity brought to Baltimore was greatly increased, and a market continually open through intermediary dealers. Messrs. Amos and George Williams obtained a license to erect an inspection warehouse on O'Donnell's wharf. The next year the public warehouse at the Point was accidentally burned down, and in 1820 Mr. Moses Shepherd had another warehouse licensed for him on Light street wharf, when the warehouses of Messrs. O'Donnell and Williams were united under one inspection. The year after Messrs. Samuel R. Smith and Christopher Hughes obtained licenses to erect a warehouse each on or near Light street wharf, the first of which was built accordingly; and two years after Mr. William Patterson obtained another license for a warehouse on his wharf near Commerce street.

The number of public carriages licensed and in use at this time was of hackney-coaches 100, of carts 350, drays 200, and of scows or lighters about 20.

1819. In the summers of 1819 and 1821, the city of Baltimore was visited by that dreadful scourge *yellow fever*. Its ravages were principally confined to that section of Baltimore called Fell's Point. The utmost effort of medical skill was unable to arrest its progress. The young and vigorous, as well as the aged and infirm, were alike victims of the fatal malady. Business was in a great measure suspended. Most of those whose means enabled them to remove from the "infected district," as it was designated, sought refuge in the country, or in distant parts of the city. The poor and sick were almost the only inhabitants of a portion of the city that had been distinguished for its active enterprise and the thrifty industry of its population. Want of employment deprived many families of that support which willing industry had never failed to provide. The utmost efforts of the well were required throughout the day and night in attending the sick. Here a father of a family was nursed by a devoted wife, whose little ones required all her care: there a wife was indebted to a hardy and athletic husband, who would have toiled with pleasure during the long summer-day for his loved ones, but was sadly deficient in the gentle blandishments of a nurse. Sometimes both were stricken down, and the care of parents devolved upon inexperienced childhood. Often the sad scene was varied by death, and the sick survivors saw the objects most dear to them on earth borne to the silent grave without being able to pay the last sacred rites to parent, child, or cherished partner. The physicians, with the lofty intrepidity of their profession, exhausted their skill and their strength in assiduous attention to the sufferers, seconded by some few generous spirits who dared to be nurses in the midst of pestilence. Death struck down some of the physicians, and the streets became more deserted and the sufferers more desolate. The destitute condition of the sufferers awakened the warm sympathy of their more favored fellow-citizens, and Baltimore, ever distinguished for its generous impulses, made provision for the sick in the Maryland Hospital, and established an encampment on the hills on the north-eastern side of the city, to which the poor were removed and were provided with provisions at the public expense. In the same tents, and on the very spot where they had encamped a few years before in military array, many of the inhabitants of Fell's Point now found refuge from an enemy far more dreaded than "an army with banners." And the beauteous spectacle was exhibited of citizens the most distinguished for virtue, talents and wealth, devoting their utmost energies to alleviate the sorrows of those who were houseless and penniless. Among the survivors the effects were visible long after the epidemic had ceased. As winter approached, widowed mothers and orphan children occupied the places of once cheerful and happy families. Men who had been accustomed to earn a comfortable subsistence for themselves and families by their industry, were now to be seen with enfeebled constitutions and broken spirits mourning the loss of the wife of their bosom, or of children who had been their comfort. With some, want of employment, with others, inability to work, made assistance from the benevolent necessary. The distresses of the citizens were greatly increased by the failure of the "City Bank," and mismanagement of the office of the United States and other banks, accompanied by the fall in the price of flour and tobacco in foreign markets, affecting the prices of all kinds of property here.

After several previous unsuccessful attempts to organize, in the city of Baltimore, an association for the promotion of science, in the year 1819 a few gentlemen formed a society, which met in a humble room over a stable, in the rear of the houses on the north-west corner of Lexington and St. Paul streets. Amongst its members were Robert Gilmor and Drs. Ducatel, Frick, George Williamson and Macaulay. Notwithstanding the zeal of its members, the society was very short-lived. Its funds, however, were carefully husbanded; and subsequently, amounting to over $1200, they were given to the Academy which was formed in 1822. This was the first successful attempt to establish a scientific institution. Dr. L. H. Gerardin, a distinguished French savant, who was also Principal of Baltimore College, was chosen as the first president. He died in the year 1825. During his presidency, the Academy met at Baltimore College, and subsequently over the Post-office, at the north-east corner of Fayette and North streets. On the 16th of February, 1826, the members were incorporated, under the name of the "Maryland Academy of Science and Literature." After this, the Academy removed to the Athenæum, at the south-west corner of Lexington and St. Paul streets. Here the collections were greatly increased, a valuable museum was formed, and the members were active and zealous, till the 7th of February, 1835, when the building, and with it the greater part of the library and collections of the Academy, were destroyed by fire (see fire 1835). After this, the Academy became almost extinct. There are still living three venerable gentlemen who, fifty years ago, were members of this society; viz., Philip T. Tyson, Josias Pennington and George W. Andrews. In 1836 the Academy was again revived, and the meetings were held over the Post-office, in its old room. Dr. Patrick Macaulay was chosen president. In 1837 was published the first and only volume of the "Transactions of the Maryland Academy of Science and Literature." After a short and languishing existence of about 8 years, the Academy was dissolved in 1844, and its books and collections were distributed amongst its members. After 1844, unless we except the Geological and Phrenological Societies, nothing was attempted in Baltimore for the cultivation of science. Both these associations were very short-lived. On the 7th May, 1855, the Maryland Historical Society established a "Committee on Natural History." This Committee met at the rooms of the Historical Society every fortnight, until the close of the year 1862. On the 22d January, 1863, a meeting was held at the house of Philip T. Tyson; and the present "Maryland Academy of Sciences" was organized, by the adoption of a Constitution, and the election of Mr. Tyson as its president. The meetings of the Academy were held every fortnight at the house of some member of the Academy, until April, 1867, when they were held at the building of the Faculty of Art and Sciences of the University of Maryland, No. 32 Mulberry Street. On the 15th March, 1867, the Academy was incorporated, under the name of the Maryland Academy of Sciences. A room was subsequently rented in 1868, in the Chatard Building, southwest corner of Lexington and Charles streets; and a museum and a library were commenced. In 1873 the Academy obtained a lease on a lot of ground on Mulberry street, from the University of Maryland, on which is now being erected a commodious building for a museum and hall, for the meetings of the Academy. In 1873, a new constitution and by-laws were adopted; and all things seem to encourage the hope that this Academy will be more prosperous than any that have preceded it.

Gen. Andrew Jackson arrived in Baltimore from Philadelphia on the 27th of February, and his approach was announced by discharges of artillery from a detachment of Captain Wilson's Independent Blues, stationed on Federal Hill. On landing, he was received by Captain Barrett's fine company of Regular Blues, and very handsomely escorted to his quarters at Williamson's hotel. During the day he was waited upon by a great number of our most respectable citizens, who were received with great affability and frankness. At one o'clock the members of the City Council and the officers of the corporation, with the Mayor at their head, visited him, and presented an appropriate address, to which Gen. Jackson made a flattering response.

Died on the 16th of June, after a most painful and lingering illness, Capt. George Stiles, late Mayor of Baltimore, in the 59th year of his age. Also on the 1st of July, Major-General Levin Winder, in the 63d year of his age, a soldier of the Revolution, late Governor of Maryland, and recently Grand Master of Masons therein.

A society was organized for the gratuitous distribution of soup to the necessitous, and soon after another one for the prevention of pauperism generally. On the 25th of October, the encampment near the city of those fearing the yellow-fever was broken up, and the people returned to their former homes. The generous people of Taneytown and its neighborhood, in Frederick county, transmitted to the commissioners of the poor twenty barrels of flour and a large invoice of clothing and other articles for the use of those who needed them.

On the 15th of August died, much lamented, the learned and eloquent Rev. Dr. James Inglis, pastor of the First Presbyterian congregation, who was succeeded by the Rev. William Nevins.

On the 17th of March, certain persons in Baltimore suspended a "*stuffed paddy*" from the masthead of a schooner lying at one of our wharves. A number of the natives of Ireland collected and cut down the mast, and otherwise injured the vessel; the civil authorities promptly interfered, and the chiefs of the party were secured and held to answer for the offence at the next sitting of the city court.

1820. The liberal citizens of Baltimore contributed to the sufferers by the great fire in Savannah, Ga., the sum of $5,232.

The late James Dall, of Baltimore, bequeathed to the president and directors of the Bank of Maryland the sum of $5,000, in trust to establish a free school in this city on the plan of the Boston schools.

The Exchange Building was regularly opened for business in June, and the great hall was filled with the most important merchants of the city, who agreed to meet at a certain hour in each day for the despatch of business. The building created universal admiration, and was considered to be one of the handsomest establishments of the kind in the world.

On Monday, Nov. 13th, the pews of the Cathedral were offered at auction, when one-half were sold, producing upwards of $40,000.

On the 2d of March, John F. Ferguson, William Murphy, Thos. O'Brian, Charles Weaver, Isaac Allister, John Jackson and Israel Denny, who seized upon the privateer *Irresistible* in the port of Margaretta, in 1819, and brought her to the United States, and on the voyage also they were charged with the commission of certain acts of piracy of which they were convicted, were brought before his Honor Judge Bland, who, after a short but impressive address, pronounced upon them the sentence of death. The awful sentence of the law was only carried out on two of them, John F. Ferguson and Israel Denny, who were executed on Thursday, April 13th.

As the Eastern mail, due at Baltimore, did not arrive on the 25th of May on regular time, a suspicion was entertained that it had been robbed. The alarm was instantly raised, and parties of citizens went out immediately to scour the country in all directions. The driver, mail and carriage were found about eight and a half miles from the city, in a thicket near the Philadelphia road, where a quantity of brushwood had been laid to obstruct it. The driver (John Heaps) was discovered with his arms extended and fastened to the trees, murdered by a bullet wound and two stabs in his breast, the mail-bags cut open and rifled, and the fragments of letters strewed upon the ground. On the afternoon of the same day two persons were arrested in Baltimore and committed to jail, charged with the murder and robbery, one of them named Perry Hutton, the other named Morris N. B. Hull. On their persons were found more than $6000, and their trunks being examined, upwards of $10,000 more were recovered. At the time of their trial they made a full confession of their guilt to Judge Bland of the United States District Court, and on the 14th of July were hung in the jail-yard.

With this trial was connected a singular transaction, the only one of its kind, we believe, that ever occurred in this country. We have an account of it from one who was not himself an eyewitness, but had it described to him by one of the participants.

While the trial was pending, and before Hutton had made his confession, there was a great desire felt by the excited public that one or the other would admit the deed. The evidence so far had been altogether circumstantial, and while there was a general belief in the guilt of the accused, the erroneous popular view of the more conclusive nature of direct testimony made every one feel that a confession from either would be a most satisfactory thing. To obtain this recourse was had to a device founded upon a form of ordeal used in the Dark Ages; not publicly, but by a few persons with the connivance of some of the authorities.

A room in the jail was prepared for the purpose. It was hung with black, and in the centre, on a table covered with black cloth, was laid the corpse of the murdered man, the breast bare, and a few lights around it. This was concealed by a screen from the sight of any one entering the room. The prisoners were brought separately out of their cells at night, without any intimation of the purport of this summons, were led into the room and to the screen, when suddenly each was placed before the table, and a stern voice, breaking the silence, commanded, "Lay your hand there!" upon the breast of the corpse.

In ancient times this ordeal had arisen from a superstition that the corpse of the victim would bleed again at the touch of the murderer's hand, and it is not unlikely that this belief may yet linger in some of the dark holes and corners of the earth. Perhaps those who tried the experiment thought that the accused men might dread "the judgment of God" thus solemnly appealed to; but it is more probable that they only hoped that the sudden shock might frighten them from their caution and surprise them into a confession.

Hutton, it is said, was so overcome by the sight that he shook in every limb, was near fainting, and could barely force himself to touch the body. Hull, on the contrary, showed not the slightest emotion; he calmly and with a graceful gesture laid his hand lightly upon the breast of the corpse, and looked steadily at those around, the least moved of any there. So the test was without result so far as any immediate disclosure was concerned, unless indeed it led to Hutton's confession afterwards; but we have thought it worth recording as the first and last instance, so far as we are aware, of the blood-ordeal in America.

In 1823 the mail was again robbed on the same road, for which three persons, employed in the neighborhood, were sentenced by the United States Court to confinement for several years.

The Bellona powder mills, near the city, again exploded on the morning of the 29th of August; three men were killed and several dreadfully wounded.

A meeting of the presidents of the several banks of the city was held on the 7th of September, and it was resolved, after the 16th inst., that they will not "either issue or reissue any notes less than five dollars, and will not receive in payment or on deposit such notes other than their own."

On the morning of the 28th of August some of the prisoners in the Maryland Penitentiary made a desperate attempt to escape; one was killed and several severely wounded by the officers and their guard.

Rembrandt Peale of Baltimore is engaged on his celebrated picture, the "Court of Death," from Bishop Porteus' poem.

John Montgomery, Esq., is elected Mayor of the city.

1821. On the 31st of May, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, which was begun in 1806, was consecrated by the Most Rev. Archbishop Mareschal, assisted by the Bishop of Philadelphia and the Bishop of Boston. This building, suspended by the war, was recommenced in 1817, by funds arising from a sale of the old cemetery on Charles street, part of their grounds obtained for the cathedral itself on

Franklin street, and a lottery, together with individual contributions.

On the 21st of August, departed this life, in the seventy-second year of his age, Gen. John Swann, formerly Brig.-General of the third brigade, and a meritorious officer of the cavalry of the Revolutionary army.

Four persons were killed and two badly wounded by an explosion of the stamping mill at the Bellona powder works, near Baltimore, on Monday, October 15th; among the former was the manager of the works.

1822. It is fortunate for the popular fame of Marshall, that besides rearing the monument of his constitutional decisions, he served in the army of the Revolution and wrote the life of Washington. The reputation of Kent and Story is held by their graceful additions to the literature of their profession. Wirt was an able Attorney-General, but he will be better known as a pleasing author, and through the genial biography of Kennedy. William Pinckney, the eminent lawyer of Maryland, has perhaps more than any of those we have mentioned, a strictly professional reputation. He was born at Annapolis, Maryland, March 17, 1764. His father, Jonathan Pinckney, an Englishman by birth, is enrolled among the Loyalists of the Revolution. It was characteristic of the independence of the son, that even in boyhood he chose the opposite and patriotic side. We next hear of him at Baltimore engaged in the study of medicine with a leading practitioner, a pursuit which does not appear to have held him long from the main occupation of his life. Falling in with Samuel Chase, the subsequent Justice of the Supreme Court, he commenced the study of his profession under his excellent direction, at the age of nineteen, and after a course of three years was called to the bar in 1786. Leaving Annapolis, Pinckney began practice in Harford county on the Susquehanna, from which district he was sent in 1788 to the State Convention which ratified the constitution of the United States; and, in the same year, a representative to the House of Delegates, of which he continued a member from the county till his return to Annapolis in 1792. He was in the meantime married, at Havre de Grace, to Miss Ann Maria Rodgers, the sister of Commodore Rodgers. For three years from 1792 he was a member of the executive council of Maryland, when he was chosen a delegate to the Legislature from Anne Arundel county. He was in 1796 appointed by President Washington a commissioner on the part of the United States under Jay's British Treaty of 1794, to determine the claims of American merchants to compensation for losses and damages sustained by acts of the English Government. He remained in England till 1804, engaged, besides the duties of the commission, in the adjustment of an important claim in chancery of the State of Maryland. On his return to America in 1804, he resumed the practice of the law at Baltimore. In the following year he was appointed Attorney-General of the State. In 1806 he was again sent to England as commissioner jointly with Mr. Monroe, respecting the continued aggressions of that power. On the retirement of Monroe in 1807 he was left minister resident in London, in which capacity he remained till he earnestly solicited his recall from Mr. Madison in 1811. On his arrival in Maryland he was elected a member of the State Senate, and at the close of the year received the appointment from President Madison, of Attorney-General of the United States. He was an earnest advocate and supporter of the war of 1812. He defended the policy of the Government by his pen, and when his region was invaded, marched at the head of a company of riflemen to Bladensburg, in its defence, and was wounded in the fight. In 1814 he resigned his post as Attorney-General. In 1815, he was chosen a representative in Congress from the city of Baltimore. He resigned his seat before the expiration of his term, on his appointment by President Monroe as minister to Russia and special envoy to Naples. He returned to Baltimore in 1818, and resumed his old practice at the bar. He was retained in the Supreme Court in 1819 by the Bank of the United States, in maintaining its claim of exemption from State taxation. In 1820, Pinckney was elected to the United States Senate. He continued, meanwhile, his labors in the Supreme Court, and it was while in these double employments of the Senate and bar, preparing new debates, that his health suddenly failed him. He suffered a severe attack of illness in the middle of February, 1822, which in a short time terminated his life on the twenty-fifth of that month.

There must have been something highly impressive in Pinckney's conduct at the bar, to secure the high terms in which, with a full exercise of criticism, he is spoken of by his contemporaries. Story asserts that "no man could hear him for any length of time without being led captive by his eloquence." In an analysis of his style, the same judicious authority tells us of his "marvellous felicity" in a "complete mastery of the whole compass of the English language," giving to his style "an air of originality, force, copiousness and expressiveness which struck the most careless observer." Roger B. Taney says: "When William Pinckney returned from England and resumed the practice, the reign of Luther Martin was at an end. He was a perfect contrast to Martin. He was very attentive to his dress, indeed more so than was thought suitable for his age and station. It approached to dandyism, if it did not reach it. He was always dressed in the extreme of the newest fashion, and for some time after his return, took notes at the bar and spoke with gloves on nice enough to wear in a ball-room. I have heard almost all the great advocates of the United States, both of the past and present generation, but I have seen none equal to Pinckney. He was a profound lawyer in every department of the science, as well as a powerful and eloquent debater." His death was announced in the House of Representatives by Mr.

Randolph, of Virginia, who said: "I rise to announce to the House the not unlooked-for death of a man who filled the first place in the public estimation, in the first profession in that estimation, in this or any other country. We have been talking of General Jackson, and a greater than he is not here, but gone forever. I allude, sir, to the boast of Maryland, and the pride of the United States—the pride of us all, but more particularly the pride and ornament of the profession of which you, Mr. Speaker (Mr. Philip P. Barbour), are a member, and an eminent one." Chief-Justice Marshall remarked to Judge John Scott, an eminent lawyer at Richmond, in the presence of that distinguished lawyer Walter Jones, that Mr. Pinckney was the greatest man he had ever seen in a court of justice, and Mr. Jones remarked, "Yes; no such man has ever appeared in any country more than once in a century." "He was a great man," wrote Wirt on his death—"on a set occasion, the greatest, I think, at our bar." "He was desirous of fame," says Story, "of that fame which alone is enduring, the fame which reposes on sound learning, exalted genius, and diligent, nay, incessant study." For these things, and as an able, honored representative of the State at home and abroad, his career will reward the most patient investigation. Luther Martin was now a wreck. His vast learning was hidden in the oblivious darkness of an extinguished intellect. And so generous, and withal so improvident, had been this great lawyer, that after all the great professional harvests he had reaped, the Legislature of Maryland, in February, 1822, passed the following joint resolution: "*Resolved*, That each and every practitioner of law in this State shall be, and he is hereby compelled, from and after the passage of this resolution, to obtain from the clerk of the county court in which he may practise, a license to authorize him so to practise, for which he shall pay annually, on and before the first day of June, the sum of five dollars: which said sum is to be deposited by the clerk of the county court from which he may procure such license, in the treasury of the Western Shore or Eastern Shore as the case may be, subject to the order of Thomas Hall and William H. Winder, Esqs., who are hereby appointed trustees, for the application of the proceeds raised by virtue of this resolution to the use of Luther Martin: provided that nothing herein contained shall be taken to compel a practitioner of law to obtain a license in more than one court, to be annually renewed, under penalty of being suspended from the bar at which he may practise. And provided, that this resolution shall cease to be valid at the death of the said Luther Martin."

At this time there are thirteen cotton-mills in the vicinity of Baltimore, which drive at least 32,880 spindles. Two woollen mills, one copper-rolling-mill—which is the only one of note in the United States—three extensive rolling-mills which manufacture annually at least 1500 tons of iron into rods, hoops, bolt and sheet-iron, besides at least 30 of the best and most improved merchant-mills within the limits and environs of the city, that manufacture about 300,000 barrels of flour annually.

Died at his seat near the city, at an advanced age, Col. Nicholas Rogers, formerly one of the justices of the county and Orphans' Court, and aide of Major-General Baron de Kalb in the war of the Revolution.

The commissioners for opening streets employed Mr. T. Poppleton, who published a plat of the whole city, harbor, &c., embellished by views of all the principal buildings.

A society is formed to loan useful books to the youths of the city, called the Apprentice's Library, of which Col. James Mosher is chosen president.

On Sunday the 23d of June, there happened the greatest fire ever known in this city up to this time. It commenced in a lumber yard in the rear of McElderry's wharf, and soon communicated to two adjacent yards. The three yards were computed to have had not less than two million feet of lumber in them. All this stock of combustible material was soon in a blaze, and with it from 25 to 30 buildings, most of them large and valuable warehouses on the wharf filled with goods. Seventeen were destroyed in one range. The contents of some of these were also nearly consumed, and many thousand dollars' worth of goods were thrown into the dock, as if for the desperate purpose of lessening the amount of combustible matter. This vast body of fire defeated the most powerful efforts to check it for about four hours. It is hard to imagine the quantity of heat thrown out, but the curbstones of a narrow street that separated the board-yards from the warehouses were dissolved by it, and blocks of marble and free-stone in a stone-cutter's yard to the value of $3000 were destroyed, converted into lime or cracked to pieces.

The statue was placed on the "Battle Monument" on the 12th of September, according to the plan and ceremonies adopted by the Building Committee.

On the 2d of December 533 paupers of the city and county were removed to the new Alms House at Calverton, two miles west of the city.

Edward Johnson, Esq., is again elected Mayor of the city.

The following letter was written by the Hon. William Wirt to his daughter:

"Baltimore, *November 24th*, 1822.

"*My Dear Catharine*—Yesterday morning I arose before day, shaved and dressed by candle-light, took my cane and walked to market. There are two market-houses, each of them about three or four times as long as ours in Washington. The first one I came to was the meat market; the next, which was nearest the basin, was the fish and vegetable market. O! what a quantity of superb beef, mutton, lamb, veal, and all sorts of fowls — hogsheads full of wild ducks, geese, pheasants, partridges; and then, on one side of the market-house, leaving only a narrow lane between them, a line of wagons and carts, groaning under the loads of country productions; these wagons and carts on one side and the market-houses on the other, forming a lane as long as from our house to St. John's Church. I must not forget to mention the loads of sweet-cakes of all sorts and fashions that covered the outside tables of the market-houses, and the breakfasts that were cooking everywhere, all around, for the country people who came many miles to market. You may conceive the vast quantity of provisions that must be brought to this market, when you are told that sixty thousand people draw their daily supplies from it, which is more than twice as many people as there are in Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, and Richmond, all put together. Well, and so after I had walked all round and round and through the market-house, I left it and bent my steps towards the country, and walked two miles and a half out to Mr. Thompson's to breakfast. It had been cloudy and rainy for several days, but the night before had been clear, and although the road was still wet, the morning above head was bright and beautiful. After walking about a mile, I came to the summit of a hill that overlooks the city, and there I stopped a moment to take breath and look back on it. The ground had begun to smoke from the warmth of the rising sun, and the city seemed to spread itself out below me to a vast extent — a huge dusky mass, to which there seemed no limit. But towering from above the fog was the Washington Monument (a single beautiful column 160 feet in height, which stands in Howard's Park, and is rendered indescribably striking and interesting from the touching solitude of the scene from which it lifts its head), and several noble steeples of churches interspersed throughout the west of the city, whose gilded summits were now glittering in the sun. Casting the eye over Baltimore, it lights upon the Chesapeake bay, and after wandering over that flood of waters, it rests on Fort McHenry and its star-spangled banner. This is the fort where our soldiers gained so much glory last war, and the very banner with regard to which Mr. Key's beautiful song of the 'Star-Spangled Banner' was written.

"After feasting my eye for some time on the rich, diversified, and boundless landscape that lay before me, meditating on the future grandeur of this city and the rising glories of the nation, I turned around my face to resume my walk into the country, when all its soft beauties burst, by surprise, upon me. For, while I had been looking back on the town, bay, and fort, the sun had risen, and was now so high that its light was pouring full upon hill and valley, field and forest, blazing in bright reflection from all the eastern windows of the hundreds of country-houses that crowned the heights around me, and dancing on all the leaves that waved and wantoned in the morning breeze. No city in the world has a more beautiful country around it than Baltimore, in the direction of the west, north, and east. In the direction of Washington it is unimproved, but in the other points all that could have been expected from wealth and fine taste has been accomplished. The grounds, which were originally poor, have been made rich; they lie very finely, not flat and tame, nor yet abrupt and rugged, but rising and falling in forms of endless diversity, sometimes soft and gentle, at others bold and commanding. This beautifully undulating surface has been improved with great taste, the fields richly covered with grass, the clumps of trees, groves and forests pruned of all dead limbs and all deformities, and flourishing in strong and healthy luxuriance. The sites for the houses are well selected,—always upon some eminence, embosomed amid beautiful trees, from which their white fronts peep out enchantingly, for the houses are all white, which adds much to the cheerfulness and grace of this unrivalled scenery. I hope one of these days to show it to you in person, and then you will be able to imagine what a delightful ramble I had to Mr. Thompson's yesterday morning. I took them quite by surprise, but it was a most agreeable one, and they were rejoiced to see me. Mr. Thompson inquired most kindly after all in Washington, and giving me a good country breakfast (most delightful butter), brought me back to town in his gig, where we arrived by nine o'clock, an hour before court. Was not this an industrious morning?

* * * * * * * *

"Your affectionate father,
"WM. WIRT."

1823. A company lately incorporated, erect a shot-tower on the west side of North Gay street, which was raised 187 feet above ground by Jacob Wolfe, builder, under the direction of Col. Joseph Jamieson, president of the company.

A number of gentlemen associate together to establish an Athenæum, and the institution is commenced by the purchase of books, etc.

This is a time—before the introduction of railways—when it is proper to make mention of some three or four old Baltimore institutions, which are fast fading away in the world's progress; we mean the vast blue, white-canvassed Conestoga wagons, their grand Pennsylvania horses, the stage coaches, and the taverns or inns, with their conspicuous "signs," their substantial fare, wide yards and liberal stables; and the frocked wagoners and teamsters who drove or tended their stalwart beasts for burthen or for market. These taverns and their signs were frequent reminders to Englishmen of the country inns found in every British town and hamlet; and alas! but few of them remain among us of the present generation. These were still the times of horseback and saddle-bag travelling. Most of our citizens who have not passed far beyond middle life, will still remember the "Golden Horse" which swung so gaudily at the northwestern corner of Franklin and Howard streets; and the "White Swan," which still floats, like a dim ghost of its former self, on the sign, a square beyond, at the southeastern corner of Franklin and Eutaw streets; while the "Golden Lamb" reclined on its rich yellow fleece until a few years ago, at the northwestern corner of Paca and Franklin streets, until it was supplanted by a confectionery; or the "Black Horse," and some other country inns, beyond the turn of Franklin street into Pennsylvania avenue. Then there was the "Hand Tavern" and yard, still surviving on Paca, near Lexington street, giving refuge to the market people and their wagons and cattle; and the chained "Black Bear" Inn, designed for the same purposes, next to the corner of Howard, on Saratoga street, where the Bevans now cut and carve their marble mantels and tombs. The more aristocratic "General Wayne" Inn, Cugle & Frost's stylish "hostelrie" for Western travellers, horse-dealers and cattle-drovers, was at the corner of Paca and Baltimore streets, where the Revolutionary hero still faintly survives on the weather-beaten sign which was raised to its present place near fifty years ago. The "May Pole" was still further south of this on Paca and German streets, and the "Three Tuns Tavern" yet beyond, at the corner of Paca and Pratt streets. These were the main houses of entertainment, cattle-yards and stables, for horse-dealers, wagoners, and cattle men, west of the Falls; while Old Town had its famous "Bull's Head," on Front street, the "Rising Sun," on High street, and the well-known "Habbersett's," whose hospitable doors and excellent tables were always open to the dealers and farmers of Harford county especially. The old "Fountain Inn," with its limpid, gushing sign, was always the pet of the Eastern-Shoremen, (so accessible as they came up Light street from the Basin,) long after it ceased to be the pet of the Presidents, after Jefferson's day and the rise of the "Indian Queen," under Gadsby's auspices, and, long subsequently, to "Barnum's" in the square, and "The Eutaw House," which were the two first inns that wholly discarded the old-fashioned index of a "sign." There was also the famous "Globe Inn" on Baltimore and Howard streets. At most of these, in the days of turnpikes, the daily, tri-weekly, or weekly stage-coach called regularly, with sounding horn, to take up the passengers "booked" at the office. The western taverns were filled with staunch, rough teamsters and drovers, and the tavern yards generally occupied by fat cattle for the shambles, and splendid horses for sale, trade or swap; while westwardly from Howard street, along Franklin to its junction with Pennsylvania avenue, and out the avenue to George street, and often beyond it, in the busy season, one half of this great highway was nightly blocked up by the ponderous Conestoga wagons, and their supurb teams feeding or munching in a trough fastened to the wagon-poles. Next day they delivered their flour, whiskey and provisions along Howard and other streets, and quickly reloaded with groceries, dry and fancy goods for the West, and speedily set forth with their four or six-in-hand team, each animal tinkling his jolly crest of a dozen bells along the narrow defiles of the Alleghanies, the drivers cracking their huge, savage whips, giving notice of each other's approach in the many passes of the mountains or valleys.

But Baltimore was to take a fresh start in the race of prosperity. She had been temporarily disheartened and crippled, but not destroyed; for her natural resources could not be taken away, and the people who had improved them in earlier days were still at hand to engage in new operations. The men of enterprise and talent were still there, and though not so young or hopeful, were nevertheless not without zeal and enterprise, tempered by experience. They saw that a change had come over the spirit of American trade, not only by the cessation of war at home and in Europe, but that great material improvements in transportation, steam, and the rivalries of successful trade were operating on the minds of younger men of equal intelligence, in other sections of the nation; and that, when success creates rivals, peace not only affords but stimulates the means for successful rivalry. They saw that labor, patience, capital, were to take the place of that rapid, daring war-commerce which had so magically assisted the fortunes of American, and especially Baltimore merchants, for twenty or thirty years. They saw that enterprise, to be repaid, must be content with slower processes, and that the clipper of our bay was no longer the Aladdin of their counting-houses. With this patience at heart, though of course reluctantly admitted, an auspicious change took place in the commercial affairs of Baltimore between 1820 and 1825. Capital and enterprise again became active. The extensive establishments and ventures became more limited, but were still more significant in both foreign and domestic trade. Baltimore was then, undoubtedly, still the largest flour market in the world, sending forth in 1822 205,345 barrels, and 244,950 in 1823. Of tobacco we shipped to foreign countries 19,250 hogsheads in 1822, and 21,733 hogsheads in 1823; as well as large quantities of provisions and manufactured goods. The shipments of 1822 and 1823 showed that we had no crushing rivalry to contend with in trade that circumstances have so greatly changed.

Our ships went principally to the Spanish Main, to Buenos Ayres, to Brazil, to Chili, Peru and Mexico, and this species of commerce in succeeding years has fixed itself upon a fair basis of equality, so far as our enterprise and capital were able to support it in competition with other ports. Our people seem to have been impressed with the idea, since then, that the first duty of Baltimore was to recover possession of the internal trade of the country; and hence probably more reliance has been placed on the magical change which the "Internal Improvement" system was to produce, as soon as fresh modes of communication were opened with the growing West and its dependencies. The idea seems to have been that if we could soonest reach the vast Western trade by the shortest route, we should *command it;* and that Baltimore would be re-established, and advance to continental supremacy. While waiting these long years for the fruition of this hope, it is possible that the commerce and manufactures of our city have not advanced as rapidly as they might have done under different inspirations; yet certain it is, that ever since 1825-8 the minds of our people have been greatly concerned with canals and railways, and the supreme results they were to produce for Baltimore and Maryland.

On the 21st of December, a town-meeting was held in the rotunda of the Exchange, (now our post-office building) to take the opinion of the people on the subject of canals, and especially to discover whether the citizens preferred a canal to be made first to the Susquehanna river or to the Ohio. A great majority, it seems, preferred the canal to the Susquehanna. Accordingly an act was passed by the Assembly then in session, authorizing the corporation of the city to make a canal to the head of tide-water on the Susquehanna, and thence to the Conewaga falls in Pennsylvania, if such an extension should be permitted by the Legislature of that State. Another act was also passed incorporating a company to make a canal from the tide-water of the Potomac to the Ohio river, if assented to by the National Government and the States through which the canal would pass. G. Winchester, Esq., Judge Bland, and John Patterson, Esq., were commissioned by the State to survey a route for the Susquehanna canal.

John Oliver, Esq.. of Baltimore, lately deceased, left the sum of $20,000 to the Hibernian Society, of which he was president, for the purpose of establishing a free school in this city, for the education of poor children of both sexes, without distinction as to their religious tenets.

The trustees of the Orphaline Charity School, aided by liberal donations from several individuals, purchase of the trustees of the Baltimore College a part of their grounds on Mulberry street, and erect a spacious school-house.

1824. In the Assembly, the act of the Virginia Legislature, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, was confirmed; and in 1825, stock to the amount of the State's interest in the Potomac Canal Company, with 5000 additional shares, were to be vested in the new company on the part of Maryland. A similar number of shares were to be taken in the Susquehanna Company, then again incorporated, the old Susquehanna Canal Company's interest being secured in the new one.

On the 10th of August, the corner-stone of the Baltimore Athenæum was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, at the S. W. corner of St. Paul and Lexington streets

On the 24th of August a deputation from the corporation of Baltimore, consisting of Messrs. Beale Randall, E. L. Finley, and Edward G. Woodyear, arrived in New York, and were presented by the Mayor of that city to Marquis de la Fayette, in the City Hall. On being introduced, Mr. Finley presented to the General the resolutions adopted by the City Council of Baltimore, welcoming him amongst them as the "guest of the city of Baltimore."

Agreeably to the arrangements made, the elegant steamboat *United States*, commanded by Capt. Tripp, left Baltimore on Wednesday, the 6th of October, to receive Gen. La Fayette at Frenchtown. She was fitted out and furnished in the most splendid manner, and among her passengers were the committee from the corporation, consisting of John B. Morris, Wm. Patterson, Beale Randall, Benjamin C. Howard, John Reese, Samuel Moore, Edward G. Woodyear, and E. L. Finley, and Cols. Lloyd and Dickinson, aides to the Governor. The military committee consisted of Maj.-Gen. Harper and suite, and Cols. Steuart, Robinson, Sheppard, Miltenberger, Heath, Edes, Leakin, and Stiles, and Lieut.-Col. Barry and Major Hoffman. Gen. Smith and Col. Bentalou attended, to represent the Cincinnati. Among the invited gentlemen present was the venerable Mr. Du Bois Martin, a citizen of Baltimore, who provided and commanded the vessel which first landed La Fayette in America. When the boat arrived at Frenchtown, the Governor's aides, accompanied by a squadron of cavalry, proceeded to meet the General at the Delaware line. In the meantime Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, arrived on his way to Washington. He had been previously invited, and cheerfully joining himself to the party, was introduced to all present. The General having been detained, did not arrive at the Maryland line till after one o'clock in the morning. He was there presented by Louis McLane, chairman of the Delaware committee, to the aides of the Governor of Maryland. The first aide announced to the General in very appropriate and warm terms, in behalf of Gov. Stevens, a cordial welcome to the State of Maryland; and informed him that they were ready to escort him to headquarters, which was established at Fort McHenry, Baltimore. The aides of the Governor then conducted the General on board the steamboat, where the deputations received him upon deck. Mr. John B. Morris, president of the First Branch City Council, and chairman of the committee, advanced to the guest, and addressed him in a manner that evinced at once that he felt what he spoke from the bottom of his heart. The General having but just left his Delaware friends, and meeting so suddenly this reception, it affected him most sensibly. He pressed his hand to his heart and said, "I am grateful." He was then introduced by Mr. Morris to the gentlemen of the corporation—then to General Harper, who addressed him on the part of the military. General Smith and Col. Bentalou stepped forward and announced to him the object of their mission, and the joy they felt in meeting him again. The General embraced them in the warmest and most affectionate manner, and inquired particularly after his old friends and associates "in times that tried men's souls." The meeting of the General with the amiable, retiring and venerable Mr. Du Bois Martin was of a most touching character to the sensitive mind; they held each other by the hand and conversed together in French for a considerable time. After the introductions were gone through, Captain Tripp announced that he had an entertainment ready for the company. They all followed the General to the cabin, and a little after 3 o'clock the General repaired to the ladies' cabin, prepared for his lodging-room, and invited Mr. Adams to accompany him.

During the night the rain poured down in torrents; but just as the boat entered the Patapsco the threatening clouds dispersed, the morning sun shone forth its brightest effulgence and seemed to bid "Welcome to La Fayette." On approaching the fort; the steamboats *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *Philadelphia*, and *Eagle*, all beautifully dressed, with flags and streamers flying, came down the river, full of anxious citizens, to meet the boat *United States*, and passed transversely around her. As they did so, the people on board waved their hats and gave the most hearty, enlivening, and oft-repeated cheering. The five boats in regular order, the *United States* leading the van, proceeded for the fort, where they came alongside alternately, the passengers saluting the General, which he received, uncovered, in the most cordial and delicate manner. "The whole scene was most interesting — it was splendid — we cannot describe it. The imagination must take the place of the pen."

The landing was a very interesting scene. The first barge, commanded by Capt. Gardner, and manned by some of our most respectable ship-masters, was the first that made for the shore. It contained Gen. La Fayette, Mr. Secretary Adams, Gen. Smith, Mr. Du Bois Martin, and Mr. Morris. In the second boat, George Washington La Fayette (the General's son), Monsieur La Vasseur, Col. Paul Bentalou, Mr. Wm. Patterson, and the Governor's aides. The other members of the deputation followed in succession. The General was received at the platform of Fort McHenry by Col. Hindman of the army of the United States, and Edward G. Woodyear, a member of the Committee of Arrangements. The officers of the army and navy now in Baltimore, the citizen volunteers at Fort McHenry during the bombardment, the Committee of Vigilance and Safety of 1814, and the officers of the 36th and 38th United States regiments of infantry had their stations, and the General passed through their line on his march up to the "star fort." Upon entering the gate the troops of the garrison presented arms, then opened to the right and left, which brought to his view the tent of Washington; upon which Governor Stevens advanced from the tent, and greeted him with a hearty welcome address to the State of Maryland. Upon its conclusion the Governor conducted him to the tent, where he found the Society of the Cincinnati, the patriarchs of the Revolution. Here he was received and embraced by all of them. The scene was one of the most impressive and heart-touching that was ever witnessed. All were convulsed into tears, but they were tears of joy and gratulation. As soon as the feeling of the occasion had a little subsided, Col. Howard presented an address, to which the General made the following reply:

"The pleasure to recognize my beloved companions in arms; the sound of names whose memory is dear to me: this meeting under the consecrated tent where we so often have pressed around our paternal commander in-chief, excite emotions which your sympathizing hearts will better feel than I can express. This fort also, most nobly defended in the last war, while it brings the affecting recollection of a confidential friend in my military family, associates with it the remembrance of the illustrious defence of another fort, in the Revolutionary war, by the friend now near me, (Gen. Smith). It has been the lot of the Maryland Line to acquire glory in instances of bad as well as good fortune, and to whom can I better speak of the glory of that Line than in addressing Col. Howard? My dear brother soldiers, my feelings are too strong for utterance, I thank you most affectionately."

In uttering his affectionate and feeling reply, the General testified by his manner how deeply his heart was engaged in the solemn and interesting occasion. The meeting of La Fayette with the venerable Charles Carroll, Col. John E. Howard, Generals Stewart, Stricker, Reed, Benson, and other Revolutionary soldiers, in the tent of Washington, had a most powerful effect on the feelings of all. He grasped their hands, he folded them in his arms, and with his eyes brimful of tears, and others who like him had fairly stood in the hottest of the fight in many battles, were dissolved by the pressure of the recollections that thickened upon them. He recognized several of them, especially Sergeant Everhardt, who had once been instrumental in saving his life in battle. Within the tent was a part of the camp equipage of Washington, containing knives, plates, &c., which were exposed to view. On one side of the tent was placed an American cannon, and on the other side a French one, both of which had been used at the siege of Yorktown. After the presentation of Gen. Macomb, Cols. Jones and Hook, and Maj. Vandeventer of the U. S. army, with Captains Nicholson and Claxton of the navy, George Washington Custis, the owner of the tent, and several ladies, the entire party sat down to an elegant collation. Upon leaving the fort the General was escorted into a splendid barouche, drawn by four elegant black horses, attended by grooms in full livery. Seated with him were Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Gen. S. Smith, and Col. John E. Howard. The General's son, Mons. Le Vasseur, and Governor Stevens occupied the next;

a third contained Gen. Stricker, Col. Bentalou and Mr. DeBois Martin, and the committee of arrangements and the Society of Cincinnati followed in carriages. As he passed Federal Hill, a detachment of artillery saluted him with twenty-four guns.

The General entered the city at Forrest (now Charles) street, and at the intersection of Montgomery street he passed under a beautiful arch of forty feet span, flanked at each end by another of fifteen feet span. On the smaller arches were the mottoes *Brandywine*, *Yorktown*, and on the principal arch, *Welcome La Fayette.* The General was then conducted through Light, Lee, Sharp, Pratt, and Paca streets, and was greeted everywhere with the huzzas of the citizens and the waving of handkerchiefs, from every position which afforded the least prospect of beholding him. At the intersection of Paca and Baltimore streets the following arrangement was made: The General remained in the front barouche alone, the gentlemen who accompanied him thus far now taking their seats in the second and third barouches. As he entered Baltimore street, the elevated ground rendered him a conspicuous object for many squares below, and thousands of voices now set up a united shout of welcome. At the intersection of Baltimore and Eutaw streets was erected, fronting to the west, the city arch. This elegant structure was composed of three semi-circular arches. The centre arch was forty feet in chord over the coachway; the lateral ones were about twelve feet in chord, all springing from the same line, and on piers or pedestals of suitable proportions. The outer line of each archivalte was formed by a wreath of laurel, from which (at about one foot apart) radiated well polished bayonets. On the vertex of the great arch was the great star of fellowship, in a blue field, encircled by thirteen silver stars, from which radiated the national ensigns, &c., &c., &c. After passing under the city arch, the General entered upon the right of the splendid line of artillery, infantry, and riflemen, stationed in the order designated by the Major-General of the division. The General received the salutes of the different corps as he passed the line uncovered; while, from the windows and other positions along the streets, thousands of handkerchiefs were waved by the ladies, adorned in their loveliest smiles and gayest attire.

Continuing along the line, the General came to a beautiful structure, which the citizens of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth wards had erected in honor of him, at Baltimore street bridge. At a short distance from the eastern side of the bridge rose to a lofty and imposing height a noble civic arch of thirty-six feet span in the clear, raised upon square Doric columns fifteen feet high, the imposts being carried over the foot-way on either side, with the Doric drop. On the face of the right column, ornamented in oil painting, were the names of the thirteen original States, and on the left column the names of the most distinguished Revolutionary Generals. The whole face of the arch, with its soffit, was handsomely ornamented in oil paintings. On the west front of the crown of the arch was a portrait of Washington, surmounted by a sculptured gilt-eagle; on the east side was a motto of "Welcome to our guest," surmounted also by an elegantly sculptured eagle. In the centre of the imposts over the foot-ways were portraits of Washington, La Fayette, and Warren, and the whole decorated in the most elegant and tasteful manner with flags and festoons of drapery. From the centre of the arch hung a large transparent painting, fifteen feet by ten, on one side of which was represented the surrender at Yorktown, including a full length portrait of La Fayette; on the opposite side was an allegorical painting, representing Fame presenting to History a wreath, and communicating to her the event of the Declaration of Independence. Between the figures was a mound, surmounted by a square pedestal, emblematic of our simple form of government. Upon the pedestal was a bundle of reeds, erect, bound together with a fillet, upon which was inscribed the names of the prominent supporters of liberty at that period, &c. On the bridge was erected, at equal distances, thirteen arches to represent the old thirteen States; these were decorated with a profusion of variegated lamps, which, with the transparencies on the principal arch, were to be illuminated in the evening.

When the General arrived at the end of the line he was again received by the escort of the city troops, the Cincinnati, and the corporation committee. He was then conducted through Baltimore, Bond, and Pratt streets, throughout which the same testimonies of joy and gratitude were exhibited towards him. On entering Gay street, he passed in view of the boys belonging to the different schools, with their teachers at their head, drawn up six deep, in uniform dress, and wearing La Fayette badges.

Passing up Gay street, the General alighted at the principal entrance of the Exchange, and was conducted into the great hall, where the Mayor and City Council were in waiting to receive him. The seats on the floor of the hall were occupied by distinguished strangers, deputations from neighboring cities and towns, Revolutionary soldiers, and officers of the army and navy. The galleries were occupied by ladies. The General was conducted to an elevated platform at the west end of the hall, the floor of which was covered with crimson cloth, and at either end was a marble bust of Washington and Hamilton. Upon this elevation the General was received by the Mayor with an address. To which the General made a reply, in which he said:—"It is under the auspices of Baltimore patriotism, by the generosity of the merchants, by the zeal of the ladies of this city, at a critical period when not a day was to be lost, that I have been enabled in 1781 to begin a campaign, the fortunate issue of which has still enhanced the value of the service then rendered to our cause."

We will here subjoin a list of those noble citizens of Baltimore (at that time an obscure village) adverted to by La Fayette, and the amount subscribed by each, at one of the most critical moments of our Revolutionary history. When the Congress was sorely pressed for money, and the army in want of almost everything necessary to its comfort and efficiency, they nobly came forward and advanced to General La Fayette, on his simple obligation, a sum of money to enable him to procure clothing for his suffering army :

Jacob Hart..............	$276 14	James Calhoun.....	$272 52
Richard Carson.........	234 06½	James McHenry...........	110 76½
Nathaniel Smith........	93 56½	John Sterrett.......	250 16½
Nicholas Rogers........	102 89	Charles Carroll......... ...	124 76
Ridgely and Pringle. ...	234 06½	John Smith, Jr............	351 10
Stephen Stewart	379 18	William Smith............	468 13
William Neill	411 87	Alex Donaldson...........	117 03¼
Daniel Bowley...........	234 06½	Stewart and Salmon......	468 13
Hugh Young.............	458 70	William Patterson.........	468 13
Samuel & R. Purviance..	468 13	John McLure........ ...	468 13
Russell and Hughes......	236 06½	Thomas Russell...	210 60
Russell and Gilman......	117 03¼	Samuel Hughes...........	702 20½

When the reply of the General was delivered, the members of the corporation were respectively introduced, after which a number of the soldiers of the Revolution who had been mustered by Col. Mosher. The scene was highly interesting: tears of delight rolled down their furrowed cheeks. The Mayor also introduced to the General, Alexander McKim, William Patterson, Samuel Hollingsworth, and Nathaniel Levy, as a small remnant, as he observed, of the gallant and patriotic troop of "First Baltimore Cavalry" who voluntarily repaired to the standard of La Fayette on his call upon Maryland for soldiers, and fought under him in Virginia during the campaign in 1781.

After a short interval the General again entered his barouche, and was escorted to an elevated pavilion at the intersection of Light and Baltimore streets, accompanied by the Governor, members of the Cincinnati, Mayor and members of the corporation, where he received the passing salute of all the troops under arms, commencing with cavalry. It was perhaps the most splendid military display that our country can easily furnish, Baltimore having long been remarkable for the number and the beauty of her volunteer corps, which on the present occasion were joined by our old friends from York, Pennsylvania, and several companies from Frederick, Annapolis, Elkridge, Prince George's, &c., horse and foot.

An association of youths, called the De Kalb Cadets, were admitted into the line on the left of the National Guards. The marshals of the association had each a scroll in his hand, bound with blue ribbon, upon which was inscribed the word "gratitude." As they arrived in succession at the pavilion, each marshal deposited his scroll at the feet of the General. He repeatedly opened and closed his arms, as if in the act of pressing them to his heart;

and when the procession had ended, suddenly turned away and burst into tears. He was then escorted to his lodgings at the Fountain Inn, where he reposed awhile, being much exhausted. In about two hours, being somewhat refreshed, he, with the Mayor, passed through the multitude assembled round the house, shaking hands with a great number of people. He then retired to rest, and afterwards dined with the committee of the corporation with about one hundred invited guests.

In the evening there was a general illumination; many transparencies were exhibited and great taste displayed in the ornaments of the windows. The streets were thronged with people until past ten o'clock, when the citizens and strangers generally went to rest. Never did an illumination pass off with more honor to a city than this. The General passed through the streets *incog.*, and expressed his delight at the appearance of the people and highly praised their orderly deportment.

The next day he received visitors at the Exchange and dined with the corporation, &c., &c., and in the evening visited the Grand Lodge; after which he attended the splendid ball given in Holliday Street Theatre, which had been fitted up for the occasion. After the introduction of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution who resided in and near Baltimore, to General La Fayette on Friday, he observed to one of the gentlemen near, "I have not seen among these my friendly and patriotic commissary, Mr. David Poe, who resided in Baltimore when I was here, and out of his own very limited means supplied me with five hundred dollars to aid in clothing my troops, and whose wife, with her own hands, cut out five hundred pairs of pantaloons, and superintended the making of them for the use of my men." The General was informed that Mr. Poe was dead but that his widow was still living. He expressed an anxious wish to see her. The good old lady heard the intelligence with tears of joy, and the next day visited the General, by whom she was received most affectionately; he spoke in grateful terms of the friendly assistance he had received from her and her husband: "Your husband," said he, pressing his hand on his breast, "was my friend, and the aid I received from you both was greatly beneficial to me and my troops." The effect of such an interview as this may be imagined but cannot be described. On the 11th General La Fayette left the city with an escort for Washington.

John Montgomery is elected Mayor.

On the 16th of February Elisha Tyson died, who had reached the age of threescore and fourteen. He was the great champion of the rights of the sable sons of Africa; and it is thought that not less than 3000 persons of color attended his remains to the grave.

William H. Winder was born February 18th, 1775, in Somerset County, Maryland. He received his early education at Washington

Academy, Somerset county, and finished at the University of Pennsylvania, and commenced the study of law with his uncle, John Henry, completing his studies in Annapolis in the office of Gabriel Duval, afterwards one of the judges of the Supreme Court. In 1798, at the age of twenty-three, he was elected to the Legislature. In 1799 he married his cousin Gertrude, daughter of William Polk, of Somerset, Judge of the General Court for the Eastern Shore. In 1802 he removed to Baltimore, and his talents soon placed him in the foremost rank of his profession. In March, 1812, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel. In the ensuing spring he was commissioned as brigadier-general, with a warm acknowledgment of his valuable services from the Secretary of War. At Stony Creek he was taken prisoner, but soon after was paroled. Immediately upon his release he was appointed adjutant-general, and when the danger to the Capital became imminent, he was invested with the command of the Tenth District, for which post he had the honor to be selected by Mr. Madison himself. He was defeated at Bladensburg, with an army numerically about equal to the British, but with the exception of four hundred men, a mere mob—thrust upon him at the last moment, some arriving fifteen minutes before the action, none before the 18th—some without ammunition, without arms, some with arms that had been condemned. The Capital fell into the hands of the enemy. After the retreat of the British from Baltimore, General Winder received orders to proceed to the Niagara frontier, where his services were deemed important. A committee having been appointed by Congress to investigate the cause of the disaster at Bladensburg, their report bore unfavorably upon the conduct of General Winder, absent at the time. He applied immediately to the President for a court of inquiry, which was granted, and General Scott, Colonels Fenton and Drayton, were appointed a court, and met in Baltimore, January 26th, 1815. After a recital of the means at his disposal, they concluded their report thus: "They nevertheless feel it to be their duty to separate the individual from the calamities surrounding him, and to declare that, to the officer on whose conduct they are to determine, no censure is attributable; and, on the contrary, when they take into consideration the complicated difficulties and embarrassments under which he labored, they are of opinion, notwithstanding the results, that he is entitled to no little commendation. Before the action he exhibited industry, zeal and talent, and during its continuance a coolness, promptitude and personal valor highly honorable to himself and worthy of a better fate." At the close of the war he resigned his commission and returned to the practice of his profession. At the time of his death, which occurred on the 24th of May, 1824, in the 49th year of his age, his practice was the largest at the Baltimore bar, and one of the largest in the United States Supreme Court. He was interred with the highest Masonic, civic and military honors, and it was estimated there were

15,000 persons assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory.

On Monday evening and Tuesday morning, June 28th and 29th, we had about the most severe, if not the severest, thunder-storm that was ever witnessed in this city. A number of houses were struck with lightning and one man killed; but it is chiefly to record the following singular circumstance:—A flash struck the auction store then at the corner of Charles and Baltimore streets. One part of the shaft followed the main branch of the gas pipe on the northern side of Baltimore street in an easterly direction, and for the distance of about four squares extinguished all the gas lamps in its passage, scarcely doing any other injury; another part of the shaft followed the main branch of the gas-pipe in a westerly direction, as high as McClellan's Alley, extinguishing in like manner every gas lamp in its passage on the northern side of Baltimore street, doing no other injury, comprehending, in the whole extent, nearly eight squares on Baltimore street. The gas lamps on the south side of Baltimore street were perfectly unaffected by the flash. In one of the stores adjacent to the auction room, entirely lighted by gas, the total darkness so soon followed the bright blaze of the electric fluid, that the persons therein entertained for a short time the horrible idea that they had become blind.

An Act was passed by the Legislature extending the jurisdiction of City Justices of Peace in matters of small debts to one hundred dollars, and to Justices generally, a new jurisdiction in action of trespass not exceeding fifty dollars damages.

On the 13th of February there was a town meeting held at the Exchange, to protest against the caucus of Congressmen to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, and in the course of the summer ward meetings were held by the friends of General Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams.

On the 18th of April the boiler of the steamboat *Eagle*, returning from the Patuxent and Annapolis, exploded, and Henry M. Murray, State District Attorney, passenger, and some hands were severely injured. Mr. Murray languished until the 28th, when he died from the accident, which was the first fatal explosion in the Chesapeake.

On the 19th of December, died of a paralysis under which he had suffered many years, William Buchanan, of George, Register of Wills of this county.

1825. In March General Jackson arrived in Baltimore, and in the evening attended a ball given in his honor at Barnum's. On Saturday morning he presented, by request, a stand of colors to the Forsyth company of riflemen, a valuable and numerous corps; from twelve to two o'clock he received all such as were pleased to wait upon him, with his accustomed courtesy. The press of the people to take him by the hand was great; a collation was provided in an adjoining room, of which many hundreds partook. In the evening he visited the theatre, where he was received with distinguished marks of respect. On the following morning he departed for his residence in Tennessee, being escorted, for some distance out of the city, by a number of gentlemen on horseback.

The following companies and societies received this year acts of incorporation: The Academy of Sciences, Robert Gilmor, president; The Maryland Institute of Arts, W. Stewart, president; The Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland Steam Navigation Company; The Fireman's Insurance Company; The Lafayette Beneficial Society; The Patapsco Fire Engine Company; The Ætna Company for the manufacture of iron, and the Seamen's Union Bethel Society.

Some of the uniformed volunteer militia of the city, consisting of a regiment of infantry, riflemen, cavalry and artillery each, are formed into a brigade by law, and Col. George H. Steuart is appointed their General.

Robert Goodloe Harper was born near Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1765. In 1785 he graduated at Princeton. After leaving college he proceeded to Philadelphia, and from thence sailed for Charleston, South Carolina, where he in a short time was elected to the Legislature. In 1794 he was elected to the National House of Representatives, serving with distinction until 1801. In 1801 he retired from Congress. He married Catharine, daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and removed to Baltimore. He was employed as counsel for Judge Samuel Chase in his famous trial of impeachment, in connection with J. Hopkinson and Luther Martin. He also defended Aaron Burr. He participated in the defence of Baltimore against the attack of the British in 1814, and during the war attained the rank of Major-General. In 1815 he was elected to the United States Senate, and took an able and active part in the debates. In 1819–20 he visited Europe with his family. His own reputation and the celebrity of his father-in-law gave him ready access to the most illustrious society of the continent. He returned to Baltimore, resuming the practice of his profession, and taking a very active interest in the Maryland Colonization Society. He died very suddenly on the 14th of January, 1825. He had only the day before argued a case in court for three hours with his usual ability, and gave no sign of the slightest indisposition up to the very moment of his death. He attended a large party the evening before his decease, and appeared in most lively spirits. The succeeding morning, after breakfast, while standing before the fire and reading a newspaper, he fell and instantly expired. General Harper's mind was of singular clearness, and his power of statement was considered almost unequalled. His private virtues endeared him to a wide circle of friends, and his public services rendered him an honor to the State and to the nation.

Died suddenly, on the 23d day of June, in the 67th year of his age, Gen. John Stricker, a soldier of the Revolution, and commander of the third brigade at the battle of North Point on the 12th of September, 1814, and at the time of his death president of the Bank of Baltimore. He was one of the most amiable and best of men. His remains were interred with military honors.

Mrs. Ellen Moale died in this city in March. She was the first white child born within the city of Baltimore, which at the period of her death contained 70,000 souls.

December 14th being the day appointed for the meeting of the delegates from the several counties of Maryland, to deliberate upon measures best calculated to promote the internal improvement of the State, at eleven o'clock the delegates appointed by the several counties hereinafter mentioned, assembled in the chamber of the first branch of the City Council of Baltimore, appropriated for their accommodation by the Mayor of the city. The meeting was called to order by the Honorable John R. Plater of St. Mary's county, when on motion of Governor Sprigg, of Prince George's county, the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton was unanimously appointed to preside over the deliberations of the convention. On motion of Daniel Jenifer, Esq., of Charles county, John S. Skinner, Esq., of the city of Baltimore, was appointed secretary, and Thomas Phenix, of said city, assistant secretary. The roll being called, the following gentlemen answered to their names, viz: from Frederick County, John McPherson, William Tyler, Grafton Duvall, Richard Potts, John Nelson, John Thomas, John Lee. Alleghany County, John McMahon, John McHenry, John Hoye, John Tepleman, Andrew Bruce, Robert Swan. Washington County, William Gabby, Thomas Buchanan, Wm. Fitzhugh, John Blackford, William Price, Thos. C. Brent, Franklin Anderson. Anne Arundel County, Thomas Snowden, Daniel Murray, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Geo. Howard of Waverly. Harford County, Israel D. Maulsby, John Forward, George M. Gill, Alexander Norris, Charles S. Sewell. Baltimore County, Tobias E. Stansbury, R. T. Spence, Elias Brown, James Howard, John Spear Smith, George Harryman, Joseph R. Foard. Baltimore City, John E. Howard, Thomas Ellicott, Isaac McKim, George Hoffman, William Lorman, John P. Kennedy. Annapolis City, Dennis Claude, James Murray, J. J. Speed, Thomas H. Carroll, Jeremiah Hughes. Prince George's County, Sam'l Sprigg, John R. Magruder, Robert W. Bowie, John C. Herbert, Wm. T. Wootten, Wm. Bowie of Walter, Geo. Semmes. Montgomery County, Geo. C. Washington, Wm. Darne, Richard Holmes, Archibald Lee. St. Mary's County, John R. Plater, Peter Gough, Gerard N. Cassin, Joseph Stone, Enoch J. Millard, H. G. S. Key. Charles County, Nicholas Stonestreet, Daniel Jenifer, William D. Merrick, Gwinn Harris, Henry Brawner, John Fergusson. The deliberations of the convention were opened by Mr. Potts of Frederick county, who after a few preliminary remarks submitted a set of resolutions, which were concurred in. The committee to whom was referred the subject of internal improvement, and the consideration of the ways and means in their judgment best calculated to effect the great and common object of the people of Maryland, submitted a report that the practicability of a canal from Baltimore to intersect and unite with the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, thence to Pittsburg, and thence to Lake Erie, no longer admitted of a doubt, but should be carried out.

During the year a line of packets was established between Baltimore and Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans.

Messrs. D. Barnum, W. Shipley, and J. Philips, Jr., commenced to erect the present "Barnum's City Hotel," at the corner of Fayette and Calvert streets.

1826. At the election for City Councilmen in October, two gentlemen of the Jewish persuasion were chosen by the suffrages of a large part of the citizens of their several wards — Messrs. S. Etting and J. I. Cohen. They were the first Jews ever elected by the people in Maryland, being until lately denied the rights of citizens by the Constitution of the State. Mr. Etting was afterwards elected President of the First Branch of the City Council.

The first exhibition of the Maryland Institute was held on Tuesday, November the 7th, at a hall in South Charles street.

On the 12th of May Mr. Beacham launched from his ship-yard a beautiful sixty-four gun ship for the Brazilian Government.

Soon after sunrise on the 20th of July, the tolling of the bells of the city announced the commencement of the ceremonies which a grateful people were about to offer as a testimony of their profound grief for the death of the illustrious fathers of the Revolution, Adams and Jefferson, who died at their respective homes on the fourth, at very advanced ages. The flags of the shipping and public places — the closed doors of all the mercantile establishments — the dark shrouding of the chaste and beautiful Battle Monument, from the beaks of whose eagles hung in sweeping folds large pieces of mourning drapery, conspired to raise the deepest emotions of sorrow for the afflictive national bereavement; and the subsequent solemn and impressive spectacle promoted those feelings of grief and respect which are the surest pledges of attachment offered by the living to the memory of the dead. A procession was formed, first of a troop of horse, and immediately behind it followed a long line of carriages containing the clergy of the different denominations. Then, drawn by six noble black horses, with plumed heads and housings of black cloth, came the funeral car, bearing upon it two large flat coffins shrouded in black, &c. After the car, as chief mourners, came Carroll of Carrollton, accompanied by Col. John E. Howard and Gen. Samuel Smith. After these came the State authorities; then came old grey-headed men, who could tell of '76 as of yesterday; then the officers of the different courts and municipal authorities; then society after society; then long lines of youths and children; then seamen, with their flags enveloped in crape; then came the crowd of citizens of all ages and conditions, filling the street from side to side, children leading their parents, parents leading their children; then, closing the procession, on came the deep ranks of soldiers. At last the head of the column reached Howard's Park, and turning into the Belvedere gate, wound through the woods until, after passing the crown of the hill, it descended into the natural amphitheatre below. In the centre of this, surrounded by twenty thousand people who looked down upon it, was the platform for the ceremonies; this crowd, collected under the broad shadow of the oaks, all looking to one object, all listening to one theme — the eulogy of Adams and Jefferson. At the sound of the trumpet the opening prayer was delivered by Bishop Soule; then followed the oration of Gen. Smith, and the ceremonies were concluded with a prayer by Mr. Duncan.

Col. Jacob Small is elected Mayor.

Died at his residence near Baltimore, on the 26th of September, Captain Robert Trail Spence, of the United States Navy. He had just been appointed to the command of the West India squadron. He was a polished gentleman and a gallant sailor. And in this city, from a fall in a warehouse, Col. Paul Bentalou.

By the official report this year of the managers of the Maryland Penitentiary, it appears that there were 340 persons confined in this institution. The nett capital of the institution was $203,840.18. The profit for the year was $12,347.12. From this latter sum, however, is to be deducted $8,000 paid annually by the State towards the salaries of the keepers, &c., which leaves a clear gain of nearly $4,500 for the year.

Luther Martin, a very distinguished lawyer who graced the bar of Maryland, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1744. In 1762 he graduated at Princeton College with the highest honors. In 1771 or 1772 he was, through the aid of the distinguished George Wythe and John Randolph, admitted to the Virginia bar. He sojourned for a session at Williamsburg, and then took up his residence in Somerset, Maryland, and established rapidly a very lucrative practice. He continued to attract the public as an able and brilliant lawyer, and in 1774 he was appointed one of the convention which assembled at Annapolis to resist the pretensions of the mother country. In February, 1778, through the influence of Judge Samuel Chase, Martin was appointed Attorney-General of the State of Maryland. In 1794 his friend Judge Chase, of the Supreme Court of the United States, having been impeached in the House of Representatives, on charges contained in eight articles, for malfeasance in office, Martin defended him in connection with Robt. Goodloe Harper and J. Hopkinson. His argument on that occasion was one of the most powerful ever heard in an American court-room, and is still referred to with wonder. Judge Chase was acquitted. It was the fortune of Martin to be engaged in another cause of wider celebrity, and also again with Mr. Harper, in the trial of Aaron Burr for high treason. In 1807 Burr was brought to trial before the Circuit Court of the United States at Richmond, Va., for treasonable designs, "in preparing the means of a military expedition against Mexico, a territory of the King of Spain, with whom the United States were at peace." During this memorable trial Martin exerted all his genius in defending Burr, who, as is well known, was acquitted. In 1814 Mr. Martin was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Baltimore city and county, and held the office until he resigned. In 1818 he was again appointed Attorney-General of the State of Maryland and District Attorney for the city of Baltimore; but by this time the advances of age and disease had impaired his vigor and his intellect, so that he was unable to attend personally to his duties. His powers at length were shattered by a stroke of paralysis, and owing to his pecuniary embarrassments he removed to New York, accepting the friendly hospitality of Aaron Burr, who repaid the services which Martin had rendered him in former years, until at the age of eighty-two the celebrated lawyer died, on the 10th of July, 1826. It is to be regretted that one so gifted should have been afflicted with habits of extravagance and intemperance, which, while offering warnings to others, rendered his own life often unhappy, and in his old age clouded his noble intellect and reduced him to extreme penury.

1827. Upon the principles contemplated by the will of the late John Oliver, Esq., a lot is procured on North street by the Hibernia Society, and a spacious school-house erected, finished and occupied accordingly.

Dr. Nathaniel R. Smith is appointed to the chair of Surgery in the Medical University.

Mr. William Patterson offered to the corporation, by letter dated the 24th of January, two squares of ground on Hampstead Hill, with additions since made by purchase, which is now known as "Patterson Park," for the use of the citizens as a public walk. On the 1st of March it was resolved to accept the same, and Jacob Small, Mayor, and Solomon Etting, President of the First Branch City Council, and Philip Moore, President of the Second Branch City Council, tender the thanks of the citizens through the corporation for his generous and liberal gift.

James Kemp, Bishop of the P. E. Church, died on the 16th of October, aged 62 years. He was much regretted by his pastoral flock, and highly respected by all who knew him for his private charities, &c.

The City Council, on the 9th of January, unanimously passed a bill adopting the law of the Legislature relative to the establishment of public schools.

On Sunday morning, March 18th, a fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. Webb in Howard street, which, with the warehouse adjoining, and the chief part of their contents, were destroyed. John Rankard and Frederick Knip were instantly killed by the falling of the gable end wall of one of the warehouses.

On Tuesday, March 20th, subscription books were opened for stock to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and were closed on the 31st. There were taken forty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one shares, inclusive of the five thousand allotted to, and taken by, the corporation of Baltimore. The amount of money, therefore, subscribed by this city alone was four millions one hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars, divided among twenty-two thousand names.

On the 16th of May, the ladies of the city get up a fair in handsome style at the Masonic Hall, St. Paul street, for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of Greece, realizing over $1,600.

The Baltimore Light Infantry Company, under the command of Captain John H. B. Latrobe, left the city on the 29th of April on a visit to the city of Philadelphia, at which place they received a warm and cordial welcome. This company was the right-flank or first company of the 5th regiment, which took so distinguished a part in the defence of Baltimore during the attack made by the British troops in 1814, and was the first volunteer company of citizen soldiery who visited a neighboring city on a friendly visit from this city.

John Eager Howard was born on the 4th of June, 1752, in Baltimore county, in this State. His grandfather, Joshua Howard, an Englishman by birth, having while yet very young left his father's house in the vicinity of Manchester to join the army of the Duke of York, subsequently James II., during Monmouth's insurrection, was afterwards afraid to encounter his parent's displeasure, and came to seek his fortune in America. This was in the year 1685-86. He obtained a grant of the land in Baltimore county on which Col. Howard was born, and which is still in the family, and married Miss Joanna O. Carroll, whose father had lately emigrated from Ireland. Cornelius, one of his sons by this lady, and father of the subject of this brief sketch, married Miss Ruth Eager, the granddaughter of George Eager, whose estate adjoined and now makes a considerable part of this city. The Eagers came from England, probably soon after the charter to Lord Baltimore, but the records afford little information prior to 1668, when the estate near Baltimore was purchased.

John Eager Howard, not educated for any particular profession, was determined to that of arms by the circumstances of his country. One of the first measures of defence adopted by the colonies against the mother country was the assemblage of bodies of the militia, termed flying camps. One of these was formed in Maryland in 1776, and Mr. Howard was appointed to a captaincy in the regiment of Colonel J. Carvil Hall. His commission, signed by Matthew Tilghman, the President of the Convention of Maryland, is dated the 25th of June, 1776, a few days after he had completed his twenty-fourth year. This corps was dismissed, however, in December of the same year, Congress having required of each of the States to furnish a certain portion of regular troops as a more effective system of defence. On the organization of the seven regiments which were to be furnished by Maryland, Captain Howard, who had been retained by the wish of the commissioners empowered to appoint officers rather than his own, was promoted to a majority in one of them, the Fourth, under his former commander Colonel Hall. His commission is dated the 10th of April, 1777. On the 1st of June, 1779, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth, and in the following spring he was transferred to the Sixth; and, finally, after the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, he succeeded to the command of the Second, in consequence of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Ford, who never recovered of a wound received in that battle. To the services of Colonel Howard during these years and throughout the war, we have before referred. "He deserves," said Greene, "a statue of gold no less than Roman and Grecian heroes." "At the battle of Cowpens," says Lee, "he seized the critical moment, and turned the fortune of the day. He was alike conspicuous, though not alike successful, at Guilford and the Eutaws; and at all times and on all occasions eminently useful." Colonel Howard continued in his command till the army was disbanded, when he retired to his patrimonial estate near this city. He soon after married Margaret Chew, the daughter of Benjamin Chew, of Philadelphia; a lady whose courteous manners and elegant hospitality will long be remembered. In November, 1788. Col. Howard was chosen the Governor of Maryland, which post he filled for three years; and having in the autumn of 1796 been elected to the Senate of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Potts, he was the same session chosen for the full term of service, which expired on the 4th of March, 1803. He was commissioned a major-general of militia in 1794, but declined the honor. Washington invited him to a seat in his cabinet at the head of the War Department in 1795. That honor he also declined. He lost his wife in 1824; and on the 12th of October, 1827, he too left the scenes of this earth, at the age of 75 years. Honor, wealth, and the ardent love of friends were his lot in life, and few men ever went down to the grave more truly lamented than *John Eager Howard*. His remains were committed to the tomb, attended by an immense civil and military procession; and the general gloom that pervaded the city testified the great respect and esteem for his worth and services. Hon. John Quincy Adams, the President of the United States, being in the city, attended the funeral.

On the 14th of October President John Quincy Adams arrived in Baltimore on his return to the seat of government, and was induced to prolong his visit until Wednesday the 17th. On Tuesday morning, accompanied by a large party of citizens, the President visited the the battle-ground at North Point, and in the afternoon, from 2 o'clock until 4, received the visits of the citizens; among other visitors were the consuls of different nations, and the Rev. Mr. Eccleston, vice-president of St. Mary's College, attended by upwards of one hundred students from that institution. At four o'clock he dined with the Cincinnati of Maryland, and the officers and soldiers wounded in the battle of North Point. The entertainment was handsome and creditable to Mr. Barnum. From seven to nine o'clock he received the visits of his fellow-citizens, of whom he took leave in a brief and cordial address.

The profits of the Maryland Penitentiary for the year 1825 amounted to $12,347.21; 1826, $12,843.28; and of this year, nearly $20,000.

The corps of engineers detached by the General Government to survey the route of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad left Baltimore on the 20th of November.

1828. Mr. Evan Poultney opens a banking house in Baltimore street in June, being the first institution of this kind opened in the city.

Messrs. Luke Tiernan, R. H. Osgood, Joshua Mezick, and others, form a company, and obtain a charter to make a screw dock for repairing ships' bottoms, the same being erected at Mr. Ramsay's wharf, Thames street, Fell's Point.

Messrs. Gideon Lee, Peter Cooper, Francis Price, Ely Moore, James Ramsay, and others of New York, and Messrs. W. Patterson, Columbus O'Donnel, Ebenezer Z. Finley, W. Gwynn, and others, of Baltimore, purchase the lands east and west of Harris's Creek, with the water rights on the north side of the north branch of the Patapsco, from the neighborhood of the Point to the Lazaretto, and obtain charter rights by the name of the Canton Company, of which Mr. Gwynn is chosen president.

On the opening of subscriptions in March for the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, much more than the requisite number of shares were taken in the city, besides a few shares at York, although the Legislature of Pennsylvania had refused to aid or countenance the undertaking by a continuance of the contemplated road within that State.

The circular brick tower erected by the Phœnix Company for making shot, at the corner of Front and Fayette street, reached the intended elevation, being two hundred and thirty-four feet three inches high from the pavement. Its diameter at the bottom is forty feet, and at the top twenty. The stone foundation wall is ten feet thick at the bottom, and six at the top. The brick work, which commences at the surface, is four feet and a half thick, of which thickness it continues for the height of nearly fifty feet; when it diminishes four inches in every story, being twenty inches thick at the top of the parapet, three feet in height, which crowns the summit. This huge structure, which is an excellent piece of brick-work, was commenced on the second of June, 1828, and finished on the 25th of November same year, and was built without scaffolding.

The celebration of the Fourth of July, and the ceremonies attending the commencement of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, brought to town a great concourse of strangers a day or two before the celebration. On the afternoon and evening immediately preceding, all the roads to town were thronged with passengers, while in the city itself, the lively and incessant crowds in Baltimore street; the movements of various cars, banners, and other decorations of trades, to their several points of destination; the erection of scaffolds, and the removal of window sashes, gave many "notes of preparation" for the ensuing fete. Fortunately, the morning of the fourth rose not only bright but cool, to the great comfort of the immense throng of spectators that, from a very early hour, filled every window in Baltimore street, and the pavement below, from beyond Bond street on the east, far west on Baltimore street extended, a distance of about two miles. What the numbers were we have no means of ascertaining; fifty to seventy thousand spectators must have been present, among the whole of whom was witnessed a quietness and good order seldom seen in so immense a multitude. The procession left Bond street a little before eight o'clock, and moved up Baltimore street in the order previously arranged and published. The good ship the "Union," completely rigged on Fell's Point, was on the extreme left of the line, and as the various bands of music, trades, and other bodies in the procession passed before it, it was evident from their greetings that they regarded this combined symbol of our confederacy and navy with especial approbation.

About ten o'clock the procession reached the spot on which the foundation stone of the railroad was to be placed, a field two miles and a quarter from town, south of the Frederick turnpike road, and near Carroll's upper mills on Gwynn's falls. Through the middle of this field runs, from north to south, a ridge of an elevation of perhaps thirty feet, in the centre and on the summit of which was erected a pavilion for the reception of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the president and directors of the railroad company, the engineers, the mayor and city council, and the orator of the day. Among the guests of the pavilion were also the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, Governor Coles of Indiana, the members of Congress and the Legislature, the Cincinnati and the Revolutionary soldiers, Col. Grenier and Gen. Devereux. On either side of the pavilion and along the line of the ridge was ranged the cavalry. In front of it towards the east, and on the brow of the ridge, was the excavation for the reception of the foundation stone, beneath which, and parallel with the ridge, lay a long and level plain in which the procession formed on its arrival, facing towards the pavilion. The cars were drawn up in a body on the left and inclining towards the rear of the pavilion. The Masonic bodies formed a large and hollow square round the first stone.

The ceremonies were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Masonic Grand Chaplain, the vast audience uncovering their heads, when Mr. Heath, after an eloquent preface, read the Declaration of Independence. The Carrollton March, composed by Mr. Clifton, was then performed. Mr. John B. Morris delivered an eloquent address from the president and directors of the Company. Upon the conclusion of the address, two boys dressed as Mercuries advanced to the canopy, and prayed that the printers might be furnished with a copy of the remarks and address just delivered, that they might be printed and distributed to the people. A deputation from the blacksmiths' association next advanced and presented Mr. Carroll the pick, spade, stone-hammer and trowel, prepared by them for the occasion, and made an address. The deputation from the stonecutters now came forward, and the car containing the foundation stone was driven to the spot. While the stone was preparing, Mr. Carroll, accompanied by the grand marshal of the day and Mr. John B. Morris, and bearing in his hand the spade just presented, descended from the pavilion and advanced to the spot selected for the reception of the foundation stone, in order to strike the spade into the ground. He walked with a firm step and used the instrument with a steady hand, verifying the prediction of a song published on the morning of the fourth :—

"The hand that held the pen
Never falters, but again
Is employed with the spade, to assist his fellow-men."

The stone was then dexterously removed from the wagon in which it had been conveyed to the ground, and placed in its bed. The Grand Master, attended by the P. G. Chaplain of Maryland, and by the Grand Master of Pennsylvania and Virginia, then applied his instruments to the stone, and after handing them for the same purpose to the other Grand Masters, and receiving their favorable report, pronounced it to be "well formed, true and trusty." The Grand Chaplain invoked the benediction of heaven upon the success of the enterprise, the prosperity of the city, and the future life of the venerable man who had assisted in laying the stone. The ceremony was concluded in the usual manner, by pouring wine and oil and scattering corn upon the stone, with a corresponding invocation and response, followed by the grand Masonic honors.

The following inscription was on the stone:—"This stone, presented by the stone-cutters of Baltimore in commemoration of the commencement of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was here placed on the 4th of July, 1828, by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, assisted by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of American Independence, and under the direction of the president and directors of the Railroad Company." On each side of the stone was this inscription:—"First stone of the Baltimore & O. R. R." In a cavity of the stone was deposited a glass cylinder hermetically sealed, containing a copy of the charter (the *first* railroad charter obtained in the United States) of the company as granted and confirmed by the States of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and the newspapers of the day, together with a scroll containing these words:

"This stone is deposited in commemoration of the commencement of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a work of *deep and vital interest* to the American people. Its accomplishment will confer the most important benefits upon this nation, by facilitating its commerce, diffusing and extending its social intercourse, and perpetuating the happy union of the confederated States. The first meeting of the citizens of Baltimore to confer upon the adoption of proper measures for undertaking this magnificent work, was on the 2d day of February, 1827. An Act of incorporation by the State of Maryland was granted February 28th, 1827, and was confirmed by the State of Virginia March 8th, 1827. Stock was subscribed to provide funds for its execution, April 1st, 1827. The first board of directors was elected April 23d, 1827. The company was organized April 24th, 1827. An examination of the country was commenced under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Stephen H. Long, and Capt. William G. McNeill, U. S. topographical engineers, and William Howard, U. S. civil engineer, assisted by Lieuts. Barney, Trimble, and Dillehunt, of the U. S. artillery, and Mr. Harrison, July 2d, 1827. The actual surveys to determine the route were begun by the same officers, with the additional assistance of Lieuts. Cook, Gwynn, Hazzard, Fessenden, and Thompson, and Mr. Guion, Nov. 20th, 1827. The charter of the company was confirmed by the State of Pennsylvania, February 22d, 1828. The State of Maryland became a stockholder in the company, by subscribing for half a million dollars of its stock, March 6th, 1828. And the construction of the road was commenced July 4th, 1828, under the management of the following named Board of Directors:—Philip Evan Thomas, president; Charles Carroll of Carrollton, William Patterson, Robert Oliver, Alexander Brown, Isaac McKim, William Lorman, George Hoffman, John B. Morris, Talbot Jones, William Stewart, Solomon Etting, Patrick Macauley; George Brown, treasurer." A national salute was then fired by the artillery stationed on a neighboring hill to the north. At night a display of fire-works took place on Federal Hill.

In December, Mr. Ross Winans (then of new Jersey) exhibited in Baltimore the model of a rail wagon running upon its way, weighing, as is stated, about 125 lbs. On this little wagon were deposited 5 cwt., or ten "fifty-sixes," on these two men were many times placed, and the whole was drawn by a piece of twine or packthread playing over a pulley, by which a half-pound weight was suspended, and which was publicly handled by many gentlemen, among whom was the venerable Carroll of Carrollton. Thus, this piece of pack-thread and half-pound power several hundred times drew across a large room the car weighing 125 lbs., 10 fifty-sixes, 560 lbs., and two persons 300 lbs.—total 985 lbs.

On the 4th of July the rival enterprise of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in which this State is greatly interested, was commenced with similar ceremonies, President Adams himself first breaking ground.

Died on the 29th of January, in the 60th year of his age, the Most Rev. Ambrose Mareschal, Archbishop of Baltimore. He was a man universally esteemed for his piety, benevolence and learning; tolerant in his principles, he respected the religious tenets of others, and was only anxious to excel in doing good.

In addition to the Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Companies, two lines of steamboats were established this year, one to Washington and Alexandria, and the other between this city, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, Va.

The winter of 1827-8 being exceedingly mild, and no ice being made in the neighborhood, many full cargoes were received for sale from several ports in Maine, and proved profitable; this was the first introduction of Northern ice in this city.

It being known that the Hon. Henry Clay would arrive in Baltimore on Monday, May the 12th, the steamboat *Patuxent*, crowded with citizens, proceeded down the river to meet the boat *United States*. When the boats approached each other, and it was ascertained that Mr. Clay was a passenger, nine cheers from the *Patuxent* gave to that gentleman the first intimation of the presence of so many of his friends. The *Patuxent* now changed her course, and taking the lead of the *United States*, afforded the committee and citizens an opportunity of being on the wharfs to receive Mr. Clay at his landing. Mr. Clay landed in the presence of a dense crowd, and was immediately conducted to Barnum's Hotel. The next day, from 11 o'clock in the morning until 2, and from 7 until 9 in the evening, he received the visits of all who were pleased to call upon him, and during these five hours there was one continued throng of people passing through the room which he occupied. Mr. Clay having declined a public dinner, partook of one in company with the committee who attended upon him, and the chairmen of committees of the several wards.

On Monday, May 26th, General Swift and George Winchester left Baltimore to make a reconnoissance of the country between this city and the Susquehanna, preparatory to the commencement of a survey for the proposed Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. On the following day Wm. F. Small, civil engineer, left the city for the same purpose.

Baltimore was visited by a violent storm on the evening of Wednesday, June 4th. The peals of thunder were tremendous, and for several hours incessant flashes of lightning illuminated the heavens, while the rain poured down in torrents. The lightning struck at least twenty different points, but did not cause any material injury. Between the Severn and Patapsco rivers some hail as large as hen-eggs were picked up; one measured five and a half inches in circumference some considerable time after it was found. In Calvert County a colored man exposed to the hail was so much hurt as to occasion his death.

A numerous meeting of the citizens of Baltimore was held at the assembly-room of the Fountain Inn, November 26th, in pursuance of public notice, to memorialize Congress to abolish auctions and auctioneers. Mr. Philip E. Thomas was called to the chair, and John T. Barr and Evan Poultney were appointed secretaries. Mr. George Warner, Hugh W. Evans, John T. Barr, Wm. Norris, and Daniel Raymond were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to Congress, which was done.

For several years previous to 1826, a number of intelligent and zealous citizens of Baltimore feeling great solicitude for the education of the rising generation, determined to make provision for establishing a system of public instruction. These generous men gave all their energies and feelings to the cause, and enlisted in its behalf an influence that procured the passage of a law by the Legislature of the State, in February of the year 1826, authorizing the city of Baltimore to establish a system of public schools. In 1827 the City Council took some favorable action in the matter, but no schools were put in operation until the year 1829, when four schools were opened, one male and one female in the eastern, and the same number in the western part of the city. The first one was opened on the 24th of September. These schools were opened in rented houses entirely unfitted for the purpose, and very slender means were furnished the commissioners for their support; nevertheless they succeeded to the satisfaction of their friends. In the years 1838 and 1839, many modifications and improvements were made in the school system. The monitorial method, which had heretofore been pursued in the schools, was abolished, and assistant teachers appointed; a more extensive course of instruction was adopted, and the central high school established. In the years from 1840 to 1843, five additional schools were added to the system. In 1844 a building was purchased for the use of the central high school; two female high schools were established, one in the eastern and one in the western part of the city. In 1847 female teachers were employed in the male schools with decided success. Primary schools were opened in 1848, and the public schools first established were elevated to the grade of grammar schools, and suitable studies were introduced into them. During the years 1849 and 1850, nine primary schools were established, and additional accommodations and conveniences were furnished for male and female grammar schools already in operation.

1829. William Wirt, Esq., late Attorney-General of the United

States, moves to and settles with his family in this city in April, where he had often displayed his talents at the bar before.

The Baltimore bar, at that date, exhibited in its composition a somewhat remarkable aspect. It had but very recently been distinguished by an extraordinary assemblage of the highest order of talent: men who, singly, would have shed lustre upon any professional assemblage in the country, and who, united on this theatre, composed a constellation which attracted universal notice. Luther Martin, William Pinkney, Robert Goodloe Harper, Roger B. Taney and William H. Winder were all names of commanding eminence. William Wirt came in amongst these to add new radiance to a galaxy already of the brightest. For a season they were all contemporaries; but for a brief season only. Nearly all these lights went out together. Of the six, Mr. Wirt and Mr. Taney were all that remained within the year of Mr. Wirt's settlement in Baltimore. A younger generation stood between them. A long interval, we may say without depreciation of the merits of the successors, separated the present from the past. Meredith, Johnson, Glenn, McMahon, Mayer, and others kindred in character and ability, were comparatively young men, and were now to step into the places of their file-leaders who had fallen in the battle of life. That column has since advanced to occupy an honorable ground in the van of a large array of talent and worth. Mr. Wirt and Mr. Taney stood amongst them and at their head, instructors to guide, models to be imitated, gifted with all qualities to stimulate the ambition of generous minds striving after an honorable fame.

On the 8th of August, 1729, an Act of Assembly was passed, entitled "An Act for creating a town on the north side of Patapsco, in Baltimore county, and for laying out into lots 60 acres of land, in and about the place where one John Fleming now lives." And Saturday being the centenary anniversary of this interesting event, which the citizens had resolved to celebrate with proper ceremonies, it was embraced by the directors of the Baltimore & Susquehanna railroad company as a proper occasion to lay the cornerstone of the great work, thus adding another to the many facilities which have contributed to advance Baltimore from the brief period of her existence, with a population of 43 inhabitants and a boundary of 60 acres, to the third city in the Union, containing at this time a population of 80,000, and an area of 9,300 acres.

The ceremonies of the day were commenced by an assemblage of citizens at seven o'clock in Monument Square, where seats in front of the Court-House had been provided for the Revolutionary soldiers, Governor and other officers of the State, city, navy, army, and foreigners of distinction, sheltered by a canopy decorated in the most tasteful manner; when, after an appropriate and impressive prayer by the Rev. Mr. Snethen, they were addressed by Geo. W. Read, Esq., the orator selected for the occasion, in an eloquent and patriotic speech, in which he took a rapid and interesting view of the rise and progress of the city. At the conclusion of the oration, a procession was formed at the Masonic Hall, under the direction of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, which had been requested by the directors of the railroad company to lay the corner-stone, consisting of the grand and subordinate lodges, the grand R. A. Chapter, the Knights Templar, the directors and engineers of the railroad, and several youthful associations. The procession moved at about half-past nine o'clock, and passed through several of the principal streets. Having arrived at the site selected for laying the stone, the Governor, etc., took seats on an elegant platform erected for their accommodation. The chaplain of the Grand Lodge, the Rev. Dr. Williams, then addressed the Throne of Grace and begged a blessing on the great undertaking. George Winchester, the president of the company, then delivered an address explanatory of its objects and views; and having concluded, Colonel Wm. Steuart, the Deputy-Grand Master, in the presence of the Masonic brethren and the thousands assembled to witness it, performed the ceremony of laying the corner-stone. The mallet or gavel employed on this occasion was the one used by the Father of his Country in laying the corner-stone of the Capitol at Washington. The Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Harrisburg, Pa., next offered up a beautiful and impressive prayer. He was followed by the Grand Marshal, who read the inscription on the composition plate. On one side were engraved these words: "In commemoration of the commencement of the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, this stone was placed, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1829, by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, under the direction of the president and directors of the railroad company, being the first hundredth anniversary of Baltimore, which was laid under an act of assembly of the province of Maryland, passed on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1729." On the other side was inscribed the following: "In the 54th year of the Independence of the United States. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States; Daniel Martin, Governor of Maryland; Jacob Small, Mayor of the city of Baltimore; Geo. Winchester, President of the railroad company. *Directors:* James L. Hawkins, Sheppard C. Leakin, Justus Hoppe, James B. Stansbury, Robert Purviance, John Kelso, Thomas Finlay, Jas. Howard, William Jenkins, James C. Gittings, Henry Didier. William F. Small, *Engineer.* Engraved by J. Pratt." When the Grand Marshal had finished reading the plate, a glass jar containing the newspapers of the day and the current American coins, was deposited in the stone, which was properly cemented. The ceremonies were closed by an oration from E. L. Finley, Esq., which was worthy of the occasion, and delivered with such power and effect as elicited the most intense attention from the numerous auditors, who expressed the highest gratification at the able manner in which he fulfilled the duty assigned him. The procession returned to the city about 4 o'clock, and at night a splendid display of fire-works terminated the ceremonies.

On the 29th of October, the Roman Catholic Council being then in session in this city, pursuant to a resolution, the prelates who composed the council went in a body to pay their respects to the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the surviving signer of the glorious charter of their country's freedom, and one of the most aged and exemplary members of their church. They were most hospitably entertained, and delighted with the good old patriot and his amiable family.

On appropriating to State purposes the proceeds of licensed lotteries generally, the Legislature granted certain portions, amounting, with the profits of former lotteries, to $178,000, for the completion of the Washington monument in this city; enacting that the structure should be considered the property of the State, and that it should have an inscription expressive of the gratitude of Maryland to the hero and statesman whose honor and memory the monument was intended to perpetuate. This enabled the managers to proceed with the work, and on the 25th of November was raised the last piece of the statue, comprising the bust, &c., to the summit of the monument. It was cut out of fine white marble from the quarries on the York road, and presented by Mrs. F. T. D. Taylor, of Baltimore County, that lady having patriotically given it without charge. The statue is 16 feet high, and was wrought in three separate pieces from one block of 36 tons, by Henrico Cancici, Esq., an Italian sculptor of merit, each block weighing about 5½ tons when worked; it was elevated successfully by means of a pair of shears attached to the cap of the column by pulleys and capstan, planned and directed by Capt. James D. Woodside, of Washington.

Charters are granted for a congregation of Jews; the Baltimore and Rappahanock Steam Packet Company, the Sugar Refining Company, and the Howard Fire Company, thus increasing the number of hose and fire companies in the city to fourteen.

In December, Charles Carroll of Carrollton performed the ceremony of laying the last stone of the viaduct at Gwynn's Falls, and the president and directors unanimously resolved that this noble structure be named "The Carrollton Viaduct." And on the 4th of December the magnificent bridge over the Patapsco was made passable, and the compliment of first crossing it on horseback was reserved for the venerable and valued citizen William Patterson, who preceded the president and directors and a number of other citizens assembled on the interesting occasion. On this occasion twenty-seven persons were drawn in one car by a single horse at the rate of 9 or 10 miles an hour, to the end of the rail line. Another car, one of Winans', in returning carried thirty-seven persons, among them several ladies,—one horse being used. Some interesting experiments took place on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. on the 28th of December, and were continued during the week. Among the number we find the following:—Two dogs attached to a car trotted off with a load of six persons. A car was fitted with a sail, and though the breeze was gentle, six persons were carried in it at a rapid rate. On the 22d of January, 1830, a car which had been constructed to be propelled by a sail, was carried along at the rate of 20 miles an hour, the whole length of the rail.

The following letter was written by Mrs. Mary Barney to Gen. Jackson, which will show the "politics of the day." Mrs. Barney was the wife of the naval officer at Baltimore, removed, whose place was supplanted by the appointment of Mr. Carr, at that time editor of the *Baltimore Republican*, whose nomination was confirmed in the Senate by a majority of one vote only. This letter was so much thought of at the time, that large editions of it were printed on satin and circulated throughout the United States:

"BALTIMORE, *June* 13*th*, 1829.

"*Sir* :—Your note of the 22d April, addressed to me through your private secretary, accompanying the return of my papers, which expresses your '*sincere regret that the rules which you had felt bound to adopt for the government of such cases did not permit the gratification of my wishes*,' affords no palliation of the injury you have inflicted on a meritorious officer and his helpless family: it is dark and ambiguous. Knowing that the possession was not alone sufficient justification for the exercise of power, unwilling that your character for firmness should suffer by the imputation of caprice, or that your reputation for humanity should be tarnished by an act of wanton cruelty, you *insinuate* a cause, you *hint* at a *binding rule*, and *lament* that my husband is within its operation. If it were not unworthy the character of *Gen. Jackson*, I ask you, was it not beneath the dignity of the President of these United States to *insinuate*, if bold assertion had been in his power? When you had adopted for your government this *inexorable rule*, was it not cruel in you to conceal it from those on whom it was to operate the most terrible calamities? Why should the President of a free country be governed by *secret rules?* Why should he wrap himself up in the black robes of mystery, and, like a volcano, be seen and felt in his effects, while the secret causes which work the ruin that surrounds are hid within his bosom? Is this *rule* of which you speak a law of the land; is it a construction drawn from any article of the Constitution; or is it a section of the articles of war? Is it a rule of practice which, having been acted upon by any of your illustrious predecessors, comes down with the force of *authority* upon you? Did it govern the conduct of that great man in whose mould (according to your flatterers) *you* were formed? If so, why should you conceal it? The Constitution, and the laws, civil and military, will justify you and all who obey *them;* and the robes of power which *you* wear cannot be stained by an act which finds a precedent in the conduct of any of your predecessors. Is it any old principle of new application in the art of government, which, having escaped the searching mind of Washington and the keen vision of succeeding Presidents, has been grasped by your gigantic mind? Or is it a new, wholesome principle patented to you, and for which you alone are to receive all the rewards (of glory at least) which succeeding ages never fail to bestow on the first inventor of a public blessing?

"The office harpies who haunted your public walks and your retired moments from the very dawn of your administration, and whose avidity for office and power made them utterly reckless of the honorable feeling and just rights of others, cried aloud for *rotation* in office. Is that magical phrase, so familiar to the demagogues of all nations and of all times, your great and much-vaunted principle of *reform?* If it be, by what kind of rotary motion is it that men who have been but a few years or a few months in office are swept from the boards, while others (your friends) remain, who date their official calends perhaps from the time of Washington? What sort of adaptation of skill to machinery is that which brushes away those only who were opposed to your election, and leaves your friends in full possession?

"Your official organ would impose upon the public the belief that you had adopted the Jeffersonian rule of honesty and capacity, and that incumbents as well as applicants were tested by that infallible touchstone. The alleged delinquencies of one or two public officers have for this been a color, and the dye of their avowed iniquity has been spread with industrious cunning over the skirts of every innocent victim; even of those few who have been thus charged, their misconduct (reported) was unsuspected until the prying eyes of their *successors* came to inspect the official records of their proceedings, when *their delegated ingenuity*, as in duty bound, could do no less than find them guilty, and therefore could not have been the *cause* of their dismissal. Yours, therefore, is not the Jeffersonian rule. You ask, respecting incumbents and applicants, *other* questions than 'is he *honest*, is he *capable?*' and the answer to your question decides the applicability of your rule. By thus ascertaining what your secret rule is *not*, we may easily come to the discovery of what it *is*. Supposing you serious when you say you are *controlled by a rule*, and that you do not move blindly like other storms, but that you have eyes which see and ears which hear, and hence that I have not yet described your rule, there remains, however, but one motive which could possibly have governed you—*punishment of your political opponents and rewards for your friends.* This is your *rule*, and however you may wish to disguise it, or to deceive the world into the belief that your secret principle is something of a nobler sort, the true one is visible to every eye, and like a red meteor beams through your midnight administration, portending and working mischief and ruin. It was prescribed to you before you had the power to pursue it by one to whom you are allied by happy congeniality, whom you have neither the ability nor the wish to disobey, before whose omnipotent breath your presidential strength lies nerveless as infancy; who, while he suffers your heart to pursue its wonted palpitations, seems to have locked up the closet which confines your *intellect*. In this imprisonment of your mental powers you see with his eyes and hear with his ears. It is a misfortune for this great nation that *you* were born for him and *he* for you. At one and the same time he is your minion and your monarch, your priest and your demon, your public counsellor and your bosom friend. I blush for my country when I see such unnatural formations, such a cancerous excrescence fastened upon the body politic, and the footstool of the President converted into a throne for a slave.

"The injustice of your new principle of 'reform' would have been too glaring had it been at once boldly unfolded, and hence is it that it was brought out by degrees. At first it was pretended that those only who had made use of office as an engine for electioneering purposes were to be 'reformed away.' But when it was discovered that there were in place very many of your own friends who had been guilty of this unconstitutional impropriety, as you have been pleased to call it, who, contrary to any feeling of gratitude or sense of duty, had stung the bosom which warmed and the hand which fed them, making use of their office in the gift of Mr. Adams as the means of furthering your designs upon the Presidency to his exclusion, and that *your rule* was a 'two-edged sword' which, if honestly borne, would 'cut upon both sides,' it was so carefully withheld, and finally gave way to a much more comprehensive scheme of *reform*.

"It was next declared that those in office who, in violence of opposition, had offended you in one particular (I need not name it) should meet with *condign punishment*. Indeed, you intimated in your private conversation with my husband that those who had passed that Rubicon had sealed their destruction. But the misfortune attending this rule was that there were none in office upon whom it *could* operate. Has the charge alluded to been fixed upon any individual of the multitude of those who have been *reformed away?* Was it ever even whispered in regard to my unfortunate husband? You know that it was not.

"But I boldly declare that such a rule is altogether unworthy of the presidential office of a magnanimous nation! What! wield the public vengeance for your private wrongs! Hurl from the armory of the nation the bolt of destruction on your private foes! Was the power, dignity, and wealth of the Union concentrated in your person so misused? Had a foreign prince or minister committed a like offence, with the same propriety might you have made it a cause of public quarrel, and sent from the ocean and the land hecatombs of appeasing ghosts.

"The whole circumference of your *rule* at length expanded itself full to the public view; the reign of terror was unfolded, and a principle, unprecedented even in the annals of tyranny, like a destroying angel ranged through the land, blowing the breath of pestilence and famine into the habitations of your enemies.

"Your *enemies*, sir? No; your political opponents. You called them *enemies;* but were they so? Can there be no difference of opinion without enmity? Do you believe that *every man* who voted for Mr. Adams, and who had not received from you some personal injury, preferred him because he hated you? Think you, sir, that there is no medium between idolatry and hate? It is not because you think there is no such medium, but because your *elevated* ambition will allow of none. This makes you look upon all those who voted against you as your bitter foes. I most firmly believe that, saving those whom you had personally made your enemies, every honest man in giving his suffrage to Mr. Adams obeyed the dictates of his judgment, and that many did so in violence to their warmer feelings towards you.

"My husband, sir, never was your *enemy.* In the overflowing patriotism of his heart he gave you the full measure of his love for your *military* services. He preferred Mr. Adams for the Presidency, because he thought him qualified, and you unqualified for the station. He would have been a traitor to his country, he would have had even my scorn, and have deserved yours, had he supported you under such circumstances.

"He used no means to oppose you. He did a patriot's duty in a patriot's way. For this he is proscribed—*punished!* Oh, how punished! My heart bleeds as I write. Cruel sir, did he commit any offence worthy of punishment against God or against his country, or even against you? Blush while you read this question; speak not, but let the crimson negative mantle on your cheek! No, Sir; on the contrary, it was one of the best acts of his life. When he bared his bosom to the hostile bayonets of his enemies, he was not more in the *line of his duty* than when he voted against you; and had he fallen a martyr on the field of fight, he would not more have deserved a monument than he now deserves, for having been worse than martyred in support of the dearest privilege and chartered right of American freemen.

"Careless as you are about the effects of your conduct, it would be idle to inform you of the depth and quality of that misery which you have worked in the bosom of my family: else would I tell a tale that would provoke sympathy in anything that had a heart, or gentle drops of pity from every eye not accustomed to look upon scenes of human cruelty 'with composure.' Besides, you were appraised of our poverty, you knew the dependence of eight little children for food and raiment upon my husband's salary. You knew that advanced in years as he was, without the means to prosecute any regular business, and without friends able to assist him, the world would be to him a barren heath, an inhospitable wild. You were able, therefore, to anticipate the heart-rending scene which you may now realize as the sole work of your hand. The sickness and debility of my husband *now call upon me to vindicate* his and his children's wrongs. The natural timidity of my sex vanishes before the necessity of my situation; and a spirit, Sir, as proud as yours, although in a female bosom, demands justice. At your hands I ask it. Return to him what you have rudely torn from his possession; give back to his children their former means of securing their food and raiment; show that you can relent, and that your rule has had at least one exception. The severity practised by you in this instance is heightened because accompanied by a *breach of your faith solemnly pledged to my husband.* He called upon you, told you frankly that he had not voted for you. What was your reply? It was, in substance, this: 'that every citizen of the United States had a right to express his political sentiments by his vote; that no charges had been made against Major Barney: if any should be made, he should have justice done, he should not be condemned unheard.' Then, holding him by the hand with *apparent* warmth, you concluded—'Be assured, Sir, I shall be particularly cautious how I listen to assertions of applicants for office.' With these assurances from you, Sir, the President of the United States, my husband returned to the bosom of his family. With these rehearsed, he wiped away the tears of apprehension. The President was not the monster he had been represented. They would not be reduced to beggary; haggard want would not be permitted to enter the mansion where he had always been a stranger. The husband and the father had done nothing in violation of his duty as an officer. If any malicious slanderer should arise to pour his poisonous breath into the ears of the President, the accused would not be condemned unheard, and his innocence would be triumphant—they would still be happy. It was presumable also that, possessing the confidence of three successive administrations (whose testimony in his favor I presented to you) that he was not unworthy the office he held, besides the signatures of a hundred of our first mercantile houses, established the fact of his having given *perfect satisfaction* in the manner he transacted the business of his office. In this state of calm security, without a moment's warning, like a clap of thunder in a clear sky your dismissal came, and in a moment the house of joy was converted into one of mourning.

"Sir, was not this the refinement of cruelty? But this was not all. The wife whom you have thus agonized drew her being from the illustrious Chase, whose voice of thunder early broke the spell of British allegiance, when, in the American Senate, he swore by Heaven that he owed no allegiance to the British crown—one, too, whose signature was broadly before your eyes, affixed to the charter of Independence. The husband and the father whom you have thus wronged was the first-born son of a hero whose naval and military renown brightens the page of your country's history from '76 to 1815, with whose achievements posterity will not condescend to compare yours; for he fought amidst greater dangers, and he fought for Independence. By the side of that father, in the second British war, fought the son; and the glorious 12th of September bears testimony to his unshaken intrepidity. A wife, a husband, thus derived; a family of children drawing their existence from this double Revolutionary fountain, you have recklessly, causelessly, perfidiously, and therefore inhumanly, cast helpless and destitute upon the icy bosom of the world; and the children and grandchildren of Judge Chase and Commodore Barney are poverty-stricken upon the soil which owes its freedom and fertility, in part, to their heroic patriotism.

"Sir, I would be unworthy the title of an American matron, or an American wife, if I did not vindicate his and my children's wrongs. In this happy land the panoply of liberty protects all, without distinction of age or of sex. In the severity practised towards my husband (confessedly without cause), you have injured me and my children; you have grievously injured them, without achieving any correspondent good to individuals, to your country, or yourself. Silence, therefore, would be criminal even in me; and when the honest and regular feelings of the people of this country (who cannot be long deluded) shall have been restored, and when party frenzy, that poison to our national happiness, liberties and honor, shall have subsided, I have no doubt that the exterminating system of 'reform' will be regarded as the greatest of tyranny, though now masked under specious names and executed with some of the formalities of patriotism and of liberty. It is possible this communication from an unhappy mother, and from a female, who, until now, had many reasons to love her country, will be regarded by you as unworthy of notice; if otherwise, and your inclination corresponds with your power, you have still the means of repairing the injury you have done.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"MARY BARNEY."

The "New Theatre and Circus," (now called Front Street,) was first opened on Thursday evening, September 10th, under the most favorable circumstances. The assemblage of spectators was "larger than previous experience led persons to believe Baltimore could supply," the number of those present being estimated at about 3,000 persons. It was opened under the management of Mr. W. Blanchard, a gentleman at the time well-known throughout this country and Canada as the manager of a first-class equestrian corps. The performances were opened with a prize address, written by Mrs. Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, and read by Mrs. Hill, of the company, from the London and New York theatres. After the equestrian performances, there was performed a musical farce entitled "The Spoiled Child." Doors opened at half-past six, and the curtain rose at quarter-past seven. Boxes 50 cents, pit 25, and colored gallery 25 cents. The following actors and actresses made their first appearance at this theatre: Miss Addie Anderson for the first time as Mazeppa. Mrs. Frank Drew was born near Belair, Md., and made her debut here in 1842 as Duke of York to the elder Booth's "Richard Third." Mrs. Henry Eberle made her debut in December, 1840, as Peggy in "Raising the Wind." Mr. J. K. Field made his first appearance in America here in 1838; Mr. Samuel W. Glenn made his first appearance here on November 20th, 1848, as John Jones in the farce of that name. Mr. John S. Goodman made his first appearance here. J. Adams Graver also in 1853. Miss Cornelia Jefferson also as the Duke of York. Henry Charles Jordan, who was born in Baltimore, made his debut here May 1st, 1841, as Marlin Spike in the "Scourge of the Ocean." Mr. James Wills in 1831.

At a meeting held on Thursday, October the 6th, at the Athenæum, in the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society, the Hon. Judge Brice was called to the chair, and Mr. Francis H. Smith appointed secretary. Doctor Bond presented and read a report from the committee appointed at a former meeting, to draft a constitution for the society. On motion, the preamble and each article of the constitution were severally read, discussed and adopted, and the whole finally passed unanimously.

A most gratifying spectacle was witnessed in Baltimore on the afternoon of Monday, August 17th, in the assemblage "of the teachers and scholars belonging to the Sunday-schools attached to the different churches in the city. They amounted in all to about 5000, and proceeded to Howard's Park," where addresses were delivered, after which the children sang several hymns.

Died on the 18th of April, Edward Johnson, Esq., in the 62d year of his age, one of the most benevolent men that ever lived, remarkable for his fidelity to his friends, though kind unto all men. He filled the office of a delegate to the General Assembly, was twice or thrice an elector of our Senate, and as often an elector of President and Vice-president of the United States, and six or seven times chosen Mayor of the city, the duties of all which he performed much to the satisfaction of the people, and without the suspicion of one improper motive. And on the 17th of July, Gen. Charles Ridgely of Hampton, in the 70th year of his age. He was lately Governor of Maryland. From early age possessed of a princely estate, few individuals, perhaps, ever more enjoyed what are called the good things of this life and abused them so little. He emancipated all his numerous slaves who had not reached the age of 45, but the males under 27 and the females under 25 were to remain until they arrived at these ages.

On the 29th of December, the Steam Sugar Refinery of D. L. Thomas, Esq., was destroyed by fire, bringing ruin and desolation on a worthy citizen and family.

The Sisters of Providence, a religious society of Catholic colored women, established a school for colored girls in Baltimore on the 5th of June. Their school and St. Francis' chapel stood in Richmond street on the site of Park street extended, and were pulled down to make way for the new avenue in 1871.

In August several disgraceful riots occurred among the laborers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. On Friday, August 14th, one man was killed near the city and several wounded in a broil; and on Sunday the dwelling of Thomas Elliott, one of the contractors, was broken up by a body of men, and Mr. E. severely wounded.

1830. The "Old Baltimore Museum" may be styled one of the old landmarks of Baltimore, and possesses reminiscences connected with remarkable events. This institution, which, like most of the other museums in this country, owed its formation to the indefatigable efforts of a member of the Peale family, is situated at the northwest corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, and occupied the upper part of the late large building that has recently been damaged by fire. In September 1828 the site was occupied by three frame stores and dwellings, which were sold at public auction and purchased by Mr. John Clark, a prominent lottery broker, for the sum of $27,200. The lot at the corner, fronting 19 feet on Baltimore street and 63 feet on Calvert street, sold for $12,400; the adjoining lot, 21 feet front on Baltimore street, sold for $7,500; and the lot immediately adjoining the last mentioned, 21 feet on Baltimore street, sold for $7,300. Mr. Clark soon after tore down the old buildings and erected the present Museum building. The marble front of the first story and the large arched window were put in by him, as an ornamental façade to his banking-house. The Cohens at that time had their banking-house on the opposite or north-east corner, and these were the most prominent banking-houses. The post-office was close by, on Calvert street, under Barnum's Hotel. In December, 1829, Mr. Clark rented the upper part of the Museum building to Mr. Peale as a museum, who removed from the old building on Holliday street, now occupied by the City Council, where he had for many years carried on a museum and a gallery of the fine arts. Peale's Museum was reopened in the new building for the first time on Friday evening, January 1st, 1830. The following prices of admission were charged: Tickets for a family, $10 per year; for a gentleman and lady per year, $5; single admission, 25 cents; children half-price.

For many years the Museum was used for the exhibition of curiosities, stuffed birds and animals, wax figures, pictures, &c., &c., and was known as Peale's Museum. As an investment the enterprise did not prove a success, and the collection passed into the hands of stockholders. In 1833 it was under the control of trustees, and managed immediately by Mr. J. E. Walker, who was considered at the time an untiring and able caterer for the amusement of the public. In 1844 Mr. Edmund Peale took the management of the concern, and meeting with more success than his predecessors, he was enabled in a short time to purchase part of the stock, and eventually the whole of it. He instituted dramatic entertainments, which previous to his management were but occasional. The institution soon became very popular, though not greatly profitable, for the capacity of the Saloon, as the theatrical part of the Museum was then called, was quite small and in the fourth story of the building. It seated not more than five hundred persons. The stage was managed by Messrs Sefton and Chipendale. Mr. John E. Owens was the comedian, Messrs. Gallagher, Johnston, Gamen, Henry, Machin, —— Russell (now Mrs. John Hoey, of New York), Wilkinson, Watts, Gannon, who was a great favorite, Ludlow St. Clair, Misses Fanny and Emma Juce, formed the stock company. T. D. Rice, familiarly called Daddy Rice, Barney Williams, Walcot, Brougham, and the great Western were the stars.

In 1845 Mr. P. T. Barnum, the great showman, through the agency of Mr. Fordyce Hitchcock, purchased the Museum from Mr. Peale, and placed it under the management of his uncle, Mr. Alonson Taylor. Mr. Taylor only lived six months after. At his death the place was put in charge of Mr. Charles S. Getz, at present our renowned scenic painter, who painted his first scene for this building, and who conducted it until it was purchased by Mr. Albert N. Hann, in behalf of the "Orphean Family," a musical troupe, who during their management produced a number of English operas. Josh Silsbee, the "Yankee comedian," formed a partnership with Hann in the spring of 1847, and the place was remodelled and brought one story lower, giving it a much greater capacity, enabling the management then to engage a larger number of actors and to produce a much finer entertainment. In 1849 Silsbee was induced to start a similar place in Philadelphia, when he sold his share to Mr. John E. Owens; the firm then was Hann & Owens.

In 1850 Mr. Owens became the sole proprietor. In 1851 he sold his interest to Mr. Henry C. Jarrett, now one of the most successful theatrical managers in the country, at present running Niblo's Theatre in New York, under the firm name of Jarrett & Palmer. In 1856 Mr. Jarrett sold out to Mr. Geo. Zeigler. By this time the Museum had become a wreck, the collection was purchased by Mr. Charles S. Getz, who distributed the works of art and the curiosities that were left among different institutions throughout the country. In the financial storm which swept the country in 1835 Mr. Clark ceased to become the owner of the building. It passed into the hands of the United States General Insurance Company, which failed in company with many other institutions. The affairs of this company were wound up by the late Judge John Glenn, who bought up most of the stock jointly for himself and Mr. Josiah Lee, banker. After the death of these two gentlemen, the interest of Mr. Josiah Lee was bought about 1854 by W. W. Glenn, Esq. The building in the rear, formerly occupied by the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, had also been purchased in joint account, thus making the size of the whole lot 61 by 104 feet. The whole property was purchased by Mr. Glenn for $80,000 in fee. In March, 1874, he sold the entire property to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for $225,000, who intend erecting on the site a magnificent building for the Company's use.

Among the stars who performed at the Museum were the elder J. B. Booth, James W. Wallack, Jos. E. Murdoch, J. R. Scott, Charles Webb, Geo. Famen, Edwin Dean, Joe Cowell, Chas. Burke, Joseph Jefferson, Edwin Adams and John S. Clarke, played in the stock. The lady stars were Miss Charlotte Cushman, Mrs. Famen, Miss Julia Dean, Mrs. Bowers (in the stock), Miss Davenport, Agnes Robertson, Mrs. Sinclair, Forrest, the Batemans, and many others of note. The following actors and actresses made their first appearance here: John W. Albaugh, February 1st, 1855, as Brutus, under the management of Mr. Joseph Jefferson. His first regular season commenced at the Holliday Street Theatre, August 22d, 1855. Charles Boniface had his regular engagement here in 1849. Mr. S. K. Chester, whose right name is S. C. Knapp, made his debut here November 12th, 1856, as Lehaire in "Eustace Baudin." Mrs. Fred. B. Conway made her first appearance here in 1849. Mr. A. H. Davenport made his debut in November, 1848, as Willis in "Paul Pry," at the Athenæum, where he played for two months, and then went to the Museum. Miss Mary Ann Graham was connected with the Museum in 1856, and married Mr. Clifton W. Tayleure, when she retired from the stage. Mrs. John Hoey made her first appearance in America on the stage of the Museum in 1839, which was then under the management of De Selden, as Eliza in "Nature and Philosophy," her sister Charlotte playing Colin. Mr. Henry C. Jarrett's first essay at management was made in the purchase of the Museum in December, 1851, from John E. Owens. Mr. George Clifford Jordon, who was born in Baltimore, made his debut at the Museum under the management of John E. Owens. Mr. John E. Owens was born in England, and was brought by his parents when three years of age to Baltimore. After a residence here of ten years he removed to Philadelphia. In 1849 he became joint manager of the Museum with Mr. Hann, and the succeeding year assumed control of the establishment. Before this he played at the Museum for $15 a week. On the 8th of December, 1845, he made his first appearance in the Museum as a star in Gretna Green and State Secrets to a $70.50 house. On his benefit night, December 13th, he played to a $124.62 house. James Wallack, Mrs. Wallack, and J. B. Booth the elder, played one night to a $30 house. On the 19th of April, 1845, Mr. Booth played Beauty and the Beast for his benefit to a $102 house. Barney Williams was far from a success at his commencement. On the 16th of December, 1845, he made his first appearance in Baltimore on this stage in the play of "Bumpology and the Irish Tutor," to a $46.50 house, and at his benefit the receipts were only $55.87. The stars usually played on shares; if they had a bad run, the proceeds of a benefit generally gave them money enough to get away from the city with their wardrobe. Mr. John Brougham also made his first appearance in Baltimore on the Museum stage. He played on the 16th of September, 1845, to a $45 house, and at his benefit his receipts were only $70.

On the 22d of May, the president and directors of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. invited the members of the Legislature and other officers of the State, with the Mayor and City Council, the editorial corps, and some distinguished strangers and others, to proceed with them on their road to Ellicott's Mills. There were about 100 in all, in four carriages each drawn by one horse. In one of them Mr. Charles Carroll of Carrollton returned as far as Elk Ridge, where he took the stage and proceeded to Washington, being the first person who used this road as on a journey for business not connected with its immediate concerns. On the 24th of May the cars commenced their regular journeys for business, charging for the round trip 75 cents. On the 28th day of August, the main key-stone of the arches of the fine granite structure passing over the Frederick turnpike road at Ellicott's Mills, was adjusted in the presence of the directors of the company and many citizens assembled to witness the ceremony. Robert Oliver was called upon by the master-builder to assist in adjusting the stone; after which, the president of the company, Philip E. Thomas, addressed the spectators in a happy manner, during which he said:—"The directors of the Baltimore & O. R. R. Co., having deemed it advisable to dignify the several most important structures upon the road by the names of those citizens under whose influence and patronage this great work has been sustained, the first viaduct was honored with the name of the oldest and most revered of our citizens, the last survivor of that illustrious band who signed the instrument which declared us an independent nation. To the second was assigned the name of a liberal, patriotic, and highly esteemed fellow-citizen, William Patterson. The noble edifice of which we have just witnessed the completion, I have been instructed to designate by the name of a fellow-citizen no less distinguished for his liberality, public spirit, and generous support of the magnificent enterprise in which we have embarked. This structure will accordingly hereafter be distinguished by the name of the Oliver Viaduct."

Died in Baltimore, on the 8th of May, Samuel Hollingsworth, Esq., in his 74th year, a native of Maryland, and the last survivor of eleven sons and two daughters, all of whom lived to an advanced age. Mr. Hollingsworth took up arms at an early period of the Revolution; was in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, &c., and as first lieutenant of a troop of horse, rendered many subsequent services. He was a much valued and high-spirited citizen and a zealous patriot.

The Carmelites or Teresian nuns, whose convent is on Aisquith street, is the oldest in the United States, excepting the Ursuline Convent at New Orleans. Rev. Charles Neale brought over four religious Sisters, April 19, 1790, and built them a house at Port Tobacco at his own expense. They were Mother Bernadine Matthews, Superior, her sisters Aloysius and Eleanor Matthews, from Hogstraet, and Sister Mary Dickinson, from the convent at Antwerp. Mother Mary Dickinson became Superior in 1800, and remained so till her death, March 27th, 1830. The convent was then removed to Baltimore in September of the year following.

Baltimore has always been remarkable for enterprise; and from the beginning her enterprise never lost sight of the fact that she was nearer to the navigable waters of the West than any other of the Atlantic cities. This advantage was availed of in the construction, first of turnpikes, and then of canals, looking towards the setting sun. Although no one then anticipated the growth of the country beyond the Alleghanies, as it has since been developed, yet everybody felt that there were good things in store there; and New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore all essayed to grasp them. New York had her Erie Canal, which aimed at flanking the mountains in the country of the great lakes. Philadelphia bravely attacked them in front, and so did Baltimore. Boston watched for a place to pass them anyhow. Railroads were then not thought of. Canals were the means relied on; and besides the New York Canal, there was a canal constructed in Pennsylvania which actually afforded a water communication, imperfect it is true, but still a communication, between the East and West. Baltimore had a hope, at one time, of doing the same thing in the same way; but the report of General Bernard having proved that a canal in this direction was impracticable, except at a cost infinitely beyond our means, our people may be said to have sat down, like the Israelites of old by the waters of Babylon, and wept. Emigration was not only "spoken of" among the merchants, but emigration, in some cases, actually took place to New York and Philadelphia. We are speaking now of the years 1824 and 1825. The visit of La Fayette to Baltimore in 1824, and the gorgeous hospitality with which he was received, threatened to be the fitful flash of the last remnant of our enterprise, before its light and its warmth were finally extinguished.

Prior to General Bernard's report, a great discussion before the people had been held at the Exchange as to the best canal route between Baltimore and the West; and two distinguished lawyers—the late General Robert Goodloe Harper and Mr. George Winchester—discussed the merits, respectively, of the Potomac and the Susquehanna. But the discussion proved to have been an idle one; inasmuch as, without the means of building a canal in either direction, it was of but little moment which was the best route. And so all became dispirited; and, if they did not actually see the grass growing in our streets, they at any rate began to fancy the spaces between the stones and the bricks in the pavements were becoming unnaturally green. Just about this time, however, railroads were first spoken of. During the fall of the year 1826, Philip E. Thomas, a gentleman of fortune, and president of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, and George Brown, a director in that institution, had frequent conferences in relation to the loss that Baltimore had sustained in consequence of a large portion of its trade with the West having been drawn to the cities of Philadelphia and New York by the public works of Pennsylvania and the Erie Canal, and the result of their deliberations was a firm conviction that, unless some early means could be devised to draw back this trade, it would ultimately be lost to the city forever. Previous to these conversations between Messrs. Thomas and Brown, no railroad had been constructed either in Europe or this country for the general conveyance of passengers or produce between distant points. A few railroads had been constructed in England for local purposes, such as the conveyance of coal and other heavy articles from the mines or places of production to navigable water, but for general purposes of travel and transportation they were regarded as an untried experiment.

It is amusing, with the knowledge we now have of such things, to look back to the fancies of 1825 and 1826. In the latter year, a sufficient feeling had been gotten up by these enterprising and public-spirited citizens to invite some twenty-five of the most influential merchants of Baltimore, with some other citizens, to meet them at the residence of Mr. Brown on the 12th day of February, 1827, the call being "*to take into consideration the best means of restoring to the city of Baltimore that portion of the Western trade which has lately been diverted from it by the introduction of steam navigation, and by other causes.*" The meeting accordingly assembled, and was well and influentially attended. William Patterson, Esq., was appointed chairman, and David Winchester secretary. Various documents and statements, illustrating the efficiency of railroads for the conveying of articles of heavy carriage at a small expense, were presented to the consideration of the meeting by Messrs. Thomas and Brown, and the superior advantage of this mode of transportation over turnpike roads or canals, being, according to these statements, satisfactorily shown, a resolution was adopted referring them to a committee, whose duty it should be to examine the same, together with such other facts and experiments as they might be able to collect, with instructions to report their opinion thereon and recommend such a course as it might be deemed proper to pursue. The committee, appointed in accordance with this resolution, consisted of Philip E. Thomas, Benjamin C. Howard, George Brown, Talbot Jones, Joseph W. Patterson, Evan Thomas and John

V. L. McMahon. The meeting adjourned, to meet again on the ensuing Monday, the 19th of February, when a report, comprising thirty-four closely printed pages, was presented for the consideration of the meeting by Philip E. Thomas, chairman of the committee, embracing much valuable information. The report was unanimously adopted, and on mature consideration a set of resolutions were also adopted by the meeting. The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee to prepare an application to the Legislature of Maryland for an act of incorporation: Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Philip E. Thomas, William Patterson, William Lorman, Isaac McKim, George Warner, Robert Oliver, Benjamin C. Howard, Charles Ridgely of Hampton, Solomon Etting, Thomas Tenant, W. W. Taylor, Alexander Brown, Alexander Fridge, John McKim, Jr., James L. Hawkins, Talbot Jones, John B. Morris, James Wilson, Luke Tiernan, Thomas Ellicott, Alexander McDonald, George Hoffman, Solomon Birckhead and William Steuart.

The distinguished Marylander and eminent lawyer, John V. L. McMahon, who was a delegate from the city of Baltimore in the Legislature of the State, drew up the original charter of the road, and through his indefatigable exertions he succeeded in obtaining its passage. This document, which is the first railroad charter obtained in the United States, indicates the penetrating knowledge and forethought of the author as to the powers that would be required by such a corporation; and has been used as a model for most of the subsequent charters obtained from the Legislatures of the various States for the construction of roads that were started as soon as the practicability of the railroad system was fully demonstrated by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

On the 24th day of April, 1827, the first railroad company in the United States was launched into existence, with a capital of one and a half million of dollars, with liberty to increase it; and the city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland were authorized to subscribe to the stock. The following gentlemen were elected as the first board of directors, by whom Philip E. Thomas was chosen president, and George Brown treasurer: Charles Carroll of Carrollton, George Hoffman, William Patterson, Philip E. Thomas, Robert Oliver, Thomas Ellicott, Alexander Brown, John B. Morris, Isaac McKim, Talbot Jones, William Lorman and William Steuart. Of this noble band of public benefactors, to whom Baltimore is so deeply indebted for their far-seeing enterprise, and the energy, perseverance and unflagging determination with which they prosecuted it, devoting their united labors and means to the undertaking, but one now survives, viz. John B. Morris, who has just cause to regard the work finished as a munificent legacy to the State and city, upon which he may safely, and with great and just pride, rest his reputation for future generations.

Then came a scene which almost beggars description. By this time public excitement had gone far beyond fever heat and reached the boiling point. Everybody wanted stock. The number of shares subscribed were to be apportioned if the limit of the capital should be exceeded; and every one set about obtaining proxies. Parents subscribed in the names of their children, and paid the dollar on each share that the rules prescribed. Before a survey had been made—before common sense had been consulted even, the possession of stock in any quantity was regarded as a provision for old age; and great was the scramble to obtain it. The excitement in Baltimore roused public attention elsewhere, and a railroad mania began to pervade the land. But Baltimore led all the rest—there can be no doubt of that.

Then came the surveys. A mission of engineers was sent to England while the surveys were going on at home. Everything was done with an eager enthusiasm that was unexampled even in our enterprising annals. The directors availing themselves of the public feeling, gratified their subscribers by permitting them to double their stock. And yet, with the best skill of the country at work, the vaguest ideas prevailed. Presently the surveys were so far completed that the choice of a route might be made. At this time the wise men of the City Council came to the aid of the company's engineering talent, and refused to pay a dollar of their subscription of $500,000 unless the road was located at an elevation of sixty-six feet above tide; and the railroad company—which would otherwise in all probability have brought the work in to the city line, which, after a lapse of forty years, it has just completed from the deep cut to Ostend street—was forced to come to Pratt street at its junction with Amity alley, where Mount Clare station now covers acres of ground with its shops and engine houses.

It was a great idea in those days to tunnel under Howard street, come out in Centre street, then a part of Howard's Park, and crossing the Falls, reach the shipping at Fell's Point with the wealth-diffusing railroad, which people regarded as the rose of a vast watering-pot, the smallest of whose tricklings was to fertilize the spot it fell upon, whatever its previous desolation and aridity. The fact is, that almost every one seemed to be impressed with the idea that the closer the railroad could be brought to his alley gate the better for his property. People often ask now-a-days why the railroad did not take the route so lately adopted, and whose excellence was so apparent. Mr. Richard Caton once began to build a road out of his own means. They ask why the company made the great embankment west of Mount Clare; why it built that costly structure of hewn granite, the Carrollton Viaduct, and the almost equally costly but less imposing bridge across Gwynn's Run. The reason is here given. The conscript fathers of the city so ordained in their utter ignorance, and the company, hardly then much wiser, were too poor to make any efficient resistance to an ineffable absurdity, to which the conduct of the three wise men of Gotham affords the nearest parallel. And here, on the 4th of July, 1828, in bright sunshine, assembled the glittering procession which buried it in the ground. First came Masons with banners and music. Then came the trades with anvil-ringing, with type-setting, with vats smoking, with labor of all kinds in full operation, and with banners and music too. Then came the good ship the *Constitution*, with the sails all set, with streamers floating, and with guns run out, as if to war against the world that would assail the sacred instrument of which it was the emblem. Then came Charles Carroll of Carollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, a spare, attenuated old man, verging on his fourscore years and ten, small in size, but active in his movements, with eyes still bright and sparkling, with a voice thin now and feeble, but clear and distinct, as in emphatic utterances the venerable and venerated man prophesied the success of the great work on whose corner-stone he that day struck the gavel and applied the square.

Mr. John W. Garrett, the present head of the company, with broad and comprehensive intelligence, unequalled energy, and unfailing perseverance, has already carried the work which he controls far beyond its original confines, extending its power across the Ohio on the one side, and on the other side by a European organization, making the Old World even pay tribute to the energy and enterprise of this portion of the New.

As soon as the grading was completed for a mile west of Mount Clare, the iron strap, then called a rail, was laid down and a car was built, not unlike a country market-wagon, without a top, and mounted upon wheels whose flanges were on the outside. In this car Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Alexander Brown, William Patterson, Philip E. Thomas and others of the directors of the company, with some leading citizens of Baltimore, made trips backwards and forwards, drawn by a single horse, with the same elation that we now see among the boys who are lucky enough to secure a free ride on the platform of a passenger car as it passes along the streets. After the directors were served, the public were permitted to enjoy the same luxury, twelve and a half cents a head for the round trip. And this was the first money ever earned on a railroad, *constructed for general purposes*, in America. Maunch Chunk was a coal road, and Quincy a granite-quarry road; but the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was, in every sense of the word, *a railroad*. In the beginning, no one dreamed of steam upon the road. Horses were to do the work; and even after the line was completed to Frederick, relays of horses trotted the cars from place to place. In this way the Relay House, at the junction of the Washington Branch, obtained its name. One great desideratum was to reduce the friction of the axles in their boxes; and about this time Mr. Ross Winans made his appearance in Baltimore, and instantly became a celebrity with his friction-wheel—unquestionably an ingenious and beautiful contrivance. Mr. Winans went to Europe with his invention and was there plundered of the most valuable portion of it —"the outside bearing"—through the bad faith of those whom he permitted to try it in public as an experiment. The outside bearing, of which he is unquestionably the inventor, in its application to railroad carriages, is now the only bearing used throughout the world. Not only was friction sought to be avoided by improving the machinery to be used on the road, but the road itself became the subject of experiment; and miles and miles of iron straps were laid on stone curbs, to the great edification of the public. To ride in a railroad car in those days was, literally, to go thundering along, the roll of the wheels on the combined rail of stone and iron being almost deafening. In due season, however, it was discovered that the wheels were hammering the iron straps out of existence.

When steam made its appearance on the Liverpool and Manchester railroad, it attracted great attention here. But there was this difficulty about introducing an English engine on an American road. An English road was virtually a straight road; an American road had curves sometimes of as small radius as two hundred feet. For a brief season it was believed that this feature of the early American roads would prevent the use of locomotive engines. The contrary was demonstrated by a gentleman still living in an active and ripe old age, honored and beloved, distinguished for his private worth and for his public benefactions; one of those to whom wealth seems to have been granted by Providence that men might know how wealth could be used to benefit one's fellow-creatures. We refer to Mr. Peter Cooper, of New York. Mr. Cooper was satisfied that steam might be adapted to the curved roads which he saw would be built in the United States, and he came to Baltimore, which then possessed the only one on which he could experiment, to vindicate his belief. He had another idea, which was that the crank could be dispensed with in the change from a reciprocating to a rotary motion; and he built an engine to demonstrate both articles of his faith. The machine was not larger than the handcars used by workmen to transfer themselves from place to place, and the boiler was not as large as the kitchen-boiler attached to many a range in modern mansions. It was of about the same diameter, but not much more than half as high. It stood upright in the car, and was filled, above the furnace, which occupied the lower section, with vertical tubes made of gun-barrels. The cylinder was but three and a half inches in diameter, and speed was gotten up by gearing. No natural draught could have been sufficient to keep up steam in so small a boiler, and Mr. Cooper therefore used a blowing-apparatus, driven by a drum attached to one of the carwheels, over which passed a cord that in its turn worked a pulley on the shaft of the blower. The contrivance for dispensing with a crank came to nothing. Among the first buildings erected at Mount Clare was a large car-house, in which railroad-tracks were laid at right angles with the road track, communicating with the latter by a turn-table—a liliputian affair indeed, compared to the revolving platforms, its successors, now in use. In this car-shop Mr. Cooper had his engine, and here steam was first raised, in the presence of Mr. George Brown, the treasurer of the company, his father Mr. Alexander Brown, Mr. Philip E. Thomas, and one or two more. Mr. Cooper with his own hands opened the throttle and admitted the steam into the cylinder, the crank-substitute operated successfully with a clacking noise, while the machine moved slowly forward, with some of the bystanders who had stepped upon it. And this was the first locomotive for railroad purposes ever built in America, and this was the first transportation of persons by steam that had ever taken place on this side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Cooper's success was such as to induce him to try a trip to Ellicott's Mills, and an open car, the first used upon the road already mentioned, having been attached to his engine, and filled with the directors and some friends, the first journey by steam in America was commenced. The trip was most interesting, The curves were passed without difficulty at a speed of fifteen miles an hour. The grades were ascended with comparative ease; the day was fine, and the company in the highest spirits. The return from the Mills—a distance of thirteen miles—was made in fifty-seven minutes. This was on the 28th of August, 1830. But the triumph of this "Tom Thumb" engine was not altogether without a drawback. The great stage-proprietors of the day were Stockton and Stokes; and on this occasion a gallant gray of great beauty and power was driven by them from town, attached to another car on the second track—for the company had begun by making two tracks to the Mills—and met the engine at the Relay House on its way back. From this point it was determined to have a race home; and, the start being even, away went horse and engine, the snort of the one and the puff of the other keeping time and tune. At first the gray had the best of it, for *his* steam could be applied to the greatest advantage on the instant, while the engine had to wait until the rotation of the wheels set the blower to work. The horse was perhaps a quarter of a mile ahead when the safety-valve of the engine lifted, and the thin blue vapor issuing from it showed an excess of steam. The blower whistled, the steam blew off in vapory clouds, the pace increased, the passengers shouted, the engine gained on the horse, soon it lapped him, the silk was plied, the race was neck and neck, nose and nose, then the engine passed the horse, and a great hurrah hailed the victory. But it was not repeated, for just at this time when the gray's master was about giving up, the band driving the pulley which drove the blower slipped from the drum, the safety-valve ceased to scream, and the engine for want of breath began to wheeze and pant. In vain Mr.

Cooper, who was his own engineman and fireman, lacerated his hands in attempting to replace the band upon the wheel; in vain he tried to urge the fire with lightwood; the horse gained on the machine, and passed it; and although the band was presently replaced and steam again did its best, the horse was too far ahead to be overtaken, and came in the winner of the race. But the real victory was with Mr. Cooper notwithstanding.

A competitor that steam had to contend with on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was a "horse power." A horse was placed in a car and made to walk on an endless apron or belt, and to communicate motion to the wheels, as in the horse-power machine of the present day. The machine worked after a fashion well enough, but on one occasion, when drawing a car filled with editors and representatives of the press, it ran into a cow, and the passengers being tilted out, rolled down an embankment, were naturally enough unanimous in condemning the contrivance. And so the horse-power car, after countless bad jokes had been perpetrated on the *cowed* editors, passed out of existence, and, until now, probably out of mind. Following the horse-power car came the Meteor. This was a sailing vehicle, the invention of Mr. Evan Thomas, who was perhaps the first person who "talked railroad" in Baltimore. It required a good gale to drive it, and would only run when the wind was what sailors call abaft or on the quarter. Head winds were fatal to it, and Mr. Thomas was afraid to trust a strong side-wind, lest the Meteor might upset. So it rarely made its appearance, except a northwester was blowing, when it would be dragged out to the further end of the Mount Clare embankment, and come back literally with flying colors. It was an amusing toy, nothing more, and it is referred to now as an illustration of the crudity of the ideas prevailing forty-five years ago in reference to railroads.

An advertisement of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company offering a premium for the best locomotive adapted to its curved road, brought several competitors into the field, the best of whom was Mr. Phineas Davis of York, Pennsylvania, whose engine became the model of the first engines which were regularly used on the road. Mr. Davis' boiler was a double cylinder—the fireplace being on the inside, and the fire surface was increased by a cheese-like projection downwards above the fire. It was the first engine in this country whose wheels were coupled, so as to have a double and not a single pair of drivers. When the Peter Cooper boiler was put into this plan of engine, it made what are known as the "grasshopper engines," some of which are still in use after forty years of service, as regulators in the company's stations.

Space does not allow us to go over in detail the various attempts at locomotive enginery which came into existence only to disappear. As it was with engines, so it was with cars. Those who travel in the eight and sixteen-wheel cars of the present day, can scarcely believe the tedious process by which such results have been arrived at. As already said, the first car was like a market-cart on railroad wheels. The next car was a nine-passenger coach, similarly mounted, with the old-time leathern braces and C springs. For a long while this fashion prevailed; and gaudily painted vehicles, built by Mr. Richard Imlay, were occasionally exposed for public admiration in Monument Square before being placed upon the railroad. In winter these were lined with green baize curtains, and the seats, instead of being crosswise, were placed around them. And this continued till Mr. Ross Winans planned the first eight-wheeled car ever built for passenger purposes, and called it by the appropriate name of the "Columbus." To him is unquestionably due the first organization of this sort made in the world. The Columbus was a large box, such as any competent mechanic, other than a coach-maker, could build. It was supported on trucks at either end—had seats on top, which were reached by a ladder at one of the corners of the car, which were cut off, so to speak, and where the doors were. It was followed by several extraordinary looking contrivances, one of which the workmen nicknamed "the sea serpent," while another was called the "dromedary." Each of these was an improvement on its predecessor. Then came a car which embodied the perfected idea called the "Winchester," and then came what was known as the "Washington" cars, which were the eight-wheeled cars of the present day.

The question has sometimes been mooted whether Baltimore and its great Western railroad are really entitled to the credit of first using a locomotive engine in America. There can be, however, no doubt of the fact. Mr. John H. B. Latrobe is a living witness of it; and the testimony is documentary. It was after the demonstration by Peter Cooper that the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad Company, now the Northern Central, imported the locomotive Herald from England. A volume might be written of such recollections as the foregoing.

In October, 1849, Mr. Louis McLane resigned his position as president of the road, over which he had presided for eleven years, and Thomas Swann, Esq., for several months previous one of the most active, energetic, and able of the Board of Directors, was immediately chosen his successor, with a unanimity that clearly evinced the high estimation in which he was held by his associates. Mr. Swann, as early as 1851, promised to stand with his guests of the city of Baltimore and the States of Virginia and Maryland on the banks of the Ohio, at Wheeling, on the 1st of January, 1853, and on that day, after years of delay, surrounded by embarrassments and staggering under the vastness of the undertaking—with a credit almost exhausted, its few remaining friends scattered and disheartened, a community over-taxed, and an opposition rendered formidable by the honesty of the convictions under which they acted—this great work entered upon its extension from Cumberland to the city of Wheeling, a distance of more than two hundred miles, which it soon accomplished, fulfilling his predictions to the letter.

Benjamin H. Latrobe, the chief engineer, has achieved — in tracking this great national highway through mountain gorges that were almost impenetrable to the foot of man — an imperishable renown. The work will stand through all future ages as a monument of his skill as an engineer, and of that indomitable perseverance which conceives nothing impossible, and that knows "no such word as fail." The undertaking was one of magnitude and boldness. Mr. Latrobe is as distinguished for his modesty, urbanity and social charms as for his eminence as an engineer. He was educated for a lawyer, but his inclinations were found after a few years' practice to run in a counter direction, and being already an accomplished draughtsman and a mathematician, he first entered on his new profession under Jonathan Knight, who was the chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad during the first fourteen years of its existence.

John H. B. Latrobe, Esq., the distinguished legal counsellor of the company, and brother of the chief engineer, was educated for an engineer, but maturity brought to him a taste for metaphysics and law, and they have both chosen the path intended for them as shining marks in their respective professions. The knowledge of law has, however, been of great service to the company in the performance of his duties by the first as an engineer, whilst the knowledge of engineering possessed by the other has been of equal advantage in protecting the varied interests of the company from encroachment. It was during the first year of the company's existence that John H. B. Latrobe was retained as its legal counsellor. He was at that time a very young man, and had just entered upon the practice of his profession. His manifold and important services, and his zealous devotion to the interests of the road, in whose behalf he has so fully exercised his great abilities, have long since established the wisdom that led to his appointment. The clearness of his perception, the systematic precision of his mind, and the untiring industry and almost military discipline with which he marches through his multifarious labors, have enabled him to bestow much attention to public interests as well as to perform his professional duties. Mr. Latrobe is known to possess the most varied abilities. As a lawyer, a mathematician, an artist, a man of liberal and enlarged views, a friend to public improvement, and a true philanthropist, he has everywhere met with the public recognition which he so richly deserves. Although constantly pressed with private professional pursuits of a more general and profitable character, Mr. Latrobe has always seemed to regard the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as a favored client, sharing with its originators and founders in the pride with which they have watched its progress and witnessed its completion.

Periods of the various openings of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

Opened	to	Ellicott's Mills by horse power,		24th May, 1830.
"	"	Ellicott's Mills by steam,		30th August, 1830.
"	"	Frederick	"	1st Dec., 1831.
"	"	Point of Rocks	"	1st April, 1832.
"	"	Harper's Ferry	"	1st Dec., 1834.
"	"	Bladensburg	"	20th July, 1834.
"	"	Washington	"	25th August, 1834.
"	"	oppos'e Hancock	"	1st June, 1842.
"	"	Cumberland	"	5th Nov., 1842.
"	"	Piedmont	"	21st July, 1851.
"	"	Fairmount	"	22d June, 1852.
"	"	Wheeling	"	1st Jan., 1853.

At this time the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was the longest in the world.

The cause which led Mr. Peter Cooper to deviate from the path of his legitimate business to become the builder of the first American locomotive, is explained by the perusal of his letter to Mr. William H. Brown, in answer to some inquiries upon that subject:

"NEW YORK, *May* 18*th*, 1869.

"MR. WILLIAM H. BROWN:

"*My Dear Sir:*— In reply to your kind favor of the 10th inst., I write to say that I am not sure that I have a drawing or sketch of the little locomotive placed by me on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the summer of 1829, to the best of my recollection.

"The engine was a very small and insignificant affair. It was made at a time when I had become the owner of all the land now belonging to the Canton Company, the value of which I believed depended almost entirely upon the success of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. At that time an opinion had become prevalent that the road was ruined for steam locomotives by reason of the short curves found necessary to get around the various points of rocks found in their course. Under these discouraging circumstances many of the principal stockholders were about abandoning the work, and were only prevented from forfeiting their stock by my persuading them that a locomotive could be so made as to pass successfully around the short curves then found in the road, which only extended thirteen miles to Ellicott's Mills.

"When I had completed the engine I invited the directors to witness an experiment. Some thirty-six persons entered one of the passenger cars and four rode on the locomotive, which carried its own fuel and water, and made the first passage of thirteen miles, over an average ascending grade of eighteen feet to the mile, in one hour and twelve minutes. We made the return trip in fifty-seven minutes.

"I regret my inability to make such a sketch of the engine as I would be willing to send you at this moment without further time to do so.

"Yours with great respect, PETER COOPER."

On the 28th of June the ground of the old "City Hall," on the east side of Holliday street, was purchased by the city for the sum of $1610, subject to a ground rent of $306; the improvements cost $8,124.04.

The first fatal accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad occurred in September. The driver of a car laden with 37 persons, because of some bad conduct of the horse, which he was attempting to correct, lost his seat, and falling on one of the rails, was so dreadfully cut and bruised by the wheels that he immediately died. The receipts on the road for the first sixteen weeks amounted to nearly $17,000.

The events of the French revolution were celebrated by a military and civic procession in Baltimore, on Monday, October 25th. After having passed through several of the principal streets, the procession halted in Monument Square, where a beautiful oration was delivered by Mr. William Wirt. After he had taken his seat, Gen. Samuel Smith rose and delivered a short address. Mr. John S. Skinner, then, as secretary to the meeting, read certain resolutions, with an address to the people of France, all of which were concurred in, and the meeting adjourned.

After the ceremonies were concluded, the Typographical Association, to the number of about eighty persons, proceeded to the execution of a resolution, adopted on a former occasion, of depositing their own proper flag with Mr. Hezekiah Niles, editor of the *Register*, as the senior employer in the city, together with the tricolor, which they had provided and displayed in the procession by the side of the "Star Spangled Banner" of their own country. Capt. Hickman and his veteran company of the 5th Regiment, with Capt. Deems with his company of Baltimore Yagers, with the splendid military band attached, under the direction of Capt. Roundtree, honored the occasion by a tender of their services, which were gratefully accepted on the part of the craft by their Marshal. After being joined by the "Mechanical Volunteers" (This company, it is said, was the body-guard of Washington at the battle of Germantown, and honored with the same station in 1794, when engaged in the "Whiskey Insurrection,") who unexpectedly but very agreeably expressed a wish to unite in the ceremonies, proceeded to the Central Fountain in Calvert street, followed by the Printers' Association, headed by Mr. Niles, who was supported by Mr. Murphy, one of the editors of the *American*, and Mr. A. J. W. Jackson, one of the oldest journeymen of the profession, flanked by Mr. Samuel Sands, the Marshal, and his assistants, Messrs. J. N. Millington and Bailey, with the flag of the craft, and those of the United States and France floating in harmony. The whole marched to Mr. Niles' dwelling in St. Paul street, near which a large number of ladies and other persons had assembled. Mr. Niles, with Mr. Murphy on his right, and Mr. Jackson on his left, took a place on the lower step of entrance into his house, and, the parties being uncovered, Mr. Sands, bearing the flag of fraternity, and supported by his assistant marshals, advanced, and delivered a beautiful and eloquent address. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Sands' address the flags were presented, and being united formed a kind of arch over the head of Mr. Niles, who descended from the step and replied in a long and eloquent address. The three flags were now passed into the second story of Mr. Niles' house, where they were received by the ladies of the family and others assembled to witness the ceremony, and with delicate kindness festooned them over his *editorial chair*. The printers and the military then, in numbers suited to the capacity of the room, entered and partook of some slight refreshments, during which some good toasts were given by several gentlemen. The printers then re-formed and marched to Barrett's tavern, where resolutions were adopted returning thanks to Mr. Niles, the military companies, Mr. Barrett for the use of his rooms, and Mr. Samuel Sands, the marshal.

1831. The "Odd-Fellows" of Baltimore celebrated their anniversary in this city on the 26th of April, and dedicated their new and magnificent hall in Gay street. About 500 were computed to be in the procession, with their banners and other ornaments, and made a very respectable and imposing show. One oration was delivered in Trinity Church by James L. Ridgely, and another after the dedication of the hall by T. Y. Walsh. The number of this association in Baltimore at this time was supposed to exceed 1500.

On the 29th and 30th of June, a contractor on the 3d division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, about twenty-five miles from the city, absconded, leaving his laborers unpaid. The laborers took the law into their own hands and commenced to destroy the property of the company, because their employer had wronged them! They were between 200 and 300 strong, and with pick-axes, hammers and sledges, made a furious attack on the rails, sills and whatever else they could destroy. The sheriff of the county and his *posse* were resisted by these ignorant or wicked men, and a requisition was made on Brigadier-General Steuart for a detachment of the volunteers under his command; and, though it rained very hard, a sufficient number of soldiers started in the cars from the depot at about ten o'clock in the night of the 30th of June, and reached the scene of violence before daylight the next morning. The rioters suffered themselves to be arrested by the military without opposition, but some of them precipitately fled. In the afternoon forty of those reported to be principals were brought into Baltimore and lodged in jail, and eighteen or twenty were arrested and brought in next day by a detachment which remained behind for the purpose. The prisoners, being brought before Judge Hanson on a subsequent day, were severally examined and nearly all discharged.

The Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad was opened for public travel on the 4th of July—the rails, on one track, being laid for more than six miles, through the valley of Jones Falls.

Died on the 4th of July, James Madison, late President of the United States. Honors were paid to the memory of the deceased by hoisting the flags at half-mast, the tolling of bells, firing of minute-guns, and the passage of resolutions by the local authorities and other bodies of citizens.

On the 8th of June, the following experiment was tried on the Susquehanna railroad: it consisted in placing the horses between two cars, where they were confined by means of shafts extending from one car to the other, resting at each end upon the pivot piece so as to allow them free play in passing the curves. The shafts were made of strong timber, so that the horse or horses "cannot possibly get off the road; and to guard against the horse stumbling, a broad belt of leather is passed from shaft to shaft underneath the animal, of sufficient strength to prevent his going down; for greater security, two bows of iron are made to pass from the shafts over the back of the horse. By all these means the horse, though entirely free in his action, is confined above, below and on each side, so that it is impossible for him to get off the track of the road."

The abduction of Morgan, and the extraordinary proceedings which followed it, had produced remarkable excitement, especially in the Northern and Western States. It is a curious history which will ever occupy a notable page in the annals of the time, and is too well known to need repetition here. Like other exciting topics which have taken hold of the public mind in this country, it led to the organization of a distinct political party—the "anti-Masonic." The zeal to destroy Masonry rose above all other subjects of public concern; and a large body of respectable and judicious men were found in several States, who were willing to forego all the ordinary inducements to the old political organization, and to embody themselves into a party to accomplish this one object. This "anti-Masonic" party, it was said, at the period to which we refer, supposed themselves able to command a vote of half a million in this country. Sincere and zealous in their purpose, unquestionably honest and patriotic in all that they contrived and intended to do, and, as we have already said, intelligent, thoughtful and able in the general complexion of the men at their head, they had arranged a convention of delegates to be chosen from the several States, who were to meet by appointment in Baltimore in September, to select a candidate for the Presidency. In pursuance of this arrangement, about one hundred and twelve delegates assembled in Baltimore at the Athenæum, on Monday, the 26th of September. It was distinguished for its talent, and for the weight of character which it presented. It was looked upon with curious and deep interest throughout the whole country; with approbation by many, but with a settled and stern, though silent hostility, by that numerous and respectable class of citizens which, in every State, yet constituted the body of the Masonic fraternity. On the 28th of September the convention tendered to Mr. William Wirt, then a resident of Baltimore, the nomination for the Presidency of the United States. Mr Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, was selected by them as the candidate for the Vice-Presidency. On the evening of the same day Mr. Wirt sent a communication to the convention accepting the nomination. This paper explained the grounds of his acceptance, and forms an important document in an interesting passage of political history. This letter was received with entire approbation by the convention, and a resolution was therefore adopted, recommending "to their fellow-citizens throughout the United States, a cordial and vigorous support of Mr. Wirt at the next election, as the anti-Masonic candidate for the office of President of the United States." The result of the election next year was that, out of two hundred and eighty-six electoral votes which were cast in the colleges, General Jackson received two hundred and nineteen, Mr. Clay forty-nine, Mr. Floyd, who took the vote of South Carolina, eleven, and Mr. Wirt seven—these seven being the votes of the State of Vermont.

The National Republican Convention met in the city of Baltimore at the Athenæum on Monday, December 12th, about 140 members in attendance. Governor Barbour, of Virginia, president. On Tuesday Henry Clay was unanimously nominated by the convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States. On Wednesday Mr. John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, was nominated as candidate for Vice-President. On motion of Mr. Halstead, of New Jersey, thanks were unanimously voted to Luke Tiernan, Hezekiah Niles, Nathaniel F. Williams, William H. Freeman, Charles F. Mayer, Joshua Medtart, and James Harwood, of the National Republican Committee, and to John B. Morris, Henry V. Sommerville, N. F. Williams and James Harwood, the committee of arrangements on the part of the citizens.

1832. The centennial anniversary of the birth of Gen. George Washington was celebrated in this city on the 22d of February with more than ordinary delight to the citizens. Every avenue leading to Monument Square was crowded with thousands of anxious spectators in the early part of the day, and every window was filled with elegantly attired females, each indicating by her looks the deep interest she felt in this public manifestation of a whole nation's attachment to the memory of the purest patriot that ever adorned the pages of history. The procession moved from the square at the time appointed, and passed in front of the residence of the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who was unable to attend. They arrived at the Front Street Theatre or Circus, where Wm. H. Collins, Esq., read Washington's Farewell Address, preceded by a few appropriate remarks; after which J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., addressed the assembly "in a strain of chaste and fascinating eloquence which rivetted the attention and excited the admiration of all present." The Mayor and Council of Frederick and other invited guests were entertained by the Mayor and Corporation of Baltimore at Barnum's City Hotel.

The health officer, who visits all vessels arriving at the port of Baltimore, reports the arrival of 1,429 foreigners in 1827; 1,843 in 1828; 1,581 in 1829; 4,100 in 1830; 4,381 in 1831; 7,946 in 1832. These numbers do not, probably, include the whole, because the health officer not being required to visit vessels arriving during the winter months, makes no report of passengers who reach this port during that season.

The Jackson General Convention met at the Athenæum, May the 21st, and the next day nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, Martin Van Buren, of New York. At this convention the two-third rule was adopted, which has since been adhered to. The Jackson Convention also met a part of the time in "Warfield's Church," in St. Paul's street, near Saratoga, which deistical church-building was afterward incorporated with Mr. N. C. Brooks' Baltimore Female College. During the proceedings of the convention an alarm was given, and one or two men jumping out of the window were somewhat injured.

On the 23d of May the Young Men's Convention, then in session at Washington, appointed a committee of one from each State to wait on Charles Carroll of Carrollton to testify the sense of grateful respect entertained by the country for the last of the illustrious band of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In conformity with their appointment, nearly all the members of the committee assembled in Baltimore, and, accompanied by several members of the convention, proceeded in a body to his residence, and were introduced to him separately by Mr. Brantz Mayer; after which Mr. Mayer, chairman of the committee, addressed him in a few appropriate remarks. After Mr. Mayer had concluded, Mr. Carroll declared himself highly gratified by the expression of the feelings of the young men of the United States, and hoped they might enjoy uninterruptedly through life, and transmit unimpaired to their posterity, the noble institutions of this happy land.

On the 15th of July a furious fire broke out in the extensive lumber-yard of Wm. Carson & Co., on Buchanan's wharf, and soon reached the great range of warehouses on Smith's wharf. The whole stock of lumber, except a small portion thrown in the dock, was consumed, and five warehouses, with the chief part of their contents. The warehouses were occupied by Messrs. Whites, Buck & Hedrick, Manning & Hope, Mr. Hugh Boyle, and Mr. Lester. Two persons were killed and four others very badly wounded by the falling walls.

During the year Baltimore passed through her season of trial by a visitation of that awful disease "cholera." The Mayor and the officers of health made all preparations for it which the nature of circumstances and the means placed in their hands would permit. However, it raged during the summer season, and during the month of September the number of deaths in Baltimore by cholera was
At the Alms House its ravages were terrible. On the

breaking out of the disease the inmates were about 500, of which number the deaths were 125. When the dreadful scourge which had depopulated our cities visited Philadelphia, the civil authorities of that city expressed a wish to have the assistance of the Sisters of Charity. The wish was made known to this community by the Right Rev. Dr. Kenrick, and by return of mail thirteen heroines were landed in Philadelphia, ready to rush with joy to the assistance of those from whom the rest of the world seemed to fly with horror. In Baltimore the same request was made, and was met with equal heroism. It was here that was immolated the first victim of charity, in the person of Sister Mary Frances, the daughter of the late Benedict Boarman of Charles County, Maryland, once admired in the extensive circle in which she moved. On the morning of the day on which she died, she fainted from weakness occasioned by the premonitory symptoms of cholera. While preparing to take the remedies which had been prescribed for her, a patient—a colored woman—was brought into the hospital. The case seemed desperate and to require immediate assistance, and the heroic Sister forgot herself to give relief to the patient. But her delicate frame was too weak, and the disease too strong, and in a few hours the cherished, accomplished, and pious Mary Frances was a lifeless corpse. The death of this Sister did not deter the others. There was no panic or alarm, not even concern, but with a devotedness which can scarcely be conceived or credited, her place was sought with emulation, and the catastrophe only increased their courage. The next victim was Sister Mary George, the daughter of Jacob Smith, a wealthy farmer in Adams Co., Pennsylvania. She dedicated herself at an early age to the service of her neighbors, and was soon called to receive the crown which her devoted charity deserved. She died in Baltimore of the epidemic, in the 19th year of her age. Several other members of this heroic band were attacked either in the cholera hospitals or in the county and city alms house, where the epidemic was most fatal. They cannot be better pictured than in the words of the honorable Mayor of the city of Baltimore in a letter he wrote to the citizens on this occasion. "To behold," says he, "life thus immolated in so sacred a cause, produces rather a sensation of awe than of sorrow, a sentiment of resignation to the Almighty fiat rather than a useless regret at the afflicting event." Their remains were attended to the grave by the Mayor and the members of the Board of Health, and other officers of the corporation. During the prevalence of the disease Archbishop Whitfield tendered his spacious mansion on the corner of Charles and Mulberry streets, to be used as a hospital for the sick.

The following letter was sent by the Mayor of Baltimore to Rev. A. J. Elder:

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, *Baltimore, Nov.* 3*d*, 1832.

"Rev. A. J. ELDER: *Dear Sir*:—The duties assigned me as

Mayor of Baltimore being concluded this day, I cannot retire to the quietude of private life without acknowledging the obligation which the Board of Health and myself are under to you, Sir, for your persevering attention to our afflicted fellow-citizens, and through you to those invaluable *Sisters of Charity*, whose benevolent conduct has been of such essential utility in alleviating the horrors incident to the fatal epidemic, which, a short period since, raged in our city. But their attention to the sick was not the only service rendered by the *Sisters of Charity*. They voluntarily furnished clothing at their own expense to the destitute orphans of those who fell victims to the cholera, thus exhibiting the purest system of unostentatious charity that could have been devised. At the hospitals their labor and attention became so important, and their exertions so incessant, that even they were often physically exhausted and required the helping hand of others. At this time the Sisters of Charity at the Orphan Asylum and the Infirmary freely tendered their sisterly assistance to smooth the path of anxiety and care of those especially devoted to the hospitals. But it surely is a solemn consideration that the Sisters of Charity will retire with two less of their number than when they commenced their labor of love in Baltimore. The rapacious and desolating scourge, with indiscriminate violence, seized Sisters Mary Frances and Mary George, and transferred their administering spirits to regions of peace and tranquillity. We humbly bow in submission to the Divine dispensation, confiding in the Evangelist who saith, 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.' The Board of Health and myself have deemed it an imperious duty, in behalf of the citizens of Baltimore, to express our warmest gratitude and deepest sense of obligation for those services which were given without compensation—thereby leaving us doubly your debtors. Be pleased therefore, my dear Sir, to tender the sincere and grateful thanks of the Board of Health and myself, to Sisters Barbara, Clare, Lœcadia, Julia, and Euprozene, at hospital No. 2; to Sisters Mary Paul, Dometella, Mary Jane, and Mary James, at hospital No. 3; to Sisters Ambrosia, Superior of the Infirmary, and also to Henrietta, Dorothea, Hillaria, Octavia, Delphine, and Chrysostom, of that institution; to Sisters Felicity, Superior of the Orphan Asylum, and also to Camilia, Bernerdine, Marcellina, Brozilia, and Alphonso, of that institution. And although they will receive no pecuniary remuneration from us, yet I humbly hope their reward is registered in heaven. I remain, dear Sir, yours and the Sisters of Charity's obliged friend and humble servant, William Stewart,

"Mayor of the City of Baltimore."

At a meeting of the citizens of Baltimore, without distinction of parties, held at the Exchange on Thursday, the 27th of December, in pursuance of the call of the Mayor to take into consideration the ordinance and proceedings of the convention lately held in South Carolina, on the subject of nullification: the meeting was organized at the suggestion of the Hon. Judge R. B. Magruder, by the appointment of the Hon. Jesse Hunt, Mayor of the city of Baltimore, as president. On motion of the Hon. P. Laurenson, William Patterson and Robert Oliver were appointed vice-presidents. On motion of Gen. Geo. H. Steuart, E. L. Finley and J. S. Nicholas were appointed secretaries. The president then announced the object for which the meeting was called, and that he was ready to receive the suggestions of any of the citizens present. The Hon. Isaac McKim then read and submitted a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and from which we extract the following: "That the proceedings of the State convention of South Carolina, and the political principles avowed in the extraordinary and unprecedented document, styled an ordinance, are disapproved by this meeting as tending to disturb the harmony of government, menacing the integrity of the Union, violating good faith, and impairing, if not destroying, the general prosperity. That we highly and entirely approve the opinions and sentiments avowed in the proclamation of the President of the United States. In this important public act we recognize the wisdom of the statesman, the firmness and inflexible integrity of the patriot, and the deep feeling of solicitude becoming a father of his country, in the existing crisis of difficulty and danger—with him we proclaim, *the Union must be preserved.*"

The first train of cars from the "Point of Rocks" arrived in Baltimore on the 20th of April, laden with between 300 and 400 barrels of flour.

There were building in the ship-yards of Baltimore, in August, eight ships, six schooners, and one steamboat.

Charles Carroll, surnamed of Carrollton, and the son of Charles Carroll and Elizabeth Brook, was born on the twentieth of September, 1737, at Annapolis, in the State of Maryland. In 1745, then eight years of age, he was sent to France to be educated. At the age of twenty he commenced the study of law in London. He returned to Maryland in 1764, just in time to enter heart and soul into the strife which his countrymen were waging against tyranny. He had struggled against the stamp tax; he now took his place again by the side of his brethren, in the opening contest against Parliament. With Daniel Dulany himself he grappled, and the controversy was the most marked of the day. It was carried on under the names of the "First Citizen," and "Antilon." His articles were able and eloquent, as able and eloquent as those of his great and learned opponent, who had long stood the leading mind of Maryland; and they were more effective. He conquered, for he fought on the side of liberty.

The talent and firmness evinced by Mr. Carroll in his contest with Dulany raised him at once to a high station in the confidence of the people; and we find him, during the years 1773–4–5, actively engaged in all the measures which were taken in opposition to the course of Great Britain's colonial policy. In January, 1775, Mr. Carroll was chosen a member of the first committee of observation that was established in Annapolis, and in the same year he was elected a delegate to represent Anne Arundel County in the provincial convention. In February, 1776, he was appointed a commissioner by Congress, then in session at Philadelphia, with Dr. Franklin, Archbishop Carroll, and Samuel Chase, to proceed to Canada to induce the inhabitants of that country to join the United Provinces in opposition to Great Britain. On the 4th of July, 1776, Mr. Carroll was appointed for the first time a delegate to Congress on his return from Canada, and on the 18th of July took his seat in that body. The engrossed copy of the Declaration of Independence was placed on the desk of the Secretary of Congress on the second of August, to receive the signatures of the members, and Mr. Hancock, president of Congress, during a conversation with Mr. Carroll, asked him if he would sign it. "Most willingly," was the reply, and taking a pen, he at once put his name to the instrument. "There go a few millions," said one of those who stood by; and all present at that time agreed, that in point of fortune few risked more than Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Mr. Carroll continued in Congress until the year 1778, when the treaty with France removing from his mind all doubt as to the ultimate success of the war of the Revolution, and his duty as a Senator of Maryland requiring his attendance in Annapolis, he resigned his seat, and for the future devoted himself to the local politics of his native State. In the year 1781 he was re-elected to the Senate of Maryland, in which he had been the first under the new constitution, and in which he had already served five years; and in December, 1788, was chosen Representative of Maryland in the Senate of the United States, immediately after the adoption of the Federal Constitution. In 1791 Mr. Carroll vacated his seat in the Senate of the United States, and in the same year was once more chosen to the Senate of Maryland. In 1796 he was again re-elected; and in 1797 was one of the commissioners appointed to settle the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland. Mr. Carroll continued an active member of the Senate of his native State until 1801, when he retired from public life, and lived in the enjoyment of accumulated honors and social and domestic happiness, until November 14th, 1832, when he passed away in the ninety-sixth year of his age, in this city, as though he was going to sleep, his strength having gradually decreased until exhausted, and life was extinguished, as it were, without an effort; and when he passed away to the sleep of peace, the tears, not alone of Maryland, but of the whole nation, flowed for the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

On the 13th of November, 1832, a number of gentlemen convened at the office of the *American Farmer*, for the purpose of forming a Horticultural Society, when B. I. Cohen, Esq., was called to the chair, and J. Irvine Hitchcock appointed secretary. H. F. Dukehart, Gideon B. Smith, and George W. Dobbin were appointed a committee to draft the constitution and by-laws. A second meeting was held on the 20th, when the committee reported the draft of a constitution and by-laws, which, with some modifications, were adopted. At a subsequent meeting a number of gentlemen were elected officers.

1833. The Hon. John Randolph of Roanoke, Va., reached this city on the 19th of May from Washington, and proceeded to Philadelphia on the 20th, where he died on the 24th. He travelled in his old-fashioned English coach and four, with a postillion on one of the leading horses, and "Juba" on the box. His passage through Pratt street to the City Hotel was the occasion of some little inconvenience and irritation to him. By the time he reached the hotel, the crowd was so dense in front of it that his entrance at the principal door was impossible. At length the remarkable equipage proceeded to the door on Fayette street, and he was conveyed from the coach into the hotel in the arms of "Juba," his favorite servant.

The Cathedral was robbed on the 18th of April of sundry candlesticks, crucifixes, &c.

The Roman Catholic Council opened its session in this city, in the Cathedral, on the 20th of October. The most Rev. Dr. Whitfield, Archbishop of Baltimore, presided.

The corner-stone of St. James' Roman Catholic Church was laid on Wednesday afternoon, May 1st, at the corner of Monument and Aisquith streets, by the Most Reverend Archbishop Whitfield.

A new line of steamers between this city and Philadelphia, *via* the canal, commenced operations on Saturday, May 4th.

During President Jackson's visit to Baltimore in June, he had an interview with the celebrated Indian chief Black Hawk and other Indians, who arrived here on the same day he did. So great was the pressure of the immense crowds of persons who attended to get a sight of Black Hawk and his companions that it was thought necessary to remove them to Fort McHenry, previous to which, however, they were conveyed in carriages through the principal streets of the city.

The Horticultural Society of Maryland held their first exhibition on Wednesday, June 12th, at the Athenæum. The Hon. John P. Kennedy delivered the opening address to a large auditory of ladies and gentlemen.

An earthquake was felt in Baltimore on Tuesday, August 27th.

The Hon. Henry Clay arrived in Baltimore on Tuesday, Oct. 8th, and received the visits of a large number of the citizens. He was invited to a public dinner, which he found necessary to decline.

Extracts from the papers of November 13th: "Being up this morning at five o'clock, I witnessed one of the most grand and alarming spectacles which ever beamed upon the eye of man. The light in my room was so great that I could see the hour of the morning by my watch which hung over the mantle, and supposing that there was fire near at hand, probably on my own premises, I sprung to the window, and beheld the stars, or some other bodies presenting a fiery appearance, descending in torrents as rapid and numerous as I ever saw flakes of snow or drops of rain in the midst of a storm. Occasionally a large body of apparent fire would be hurled through the atmosphere, which without noise exploded, when millions of fiery particles would be cast through the air. To the eye it presented the appearance of what may be called a raining of fire, for I can compare it to nothing else. Its continuance, according to *my time*, was, from the moment when I first discovered it, twenty minutes; but a friend, whose lady was up, says it commenced at half-past four; that she was watching the sick bed of a relative, and therefore can speak positive as to the hour of its commencement. If her time was correct, then it rained fire fifty minutes. The shed in the adjoining yard to my own was covered with stars, as I supposed, during the whole time. A friend at my ellow, who also witnessed it, in whose veracity I can place the most implicit reliance, confirms my own observation of the phenomenon, and adds, that the fiery particles which fell south descended in a southern direction, and those north took a northern direction. He thinks it commenced earlier than the period at which I first witnessed it, and that it lasted longer; that when his clock chimed six there were still occasional descents of stars."

"While most of our fellow-citizens were comfortably wrapped in the arms of Somnus, we beheld one of the most sublime and awful spectacles which nature can present. At five o'clock this morning the sky was perfectly serene, and not a cloud was to be seen. On a sudden the heavens became illuminated by thousands of shooting-stars going in the direction of the northwest. The phenomenon lasted without intermission for nearly thirty minutes. The meteors were of various sizes, some larger, some smaller, some forming long trains, which remained for several seconds in the heavens. They were observed not in one part of the sky only, but the north, the south, the east, and the west were equally spangled. At twenty minutes past five a meteor, we would suppose about six inches in diameter, exploded with considerable noise almost perpendicularly over the northwest part of the city. The blaze was splendid, so as to give the sky the appearance of sunrise. It shot in the direction of the northwest, leaving a stream of light, which assumed a serpentine form, apparently of thirty feet in length, and lasted more than one minute. We were amused at the different effects produced upon the few beholders. Some in dreadful affright predicted the end of the world, others of more stern souls were sure that it at least prognosticated some dreadful war, whilst the philosopher, smiling at their simplicity, calmly viewed the phenomenon, wonderful as it was."

Nelson Wallis and Aurelia Chase, both colored persons, were executed in Baltimore on Friday, the 20th of December, the first for rape of a very atrocious character, and the second for deliberately poisoning her mistress.

On the 27th of September, at about 11 o'clock A. M., the new and extensive planing mills and lumber-yard of Messrs. Howland & Woollen on Lombard street, opposite the Medical College, took fire, and were entirely consumed, with a great quantity of dressed and undressed plank. It was the most rapid fire that this city ever witnessed—as may be supposed from the fact that three horses, attached to a wagon which was loading in the yard, with the wagon, were consumed, being instantly enveloped in flames. One of the firemen, Mr. Columbus Vinkle, was killed, being run over by the suction engine of the Howard Company.

During the year a number of gentlemen held several meetings at Elisha Snikes' Temperance House, on Thames street, Fell's Point, and after some preliminary arrangements, organized the first Tribe of Red Men, now known as "Logan Tribe, No. 1, Improved Order of Red Men." On the 20th of May, 1835, the Great Council of Maryland was organized by Messrs. George A. Peters, William F. Jones, Charles Skillman, Joseph Branson and Edmund Lucas, in the city of Baltimore.

1834. The annunciation on the 24th of March by the directors of the Bank of Maryland, declaring its inability to prosecute its business any longer, fell with a heavy shock on this community. At a meeting of the officers of the several banks of the city, convened at the Union Bank, to take into consideration the state of affairs arising from the closing of the business of the Bank of Maryland, William Lorman, president of the Bank of Baltimore, was called to the chair, and Nicholas Brice, of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, acted as secretary. The president of the Union Bank informed the meeting that the Bank of Maryland had made a deed of trust, which they were prepared to deliver, conveying all the property of the bank to him in trust for the general and equal benefit of its creditors, &c. It was unanimously resolved by the presidents and cashiers present, that in their opinion it is advisable that Mr. Ellicott accept the deed of trust, &c. On the 28th of March a very numerous meeting of the creditors of the Bank of Maryland was held at the Exchange. Wm. Patterson was called to the chair, and the Hon. Nicholas Brice appointed secretary. A committee of fifteen was appointed to advance the interest of said creditors, and to bring the affairs of said Bank of Maryland to a just and speedy settlement.

Upon the arrival in this city of Messrs. McDuffie, Preston, Binney and Webster, on Saturday and Sunday, April 19th and 20th, they were met on the wharf by 5000 citizens, who escorted them, amidst great enthusiasm, to the Exchange and Barnum's, where the gentlemen delivered brief addresses.

Mr. Alexander Brown, the founder of the house of Alexander Brown & Sons, was born in the north of Ireland, in 1764, and married at Ballymena, Ireland, where all his children were born, and where he was engaged in business. In the year 1800, leaving his younger children, George, John A., and James, to be educated in England, he came, with his wife and eldest son William, to Baltimore. He brought with him a small capital, and immediately engaged in the business of importing and selling Irish linens. In the year 1810 the eldest son William went to Liverpool, and there established with his brother James the firm of William & James Brown & Company, which subsequently became Brown, Shipley & Co., a branch of which has since been established in London. William Brown died in Liverpool in 1864 possessed of great wealth, after having for many years represented the county of Lancashire in the British Parliament, and having been created a Baronet in 1862. He endowed a free public library and the erection of a noble building for its accommodation in Liverpool. In the year 1811 the firm of Alexander Brown & Sons was formed in the city of Baltimore, and still continues to exist, being now composed of George S. Brown and William H. Graham, son and son-in-law of George Brown. In 1818 John A. Brown established a branch of the house in Philadelphia, under the name of John A. Brown & Co., and, in 1825, James Brown settled in New York, and established the firm of Brown Brothers & Co. George Brown continued to reside in Baltimore with his father. John A. Brown retired in 1839, and the business is now carried on in Philadelphia, as well as in New York, under the firm of Brown Brothers & Co. While Mr. Alexander Brown lived, Baltimore continued to be the headquarters of all the houses, and several times a year, and on every important occasion, it was the custom of all the brothers in this country to meet together and take counsel with their father and each other. Mr. Alexander Brown died on the 3d of April, 1834, of pneumonia, which he contracted at a meeting of merchants, over which he presided, at the Exchange, on the occasion of a panic which then prevailed, growing out of the failure of the Bank of Maryland.

On the 23d of April, a great meeting of the people was held in Monument Square, to adopt certain proceedings with a view of expressing the opinions of the citizens on the late protest of the President of the United States. General Wm. McDonald presided, assisted by many vice-presidents, &c. The multitude were addressed by John P. Kennedy, Charles C. Harper, Joshua Jones and John V. L. McMahon, Esqs. And it is not a little remarkable that each of these gentlemen, in times not long past, were among the most zealous and distinguished supporters of the President of the United States, (Andrew Jackson). A series of resolutions was passed, repudiating the doctrines of the protest, and sustaining the Senate and others, and for the formation of a "State Whig Society," &c. We regret to add, that some violent actions took place with an evident design to disturb or break up the meeting, by persons who had not been invited to attend it; but they were resisted and put down. On the evening following, in South street, some young "Whigs" met to form a military association, and were attacked by the "Democrats," but the Mayor and his posse interfered, and not much harm was done.

The United States Insurance Company suspended payment on the 30th of April.

In the month of May, John B. Morris and R. W. Gill, Esqs., trustees for the benefit of the creditors of the Bank of Maryland, made a report concerning the affairs of that institution, which Thomas Ellicott, the other trustee, declined to unite in. The result seems to be this—that the supposed available means of the bank were $1,001,661, with doubtful and disputed claims in its favor amounting to $683,569 more; whereas the circulation, certificates and other claims against the bank, amounted to $1,683,218.

The city of Baltimore designated Thursday, July 10th, to express by suitable testimonies its feelings on the occasion of the death of the illustrious La Fayette. The ceremonies were imposing in the highest degree, and peculiarly appropriate to the solemn event which the whole population united in commemorating. At daybreak minute-guns were fired by a detachment of artillery, which were responded to by the melancholy toll of the bells of the different churches. All the vessels in port and all the public places had their flags at half-mast, and many of those of the latter were trimmed with the sable tokens of mourning. At a few minutes after nine the funeral procession, led by the chief marshal, Henry Thompson, assisted by his aides, Cols. Heath and Thomas, commenced its movement along Baltimore street, starting from the bridge at Christ Church. Murray's excellent band of music was in front playing appropriate funeral marches. The military corps followed, having on their right the fine-looking detachment of United States artillerists under command of Captain Thompson. The volunteer infantry and rifle regiments followed. To these succeeded, in a barouche, the officiating clergymen, the Rev. Dr. Henshaw and the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge; the orator of the day, Francis H. Davidge, Esq., and Gen. Samuel Smith, president of the Society of Cincinnati. The pall-bearers followed, also in barouches, viz: William Patterson, James H. McCulloch, Wm. McDonald, Robert Smith, Robert Oliver, Nathan Levy, David Harris, William Lorman. The sarcophagus came next, drawn by four led horses, all caparisoned in deep mourning. It was covered with black cloth, and placed upon a car resting upon four massive wheels. The design and symbols were after the Egyptian style. Each end of the car terminated in a large scroll, with an appropriate symbol on it. That on the front was a shield with an alligator, intended to represent that in the western hemisphere La Fayette first shed his blood in defence of the rights of man. On the other scroll was the representation of a horse, emblematic of Europe, in which quarter of the globe he also contended for liberty. On the other side of the sarcophagus were these inscriptions: "On the 1st September, A. D. 1757, Born." "On the 21st May, A. D. 1834, Died." Between the inscriptions was the figure of a lachrymal urn. On each end of the sarcophagus was a winged globe, the emblem of eternity. Following the sarcophagus was a white horse, caparisoned as the charger of a deceased general officer, and led by an attendant in mourning. Then came as mourners a body of French gentlemen, bearing at their head the French and American national standards shrouded in black, the Mayor and officers and members of the city corporation walking next in order. Then followed the Trades' Union and the numerous mechanical associations represented in it. The original Pulaski's banner was carried on this occasion at the head of the Trades' Union. The juvenile associations of Fell's Point came next, followed by the Washington Hose and Mechanical Fire Companies, and after them came the medical students and polemic associations, all with banners and badges, the teachers and scholars of the male public-schools Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The Order of Independent Odd-Fellows, comprising the various lodges and orders of that institution, followed. The Grand Lodge was the last in line on foot, and the procession was finally terminated by the "Encampment of Patriarchs" in full suits of mourning, all mounted on horses elegantly caparisoned in mourning.

The procession moved slowly through the densely crowded streets to the sound of the muffled drums and the dirges of the several bands of music, to the appointed place in Howard's Park. The customary honors to the military rank of the deceased were paid in the most impressive manner amid the deepest attention. The most striking and solemn period was, however, when the address to the throne of Grace was commenced by the Rev. Mr. Henshaw. At the word, the whole vast multitude stood uncovered and in silence around the bier. Thousands and tens of thousands of faces were seen rising on every side above each other to the farthest distance, all full of solemnity and feeling. The mourning banners that rose above the naked heads, the melancholy note of the distant bell, the solemn minute-gun heard duly from afar in the strange silence, the black bier in the midst, and the solitary voice of the minister speaking of death and the departed, formed a combination of affecting and impressive incidents well calculated to touch and elevate the feelings. When the prayer was concluded, the venerable General Samuel Smith addressed the people in eulogy of the character and services of La Fayette. The orator of the day, Francis H. Davidge, Esq., followed, and addressed an attentive audience for upwards of an hour, in a eulogy detailing the career of La Fayette and his claims upon American gratitude. When Mr. Davidge concluded his oration, the Rev. Mr. Breckinridge offered an appropriate and fervent prayer, with which the ceremonies at the park were closed. The procession then took up the line of march to its place of meeting for dismissal.

Mr. R. B. Taney, late Secretary of Treasury, returned to Baltimore on the 11th of July, and was escorted into the city by a cavalcade of about 200 gentlemen, when he met a large number of his political friends at the Columbian Garden. The party was addressed by Mr. Taney, Mr. Benton, of the Senate, and Mr. Allen, of the House of Representatives, from Ohio. There was a heavy storm of wind and rain from the north, which carried away the awnings over the tables and completely drenched the company while Mr. Benton was speaking.

A meeting of the citizens was convened on the 8th of November, at the Exchange, in pursuance of public notice given by the Mayor, at the request of "the convention appointed to promote the trade and commercial interests of Baltimore," for the purpose of considering the proceedings of a meeting held in Cumberland, Alleghany county, in relation to the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Jesse Hunt, Esq., Mayor of the city, was called to the chair, and John S. Hollins and Benjamin I. Cohen appointed secretaries. The objects of the meeting were then stated by Chas. F. Mayer, with appropriate and impressive remarks; and at the conclusion he submitted a preamble and resolutions, which, being considered, were unanimously adopted.

On the 18th of November, Mr. Gorman, one of the contractors of the Washington railroad, about eighteen miles from this city, was assailed in his own shanty by eight or ten men, supposed to be some of those at work on the road. Mr. John Watson, a superintendent, was also in the shanty on a casual visit. Both gentlemen were forcibly dragged out, beaten severely, and left in a state of insensibility. These outrages thus perpetrated by these cruel ruffians were not sufficient, it seems, to satisfy their blood-thirsty cravings. About midnight the next day they surrounded the office where Mr. Watson was lying wounded, and after breaking open the door, they deliberately murdered him in a most barbarous and shocking manner, the back of his head being cut open and the brains scattered about. Mr. William Messer, one of Mr. W's assistants, who was present in the office when the attack on it was made, was dragged out and shot dead. Another of the superintendents, Mr. —— Callon, was also shot dead; several other persons were injured, but none dangerously. The miscreants, after the murders, proceeded to rob the premises. On the 25th a detachment of the first brigade marched to the scene of disturbance and arrested nearly 300 Irish laborers, and conveyed them under guard to the jail in this city.

Died on the 19th of October, in the 64th year of his age, the Most Rev. James Whitfield, Archbishop of Baltimore. His career in his elevated station was marked with prudence and zeal. His fortune was considerable, and it was generously consecrated to the purposes of religion. The Cathedral experienced his liberality, and the beautiful edifice of St. James in our city is a lasting monument of his munificence.

Died on the 28th of December, Robert Oliver, Esq., in the 77th year of his age. He was much valued for his liberality, benevolence and public spirit, and one of the most enterprising of our merchants, and strongest of capitalists.

William Wirt died on Tuesday morning, February 18th, in Washington, D. C. Hon. Daniel Webster in his address to the Supreme Court, which adjourned in honor of his memory, says: "It is announced to us that one of the oldest, one of the ablest, one of the most distinguished members of this bar has departed this mortal life. Wm. Wirt is no more! He has this day closed a professional career amongst the longest and most brilliant which the distinguished members of the profession in the United States have at any time accomplished. Unsullied in everything which regards professional honor and integrity, patient of labor, and rich in those stores of learning which are the rewards of patient labor, and patient labor only; and if equalled, yet certainly allowed not to be excelled, in fervent, animated, and persuasive eloquence, he has left an example which those who seek to raise themselves to great heights of professional eminence will hereafter emulously study. Fortunate, indeed, will be the few who shall imitate it successfully!" The funeral took place on the 20th. The highest honors were rendered to it. Both Houses of Congress adjourned to enable their members to attend the body to the tomb. Such a proceeding had never yet been accorded by the National Legislature, except to deceased members of one or the other House. In the procession were seen the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the heads of departments, the diplomatic corps, the bench and bar of the Supreme Court, the members of the two Houses of Congress, officers of the army and navy, and a large concourse of private citizens. The body was conducted to the National Cemetery, and around the tomb were gathered the most illustrious of the land. Adams, Jackson, Calhoun, Van Buren, Marshall, Story, Clay, Webster, Southard, Taney, Binney, Sergeant, Woodbury, Everett, Cass, Generals Scott, Macomb, Rogers, and Chauncey, and many others whose renown in council, in court, in camp and on sea have added lustre to the history of the nation, were the witnesses to the laying down of the remains of William Wirt in their last resting-place.

A new locomotive engine, built by Mr. Charles Reeder, of this city, for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, while on its trial-trip on Tuesday, November 11th, in conveying a heavy train of cars, exploded, by which the engineer was killed and the fireman badly wounded. This was the first locomotive explosion on this road.

The Maryland Savings Institution suspended operations on the 6th of May, which caused a severe run upon the Savings Bank of Baltimore.

The *Baltimore Republican* of Saturday, May 10th, has the following:—"Attention!!! Those young men of Baltimore who are willing to pledge *life*, *fortune*, and *sacred honor* in the support of their *patriotic Chief Magistrate*, against the *lawless course* of a factious Senate, are requested to assemble on Thursday evening next, the 15th inst., at half-past seven o'clock, at the Columbian Gardens. The object of the meeting will be explained in an address from a friend to the cause of *equal rights and universal suffrage*." The meeting was large and resulted in the passage of a few stereotype-like resolutions.

Pursuant to a call from the Jackson Republican Convention of the city of Baltimore, a meeting of the friends of the national administration assembled in Monument square, on the evening of Wednesday, May 7th. On motion of Col. U. S. Heath, the meeting was organized, and William Frick, Esq., was called to the chair. The president stated the object of the meeting, when resolutions offered by Col. B. C. Howard were adopted. The meeting was addressed by Col. B. C. Howard, Samuel Brady, William George Reed, John Nelson, and Col. U. S. Heath.

The most remarkable instance of rapid sailing recorded, is probably the case of the brig *John Gilpin*, of Baltimore, a thorough clipper of course, which vessel left Baltimore in the year 1832, and arrived in Batavia after a passage of 82 days; proceeded from thence to Canton in 11 days, from Canton to Manilla in 5 days, from Manilla through the Straits of Sunda, round south of New Holland, to latitude 48 or 50 degrees to Valparaiso, in 85 days, and from Valparaiso to Lima in 6 days and 17 hours—making an aggregate distance of 34,920 miles in 189 days 17 hours, averaging a fraction more than one hundred and eighty-three miles per day.

1835. On the 7th of February we had two fires in Baltimore. The first broke out in the extensive chair-factory of Mr. Daily, on Market street, adjacent to Jones Falls; and being of a combustible nature, was entirely consumed. And a little after 11 o'clock A. M., same day, it was discovered that the very large building, the Athenæum, at the corner of St. Paul's and Lexington streets, was on fire. It being dreadfully cold the hydrants had to be thawed by fire; and the apparatus from the preceding fire was in a bad state of fitness for action. This great building with all its contents, except in the offices in the basement and on the second floor, were consumed. It was chiefly occupied by lawyers' offices and different societies. The beautiful and costly philosophical apparatus of the Mechanical Institute, (not long since imported from France) with two or three society libraries, (one of them very extensive), and that of the Maryland Academy of Arts, with its valuable cabinets, (not perhaps to be replaced), a splendid organ in the saloon, with other costly articles and fixtures, were all lost. And on the 13th of February, the court-house, (which at the time was perhaps the largest and the best building of its kind in America), was nearly destroyed by fire. The city and county, and Orphans' court, with the grand jury, &c., were in session when it was discovered, and all the important records were either removed or remained in safety in the fire-proof rooms in the first story. The fire was checked on the second floor, so that the city court-room, though not fire-proof, was preserved by the perseverance of the firemen; but all above that floor was destroyed. The burning of the cupola was a grand but distressing object to look at, and had it happened in the night, would have illuminated the whole city. During the same week attempts were made to fire the Rev. Mr. Duncan's church in Lexington street, the Female Orphan Asylum in Franklin street, the Friends' meeting-house in Lombard street, the Baltimore *Gazette* office, the middle district police station, the Museum, the Liberty and Union engine-houses, the Exchange, and several other large establishments. The Mayor offered a reward of $500 for the incendiary or incendiaries, or either of them, but no distinct trace was ever discovered of the persons who were supposed to have caused the fires.

On the 25th of February, the range of stables in the rear of the Western Hotel, at the corner of Howard and Saratoga streets, being on fire, the firemen attended with their usual promptitude and zeal, and it was soon discovered that the destruction would be complete; but in the midst of their operations, one of the stable walls fell, and instantly killed four firemen and badly wounded several others. The following are the names of the persons killed: William McNelly, Stewart D. Downes, Michael Moran and William Macklin. The fire department met and took charge of the interment of the remains of these unfortunate men, and, after a long procession, with imposing and appropriate ceremonies, assisted by a large body of "Odd Fellows," deposited them in the earth, in the most feeling and respectful manner.

On the 4th of May, books were opened for subscription to the shares of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, and in ten days 364,133 shares were subscribed. On each share $10 were paid, making the gross amount received $3,641,330, thus showing the spirit of speculation which had entered into everything at this date.

The Bank of Maryland (the history of which is that of one of the most stupendous and general frauds ever committed, bearing specially hard upon the industrious poor) was shut up in March 1834, and, though about seventeen months had elapsed, no satisfactory statement of its affairs were laid before its creditors, being obstructed by the "law's delay" and other causes that were not understood by the people at large. In the meantime, however, the late president of the bank (Evan Poultney) and others were battering one another by heavy pamphlets, with which the public were made weary and disgusted. But the creditors refrained and bore these things as they ought; and the citizens remained quiet, though the loss of character effected by the miserable failure of the bank, affected the interests of the city much more than the amount of money the creditors of the bank had lost. Within the year, by the bankruptcy of the Susquehanna Bank, the Bank of Maryland, the Maryland Savings Institution, the United States Insurance Company, the reduced value of the stock in others, as much as 25 per cent. in some cases, and the failure of two or three other rag-shops, the people were plundered of more than two millions of dollars, perhaps three millions. They bore all this with astonishing meekness. On Monday, the 3d of August, another weighty pamphlet appeared, and this, with certain comments upon it by Mr. Poultney, are put forward as the cause of the riots that followed, for a "feverish" state was soon visible. On the evening of the 6th, a small number of persons assembled opposite the splendid residence of Mr. Reverdy Johnson on Monument Square. They dispersed, however, after breaking a few panes of glass, at the request of the Mayor, who was induced, however, by the signs that appeared, to issue the following call for a public meeting:

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, *August 7th*, 1835.—In compliance with the wishes of a large number of my fellow-citizens, I hereby request the citizens of Baltimore to assemble in town meeting, at the Exchange, at four o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed proper to insure the preservation of the public peace. JESSE HUNT, *Mayor*."

And thus was given an importance and notoriety to the matter which many thought did not belong to it. The meeting, however, was held, and Jesse Hunt was appointed president, and S. C. Leakin, Wm. Krebs, C. O'Donnell, Dr. T. E. Bond and W. G. Read, Esq., were appointed vice-presidents, and William H. Norris secretary. On motion of J. G. Proud, the five vice-presidents were appointed a committee to report suitable resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The committee, after having retired, reported a number of resolutions, which were adopted. On motion of James H. Thomas, Esq., it was "Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it would promote the peace of the city if the present trustees would relinquish the trust held by them, and transfer over to the creditors of the Bank of Maryland the books and papers connected therewith." The meeting then adjourned. The motion of Mr. Thomas was passed by acclamation, and here it is proper to say that the trustees alluded to were John B. Morris and R. W. Gill, Esqs. Mr. Thomas Ellicott, the other trustee, had long before made known his willingness to relinquish his trust and throw the whole concern into the hands of the creditors of the bank, but Messrs. Gill and Morris thought they could not do so without encountering a pecuniary responsibility that they were unwilling to meet—the best legal advice having been taken; nor were they satisfied that such was the wish of a majority of the creditors of the bank.

On Friday evening, the 7th of August, the Mayor was on the ground in Monument Square, attended by the city bailiffs, the watchmen, and many citizens for his support. The crowd was much larger than on the preceding night, and more panes of glass were broken. They were addressed by the Mayor and by Gen. W. Jones, of Washington, who happened to be in the city. They were respectfully listened to, and the crowd dispersed at about 11 o'clock. At about seven o'clock on Saturday night the Mayor, having previously called together a considerable number of citizens, it was agreed to station several hundred of them, each provided with a staff or insignia of office, to guard every avenue leading to Reverdy Johnson's residence in Monument Square. About thirty of this guard were mounted on horses. By dark, multitudes of people had assembled. The principal point of concentration, at this time, was in Baltimore street, at the intersection of North Calvert street, which leads to the square. Here the crowd made frequent rushes upon the guard. Brickbats and stones were showered upon the guard like hail, and ultimately by the guard returned. A number of the latter were severely bruised and wounded. They, however, kept their posts, and a large portion of the rioters, finding it impossible to get access to Mr. Johnson's house, started off to the house of Mr. John Glenn, on North Charles street, which was not guarded, and commenced throwing stones and missiles at the windows and front door. The house was of brick, strongly built, and the door was barricaded in anticipation of an attack. For a brief space of time the assailants were diverted from their assaults upon the house by a number of the mounted guard rushing down and firing upon them. The assailants, however, soon renewed their attacks upon the house, and after a continued effort of near half an hour, it was taken possession of, and all the furniture it contained was broken up and thrown into the street and utterly destroyed. The work of demolition was renewed some time during Sunday by numbers of young men and boys, who got in and continued through the afternoon to break up the woodwork and to beat down the jambs of the outer wall. A portion of the front wall of the second and third story was thrown down, and the house exhibited the appearance of a wreck. The guard stationed in different parts of the city, finding themselves so severely attacked, armed themselves with muskets. At about one o'clock on Sunday morning a company of some twenty-five or perhaps thirty armed citizens marched against the rioters in Charles street. They were received with a shower of stones, and in return fired into the crowd they opposed. They loaded and fired several times. The police and guard also fired upon their assailants at their several stations a number of times.

On Sunday night the attack was renewed upon Reverdy Johnson's house, which was soon entered, and its furniture, a very extensive law library, and all its contents were cast forth, and a bonfire made of them in front of the house. The whole interior was torn out and cast upon the burning pile. The marble portico in front and a great portion of the front wall were torn down by about 11 o'clock. Previous to this, however, an attack was commenced upon the house of John B. Morris in South street. His dwelling was entered and cleared, and the furniture and other contents piled up in the street and burnt. In the course of the proceedings the house took fire inside, as Reverdy Johnson's was also near doing from the bonfire near it. In both instances the engines were brought promptly to the spot, and the fire put out, so that the neighboring dwellings should not suffer. From John B. Morris's house they proceeded to that of the Mayor of the city, Jesse Hunt, Esq., broke it open, took out the furniture, and burnt it before the door. They also destroyed the furniture of Evan T. Ellicott, and much injured his dwelling in Pratt street. They proceeded to the new house of Hugh McElderry in North Calvert street, now finishing, broke the front windows, entered the door and began to destroy the house, when the builder appeared, and stated that as it was not finished the key had not been given up, and that all the injury it might sustain would fall upon him, and thus complete his ruin. Upon this assurance they desisted and retired. All the property destroyed was supposed to have belonged to the directors of the Bank. The mob also attacked Captain Willey's hardware store in Franklin street, and commenced destroying its contents, but desisted at the urgent solicitations of Mr. Lynch, who assured them that he, and not Mr. W., was the owner, and that Capt. Willey had left town. The house of Dr. Hintze was assailed, but his lady making her appearance, and declaring that the property was her own, she having received it from her father's estate, they listened to her appeal and departed without doing any injury. Capt. Bentzinger's house was also attacked, and all his furniture destroyed. This, as well as the attack on Capt. Willey and Dr. Hintze, was because of their opposition to the rioters. The very valuable libraries of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Glenn were destroyed, worth many thousand dollars each. All their stock of wines, and many other valuable articles, fell a prey to the crowd, and were offered for sale at small prices. The different stations where guards were posted to prevent access to the square, were all more or less frequently the scene of alarm and contention, and with the discharge of firearms, the shouts of the multitude, and the rapid passage of the horsemen, the night had a truly fearful aspect. The watch-house on

North street, the receptacle for the prisoners, was the scene of incessant din and commotion. At daybreak on Sunday morning the prisoners, fifty-five in number, were conveyed to jail. On Sunday the power of the city was in strange hands, and the Mayor posted up an address for the people to "remain at home, &c," which he thus explains on Monday:

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, *Baltimore, August 10th.*— Having stated in a publication of yesterday, in reference to the melancholy occurrences of the past nights, that firearms were resorted to against my judgment and advice; and having learned with extreme pain, that the language used by me has induced some persons to suppose that the use of firearms was entirely unauthorized by any competent power, I deem it an imperative act of justice, at the first moment of being informed of the interpretation which I supposed this part of my publication of yesterday might bear, distinctly to state that the persons who used firearms were fully authorized so to do, but again repeat the order was not issued by me.

"JESSE HUNT, *Mayor.*"

And thus was the city yielded; and, in consequence, the prisoners made on Sunday morning were released, as they certainly would have been on Sunday night by their colleagues. On Sunday, the people, without a head, had nothing to do but to look on and tremble. No one felt himself safe, as everything was given up. Anarchy prevailed. The law and its officers were away. But Monday morning changed the aspect of things. It now appeared that the people were called upon to defend, not only their property, but also their lives; and it was manifest that there was a general but gloomy resolution entertained to do both. Things had reverted to their original elements; there was no law, and a head was wanted to bring order out of confusion. This was easily found in Gen. Samuel Smith, who being elected chairman by a great assemblage at the Exchange, accepted the trust reposed in him, and, with the alacrity of youth, though in his 83d year, took his seat, and told the assembly that the time for resolving had passed away, and that for action had arrived. The flag of the Union had been previously raised, and with it at their head, the people marched to Howard's Park, when being addressed briefly by Gen. Smith and others, and told what they ought to do, they speedily retired to prepare themselves instantly to obey. The orders were to arm and to repair to the City Hall. The fire companies were also called out, and appeared on the ground in great force. The Mayor having retired from his seat, (which he formally resigned the next day), the president of the First Branch of the Council, General Anthony Miltenberger, *ex officio*, took his place, and aided by Gen. Smith, issued the necessary orders. On Monday evening a large display of citizens in arms attended at the Mayor's office; they were stationed in different parts of the city with the firemen, ready also for action. Peace prevailed during the night. The streets were as quiet as the grave, except in the heavy tread of detachments of armed men to reconnoitre its different parts. A body of one hundred United States regular troops reached the city from Washington, and a number from Fort Severn, Annapolis. They were not needed, as order prevailed, and the laws were respected.

Those proscribed by the mob having fled the city for safety, a meeting was held by the First Company of Baltimore Independent Volunteers, who unanimously adopted and signed the following resolutions by all the members of the company: "Resolved, that the First Company of the Independent Volunteers view with horror and detestation the late illegal and riotous proceedings which have taken place in the city of Baltimore. Resolved, that Messrs. Reverdy Johnson, John Glenn, Evan T. Ellicott, David M. Perine, Hugh McElderry, John B. Morris, and Richard M. Gill be, and they are hereby invited to return to our city, and that we pledge ourselves to support them and all others who have been proscribed by the late mob both in their persons and their property against all illegal combinations. And further resolved, that in order to accomplish this object we will remain united as a company, and that we will hold ourselves in readiness to join in their defence whenever our services may be required." Reverdy Johnson, Esq., took refuge in Fort McHenry.

The following persons were arrested and subjected to fines and imprisonment for participation in the riots: Joseph Walters, Jesse Massey, Jackson Bowen *alias* John Bowen, James Spencer, Peter Harman, Benjamin A. Lynch, William Harrison, John McKewin, David Biggart, Samuel Farr, and James C. Jones. They were afterwards pardoned by the Governor.

The Baltimore and Washington Railroad was formally opened on the 25th of August. It was a grand and glorious sight. The procession consisted of seventeen cars loaded with about fifty happy persons each, which were drawn by four locomotive engines: the George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison. Arriving at Bladensburg, they met another train of cars from Washington also drawn by a locomotive, and filled with public functionaries and other invited guests, and were congratulated on the result of the labors of the railroad company. The whole party then proceeded to Washington, and soon arrived at the depot at the foot of Capitol Hill, where a vast crowd of people were assembled, and rent the air with acclamations at this victory of science over time and space.

Gen. Samuel Smith was elected on the 7th of September, almost unanimously, Mayor of the city, in opposition to Moses Davis, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jesse Hunt.

Wm. Adams, a negro, who was condemned for the murder of Captain Tilden, was executed on Friday morning, May 29th, in the jail-yard. For about ten minutes he addressed the crowd, which was very large, and composed principally of females.

On Saturday, May 30th, thirty-four acres of ground, part of the McHenry estate, situated on West Baltimore street, corner of Fremont, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Winans, was purchased for fifty-two thousand dollars. And on the same day, the edifice known as the "Baltimore Assembly Rooms," corner of Holliday and Fayette streets, was sold at auction for ten thousand dollars to B. I. Cohen.

Our city was visited, on Saturday afternoon, June 27th, by a violent storm of rain accompanied by heavy wind and thunder. Two houses on Albemarle street covered with tin were unroofed, without further injury, and one of the chimneys left standing in the court-house after its recent conflagration was thrown down—possibly struck by lightning, as some of the persons in the house were induced to believe, its fall being immediately after a vivid flash. In its fall the chimney broke down a temporary roof erected to protect from the rain the offices on the first floor, which were used by the county clerk, and the ruins of the chimney and roof fell on the staircase and partly into the hall of the building. It was here that the most serious injury was caused. Mr. Thomas Marshall, son of the venerable Chief-Justice of the United States, had arrived in the city a few hours before on his way to Philadelphia to visit his sick parent. He was walking with a friend in the street near the court-house when the rain commenced, and both sought shelter in the hall from the storm. Mr. Marshall unfortunately occupied a position immediately within the reach of the falling ruins, which were precipitated on his head, and wounded him so severely that he expired on Monday following, at the house of his friend and relative Dr. Alexander. Mr. Marshall graduated at Princeton in 1803, and was endowed by nature with a rich and brilliant intellect, and was esteemed as a gentleman of great worth and usefulness. He possessed a large landed estate in Virginia, and was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates.

Mr. Niles, in his *Register* of September 5th, speaking of the times, says: "During the last and present week we have cut out and laid aside more than *five hundred* articles relating to the various *excitements* now acting on the people of the United States, public and private! *Society seems everywhere unhinged*, and the demon of blood and slaughter has been let loose upon us! We have the *slave* question in many different forms, including the proceedings of *kidnappers* and *man-stealers*, and others belonging to the *free negroes;* the proscription and prosecution of gamblers; with mobs growing out of *local matters*—and a great collection of acts of violence of a *private* or *personal* nature, ending in death; and regret to believe, also, that an awful political outcry is about to be raised to rally the poor against the rich! We have *executions* and murders and riots to the utmost limits of the Union! The character of our countrymen seems suddenly changed, and thousands interpret the law in their own way—sometimes in one case, and then in another, guided apparently only by their own will!"

Messrs. Clark & Kellog established a new line of packets to run between Baltimore and New Orleans.

A bold attempt was made on Saturday night, October 31st, to rob the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore. Soon after midnight the watchmen of the bank heard a noise, and upon one of them going to the south side of the Exchange, he heard a movement within the Maryland Insurance Office, followed by the throwing up of one of the front windows on Gay street. The rogue it appears jumped from the window, but did not clear the iron railing of the area in front, and thus sprained his ankle severely. His groans soon attracted the other watchman, and as the latter came up, the robber attempted to knock him down with a short elastic stick loaded at each end with lead, which he had attached to his wrist. The watchman, however, received no injury, and the rogue was secured. On gaining admission to the insurance office, it was found that the villain, by means of false keys, had opened the large book-safe or vault in the office, and had been industriously at work in endeavoring to effect an entrance through the brick wall at its north end into the bank. He was provided with every implement which a regular workman would require in removing a wall or opening locks.

On Sunday night, December 6th, ten of the prisoners confined in the Baltimore City jail effected their escape.

Mr. William Gwynn Jones, editor and proprietor of the *Baltimore Gazette*, was detected on Friday, May 24th, in robbing the post-office of many letters (about 100), being seized in the act of taking them away. He enjoyed a fair character, and had privileges in the post-office which were never again extended to any one. It appears that he had carried on this business a considerable time, recklessly destroying post notes and drafts requiring endorsements, and causing much trouble and loss greater than the amount of the money that he obtained,—which latter, as he said, was about two thousand dollars. His family was highly respectable.

The following is his conviction in the United States Circuit Court: "The United States *vs.* William Gwynn Jones. Fourth Circuit District of Maryland, November term, 1835:—The Grand Jury preferred against the traverser three bills of indictment for stealing letters and packets out of the post-office in this city, in violation of the 22d section of the post-office law. The first contained sundry counts charging the party with taking letters enclosing money. The second contained sundry counts for taking letters containing drafts, &c., and packets. The third contained different counts for taking letters not containing articles of value. To those three indictments the traverser plead *guilty*. His Honor Judge Glenn this day (10 inst.) pronounced sentence: On the first indictment that the traverser be imprisoned for five years; on the second, that he be imprisoned for four years; and on the third, that he be imprisoned for twelve months and pay a fine of five dollars. And further, that during these several imprisonments he be kept at hard labor in the Penitentiary of the State of Maryland.

"N. WILLIAMS, District Attorney for the United States."

It is supposed that William Gwynn Jones also set fire to the Athenæum and the Court House.

The aged, patriotic and universally esteemed citizen, William Patterson, Esq., departed this life on Saturday, February 7th, 1835, in the eighty-third year of his age; a soldier of the Revolution, a liberal contributor to his adopted country in the time of its need, the oldest of the merchants of Baltimore, and probably, also, the most wealthy of that worthy class of our population. He possessed a high public spirit, with much private kindness and charity; and, with respect to either, was always among the foremost to do good. He had no enemies; many, very many friends. In the Orphans' Court we find the following sketch of his life attached to his will, which was written by him, August 20th, 1827, and signed in the presence of John B. Morris, R. Wilson, Hamilton Graham, and S. V. Soloman. It was recorded on the 12th day of February, 1835, and is a curious and instructive document, well worthy of examination:

"Having lived beyond the common period allotted for man (being now in the seventy-fifth year of my age), and having seen much of the world, it may be gratifying to some and useful to others of my descendants, to give them some account of myself, as well as to notice some cursory remarks that have struck me in the course of my life; and I have therefore thought it not inconsistent or improper to commence this my last will and testament with the following sketch. My family were of the Episcopal Church, the established religion of Ireland, in which I was born and brought up with great care and attention; and from the religious impressions which I then received I am, under the guidance of a divine and kind providence, indebted for my future conduct and success in life. My father was a farmer in the country with a large family. His name was William. My mother's name was Elizabeth (her maiden name was Peoples). They were both descended from a mixture of English and Scotch families who had settled in Ireland after the conquest of that country. I was born on the first of November, old style, in the year seventeen hundred and fifty-two, at the place called Fanat, in the County of Donegal, Ireland, and was sent by my family at the early age of fourteen years to Philadelphia, for the purpose of being brought up to mercantile pursuits, where I arrived in the month of April, 1766, and was placed in the counting-house of a Mr. Samuel Jackson, an Irish merchant, who was pretty extensively concerned in the shipping business, and who, in company with others of his friends, usually built a new ship or vessel every year. This gave me an early knowledge and attachment to that business, a passion that has followed me through life; and although I may be said to have been fortunate, I would not advise any young friend to engage in or to follow the shipping business without great caution, and in a limited degree to gain experience, without which it is impossible to succeed. Commerce in the shipping line is one of the most dangerous pursuits that can possibly be engaged in. I have known the trade of this country for upwards of sixty years, and I am persuaded that in that time, not one in fifty shipping merchants have succeeded, either in New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore; this is a lamentable consideration, but I believe no less true. I became interested in sea vessels at Philadelphia as far back as the years 1773 and '74, and have continued very largely in the business ever since, with various success. I have lived and transacted business as a shipping merchant under four different governments, namely: the British at Philadelphia before the Revolution, the Dutch at St. Eustatia, and the French at Martinique, both in the early part of the Revolution; and lastly at Baltimore, from the time of my arrival in the year 1778 to the present time, when the American Revolution commenced, in which I took great interest. It appeared to me that one of the greatest difficulties we should experience was the want of powder and arms, in consequence of the great precautions taken by the British government to prevent their being brought to this country from other places. This induced me in the year 1775 to embark all the property I then possessed in parts of two vessels and their cargoes, destined from Philadelphia to France, for the sole purpose of returning with powder and arms, and in one of which I embarked myself. One only of these vessels got safe back to Philadelphia, where she arrived in the month of March, 1776, with the cargo intended, and in a most critical time, when it was said that General Washington, then before Boston with the army, had not powder sufficient to fire a salute. On my way from Europe I stopped at the Island of St. Eustatia, in the month of February, 1776, where I was persuaded by some of my friends to remain and carry on business with America; and which I was the more induced to do on account of the great intercourse that soon took place, affording the Americans the opportunity of collecting and shipping arms and ammunition, and almost everything necessary for carrying on the war.

"I remained at St. Eustatia for about eighteen months, and finding that the Dutch Government (although perfectly well disposed) were not able to protect the Americans and their trade against the British, I thought it most advisable to remove from thence to Martinique, where I continued in business until my return to Baltimore. The scene of my commercial business in the West Indies centred at St. Eustatia, St. Martin's, and St. Pierre Martinique. Governor de Graff commanded at the former, Governor Hylegar at the second, and the Marques de Bullie at the latter; they are all since dead, but it is due to their memories to observe that they one and all contributed greatly in promoting the interest of America, in affording every facility in their power to the Americans who lived under their governments. Governor de Graff in particular was called home to Holland to answer for the partiality shown to Americans. Having had some valuable friends and connections in Europe and America, I established myself with great advantage at St. Eustatia and Martinique, where I soon made what was then considered a fortune, say sixty to eighty thousand dollars; but as the trade with America was attended with great hazard and no insurance could be effected, I lost by British captures and sea losses, in little more than a month, nearly one-half of what I was then worth. This of course gave me considerable concern, and brought me to the determination that if I should live to come to America (being then in bad health) that I would certainly realize one-half at least of what I might possess, and sport with the other half in commerce as a prudent gambler would do at games of chance; for I did then, and still do consider commerce in the shipping line as a hazardous and desperate game of chance.

"I arrived in Baltimore from Martinique in the month of July, 1778, and brought with me, in fast-sailing vessels, cash and merchandize more than a hundred thousand dollars value, rated at the standard value of gold and silver; for Continental paper was then the only currency in circulation, and was at a depreciation of four pence, at which rate I sold some gold brought in with me from the West Indies. The first thing I thought of after my arrival was to put my former resolution into practice, by investing about one-half the proceeds of my property in real estate, and this I accomplished as soon as practicable; and the purchases I then made remain in my possession to the present day, having made it a rule never to purchase real property on speculation with a view to sell again, and never but when I had the money to spare without running into debt; and by adhering to this rule I have from time to time increased my purchases of real property as fast as I made money by commerce, never risking more at any time than one-half what I was worth, considering that were I even to lose that half I had still left a sufficiency to make myself and family comfortable and independent. A merchant possessing a fortune should never put more at risk than one-half what he is worth, and should he have the misfortune to lose that half (which is more than probable), he ought to retire immediately from business, or it is fifty to one that he will lose the other half and be left a beggar. Want of this precaution has been the cause of many failures after people had made fortunes, but unfortunately merchants consider themselves entitled, or rather disgraced, unless they will trade not only up to their capital, but as far beyond it as they can obtain credit. What better is this than a gambler staking his money on games of chance and doubling his bets every time he wins. It is true that chance may favor him for a time; luck, however (as it is termed by the thoughtless), must change, and he is soon broke and ruined; and such is the fate of merchants who make use of all their capital and credit in commerce in the shipping line, nor have I ever known one to succeed on this principle for any length of time. I am perfectly sensible that had I placed my spare money at interest instead of investing it in real estate, that it would have been much more productive in my own life-time. This, however, was not my object, because my life was uncertain, and I might have a young family to take chance in the world. Considering myself, therefore, acting for my posterity, I have thought it better to leave them real estate than money and stocks; the two latter being too easy parted with, whilst the former is more likely to stick by them, and is the last thing that young people think of selling after everything else is disposed of.

"In the course of an active and extensive pursuit in commerce for more than half a century, it now affords me some pleasure to believe and to say, that in the course of that time I have made the fortunes of some, saved others from ruin, and have found employment and bread for thousands of my fellow-mortals; and I can further say with satisfaction, that no one could ever come to me and say, 'Neighbor, or friend, you got the advantage of me; I was uninformed of the late news and the rise of the market'; nor could any one ever say to me, 'You acted unfriendly or ungenerously by me, first in taking advantage of my necessities by assisting me for the moment, and afterwards in obtaining my property at a sacrifice for much less than it was worth.' It has ever been a rule with me, never to purchase or sell property of any kind but where the seller and buyer were on a perfectly equal footing as to information. Everything I possess was purchased openly and fairly in the market, and thank God! I have thus far lived, and I hope to die, with a clear conscience. In order to get through the world with ease and satisfaction in large concerns, it is not only necessary to be always just, but often generous; nor is there anything lost by this, when it is considered that those who act on this principle will generally have a preference in all their dealings with others.

"In early life at Philadelphia I experienced considerable inconvenience in not being able to find young people suitable for companions. They were almost all more or less tainted with folly or vice, and did not seem to suit my turn of mind. This obliged me to associate with people much older than myself, and to take to the study of books to fill up my time, both of which I found of great advantage, as it led to warm friendships that lasted through life without a single exception. At this time I applied myself pretty much to the study of natural philosophy, for which I had a great propensity; and had I then possessed an independence of two thousand dollars a year, Neptune should never have sported with my fortune and feelings in future life.

"On my arrival in the West Indies in the year 1776, it opened quite a new scene to me, for which I was little qualified; for I had previously lived all my life among religious people of correct principles, and it was quite the contrary with most of my new acquaintances and those I had to transact business with. No one came there to settle for life; all were in quest of fortune to retire and spend it elsewhere. Character was little thought of. Of course it required the utmost circumspection and caution to steer clear of difficulties. A kind, superintending Providence in this, as in many other concerns of my life, enabled me, however, to surmount every difficulty, young and inexperienced as I then was. A few days after my arrival at St. Eustatia I was invited to spend the evening with one of the most respectable families of the place, consisting of three gentlemen and three ladies, two of the latter being single. Cards were introduced, and we played at whist during the evening. No money was introduced, nor was any sum mentioned for the game, which induced me to believe that it was altogether for amusement. But next morning the head of the family called on me with a pile of dollars, and said it was the result of my winnings the evening before, and offered to pay me, which I refused to accept, observing that I never played for money, at least for not more than a trifle to keep up the attention of the game. This established my character against gaming, and I then resolved with myself that I never would game or play so as to lose or gain more than ten dollars at any one time, and this resolution I have kept faithfully ever since; and had I not taken and kept it, I probably might have been ruined, as was the case of some others of my acquaintances in the West Indies.

"I have never sought for offices of honor or profit; when I have in any way acted in a public capacity, it was from a sense of duty which I could not well avoid, for I considered that every good citizen should contribute more or less for the good of society when he can do it without too much loss or inconvenience to himself. I always considered it a duty to my family to keep them as much as possible under my own eye, so that I have seldom in my life left home either on business or pleasure. Since I had a family, my great desire to keep my sons in view induced me to pass them all (seven in number) through my own counting-house: this was a kind of useful finish to their education, as it gave them a knowledge of accounts and business, and qualified them for future life, be their pursuits what it might. And ever since I had a house it has been an invariable rule with me to be the last up at night, and to see that the fires and lights were secured before I retired myself; from which I found two advantages: one was that there was little or no risk from fire under my own roof, and the other that it induced my family to keep regular hours. I inherited nothing of any consequence of my forefathers, nor have I benefitted anything from public favors or appointments. What I possess is solely the fruits of my own industry and labor, and what I shall leave my descendants ought to satisfy them in a country and under a government like ours, where industry, frugality, and merit are the only sure and certain road to respect and consequence.

"I think it was Doctor Franklin who observed that he would have no objection to live his life over again, provided it was so ordered. In this I cannot altogether agree with the doctor. My life has been attended with too much care and anxiety, and had I the option, I cannot say that I would desire it; yet if I had my life to live over again, I am not conscious that I could improve it in any particular or at any period."

He adds, he thought it necessary to say this much for the benefit of his descendants, and by way of justification for the contents of his following will. Here follows his will, which is a very long and curious one, from which we make the following extracts:—In addition to the two squares of ground (Patterson Park) lately conveyed by him to the Mayor and City Council, he devised to the same and their successors 150 shares of U. S. Bank stock in trust, first, for erecting a temple of liberty on the two squares above mentioned; also two monuments, "one to the memory of Christopher Columbus, who found the way to this Western World, and the other to the memory of the good Marquis (now General) La Fayette, who risked his life and sacrificed his fortune, and who contributed so largely to the independence of this country, convinced as I am (having witnessed the progress of the Revolution from beginning to end) that it was through his means and interest that France joined and continued with us in the Revolutionary War, and without their aid and assistance at the time we could not otherwise have obtained our independence when we did. But as the value of those 150 shares of U. S. Bank stock must fall greatly short of the objects I have in view of erecting a temple of liberty and the two monuments," he earnestly requests and recommends of the trustees of this fund for the time being, that the said 150 shares of stock be kept and continued at interest, together with the dividends and interest that may be received from time to time, until the principal and interest shall so accumulate as to reach and produce the sum of half a million of dollars, which he estimated would take place in about sixty years; after which the interest only of this sum shall be expended annually, first, in the erection of the temple of liberty; and when completed, then in the erection of the two monuments. And after the completion of these, the annual interest of the fund of $500,000 to be employed in preserving the navigation of the harbor of Baltimore yearly, and every year without breaking in or touching on the principal so long as the fund shall exist. Or in case the interest may not be required for the preservation of the navigation, then it may be employed to any other useful purpose of public improvements. He also devised that the trustees for the said fund "shall at the expiration of two years after his decease, and every five years thereafter, cause a gold medal of the value of one hundred dollars to be provided and given to the author of the best piece, essay or production on Liberty, not exceeding one hundred lines in either prose or verse, by a native American."

Speaking of his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Patterson, who married Jerome Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, the first Consul of France, he says: "The conduct of my daughter Betsey has through life been so disobedient, that in no instance has she ever consulted my opinion or feelings; indeed, she has caused me more anxiety and trouble than all my other children put together, and her folly and misconduct has occasioned me a train of expense that first and last has cost me much money. Under such circumstances it would not be reasonable, just or proper that she should at my death inherit and participate in an equal proportion with my other children, in an equal division of my estate. Considering, however, the weakness of human nature, and that she is still my daughter, it is my will and pleasure to provide for her as follows." Here follows her division, which proved to be, however, a very large fortune.

"A figure most grotesque and weird," says Dr. John W. Palmer in *Lippincott's Magazine*, "was that of 'Old Hagar,' the colored centenarian of South Baltimore and Old Town, whose sudden apparition, as the careless passenger encountered it, had all the startling impressiveness of an omen and *memento mori*. Gowned and capped in white in and out of season, hooded and veiled in black, supported by a long staff in one hand and an umbrella in the other, and bearing always a black bag and a book, she shuffled shaking, her shoulders keeping company with her knees. As she hobbled, witchlike, she mumbled formless ditties, whereof the tunes were of cradles and the words of tombs. To the old crones she was as a hag of evil eye, and to the children a fairy godmother; while to the dodging superstition of the negroes her staff became a wizard's wand, her black bag a budget of charms and spells and incantations, and her book a *vade-mecum* of the black art, compiled by the fiend himself. Yet 'twas but a catechism of a psalter of St. Paul's Church, from whose charitable purse her helpless age drew stated pittance of alms; and that uncanny pouch held only roots and herbs, and other trash of virtue for the healing of her untold ailments—especially the 'misery' in her back and the shortness of her wind. 'But she slept in her coffin.' True! That was a way she had, and it prejudiced her repute among the orthodox, who all said 'I told you so,' when on Saturday night, March 14th, she was burned to death in her fantastical bunk, at the age of one hundred and four." She lived in a frame house in Apple alley, near Fleet street.

The National Democratic Convention met in this city on the 20th of May, and nominated as their candidate for President Martin Van Buren, and Col. Richard M. Johnson for Vice-President.

1836. On the 6th of August, Richard Lemmon, Robert Barry, and James Cheston, appointed by the Governor of Maryland commissioners under the Act passed by both branches of the Legislature of Maryland at the December Session, 1835, entitled "An Act to provide indemnity to the sufferers by certain riots in the city of Baltimore," returned the awards of the damages made by them, and specifying the names of the parties injured, and the amount of loss or injury sustained by them respectively,—viz.:

Reverdy Johnson	$40,632 50
John B Morris and Lydia Hollingsworth	16,825 92
Evan T. Ellicott	4,747 55
Eleanor Bond	1,643 44
John Glenn	37,270 65
Elizabeth Patterson	400 00
J. J. Audubon	120 00
Ebenezer L. Finley	912 76
	$102,552 82

James H. McCulloch, the venerable collector of the port of Baltimore, died at his residence near this city on the 10th of November. In the Revolutionary War he was a brave and active partisan, and in the late war with Great Britain, though his locks were hoary with age, he shouldered his musket, and at the battle of North Point fought with an invincible spirit.

A bill was passed this session of the Legislature to increase the delegation from Baltimore from two to four members.

On Monday, March 28th, Elias Glenn, United States district judge for the State of Maryland, administered, in the presence of many members of the bar and a number of citizens, to Mr. Roger B. Taney his oath of office as chief justice of the United States court and presiding judge of this circuit. Mr. Taney was nominated on the 28th of December, 1835, and confirmed by the Senate of the United States on the 15th of March, 1836. Yeas 29—Nays 15.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new City and County Record Office, on the Court House lot at the S. E. corner of Lexington and St. Paul streets, was performed on Wednesday morning, June 28th, by Solomon Etting, president of the board of commissioners for repairing the Court House, &c., assisted by General Samuel Smith, the venerable Mayor, in presence of Chief Justice Taney, the judges of the different courts and other city and county officers, and a numerous assemblage of citizens and strangers.

Thursday, the 26th of August, being the day designated for the performance of funeral obsequies in honor of the memory of James Madison, the streets were filled at an early hour with crowds of citizens repairing to their several places of meeting, and by persons attracted by a desire of beholding the anticipated spectacle. At the head of the column of march there came a detachment of military, whose appearance was soldier-like and imposing. Next came the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, arranged in lodges, and bearing the numerous insignia of the Order shrouded in crape, which served to add to the solemn effect of the scene. Then followed an appropriate funeral car of Egyptian design, covered with a black pall and drawn by six white horses dressed in black housings and led by grooms in white. On each side of the car rode the encampment of patriarchs, and in its rear a military escort. After these succeeded a barouche and four black horses, in which sat his Honor the Mayor (Gen. Samuel Smith), the orator of the day (Joseph Willey, Esq.), and the attendant clergy. After these equipages came in succession the various associations of the Trades' Union, each preceded by its distinguished banner dressed in mourning. The rear of the procession was brought up by the order of Red Men. During the march, bands of music judiciously disposed along the line played appropriate airs. The procession reached its destination in Howard's Park, where appropriate ceremonies were held. During the day the stores along the line of procession were generally closed.

In this year, Mr. Horace Abbott, who was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, in July, 1806, removed to Baltimore and secured the "Canton Iron Works," then owned by Peter Cooper, Esq., of New York. At these works Mr. Abbott forged the first large steamship shaft wrought in this country. This shaft was for the Russian frigate *Kamtschatka*, built in New York for the Emperor Nicholas I., and such was the interest manifested in this huge production of wrought iron, as it was then considered, that it was exhibited at the Exchange in New York, and was doubtless the means of stimulating others to feats of enterprise and skill. In 1850 Mr. Abbott built a rolling-mill capable of turning out the largest rolled plate then made in the United States. On one occasion, in 1863, he completed an order for 250,000 pounds of rolled iron in forty-eight hours, and received from the Secretary of the Navy a letter in commendation of his fidelity and energy. When Captain Ericsson designed the first *Monitor* he was apprehensive that this country contained no mills of sufficient capacity to furnish armor plate of the requisite thickness and dimensions for this form of iron-clad, and was under the impression that he would be compelled to order them from England. Before doing so, however, he applied to Mr. Abbott, who, realizing the emergency, but feeling equal to the task, promptly undertook to furnish whatever was needed. The plates were manufactured and delivered in a shorter time than had been anticipated. The *Monitor* was completed and ready for sea in time to engage the hostile ram *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, and prevent her from accomplishing her mission of destruction among the wooden craft of the navy, then lying in the roads. In her encounter with her formidable adversary, the *Monitor* was so effectually protected by her armor that not a plate was pierced or injured, and a new era was inaugurated in the history of naval architecture and warfare. Subsequently Mr. Abbott furnished the armor-plates for nearly all of the vessels of the monitor class built on the Atlantic coast, and also for the *Roanoke*, *Agamenticus*, *Monadnock*, and other large iron-clads.

Gen. Harrison reached this city on Thursday afternoon, September 22d, from Washington, accompanied by a committee of citizens of Baltimore and Washington. He was met at Carroll's bridge by a large concourse of citizens on horseback, who formed themselves into an escort, and in Pratt street the line of procession was greatly augmented by the body of citizens on foot assembled there to receive him. After proceeding through Pratt, Bond, and Baltimore streets, the General alighted at the Eutaw House, where the address of welcome was delivered by Judge Hanson, to which he made an eloquent reply.

On Tuesday, March 15th, it was resolved by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to subscribe to the capital stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the sum of three millions of dollars, in the name of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

On the 7th of May, a number of gentlemen of Baltimore gave a public dinner at Mr. Page's hotel, to Mr. Henry S. Fox, his Britannic Majesty's minister in this city, in celebration of the mediation of Great Britain between the United States and France. Mr. Robert Gilmor presided, assisted by J. Meredith, J. P. Kennedy, Dr. Macauley, and J. S. Nicholas as vice-presidents.

1837. On the 12th of May, the banks of this city, following those of Philadelphia and New York, suspended specie payments. The interruption of specie payments during these disastrous years, gave opportunities for all sorts of speculations and inventions for the supply of what could or would pass among the people for money. This was the reign of foul rags, coarsely called "shinplasters," which were as plentiful and as troublesome as the frogs in Egypt. The speculative inventors palmed them on the credulous public, and, of course, failing, inflicted serious losses on the community. "Orders" for money were issued also by the corporation of Baltimore and by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and for a long time furnished the only *reliable* fractional currency during the specie suspension. But through all these perilous times, Baltimore sustained herself bravely and successfully, improving the city, and doing a fair share of general business, and, while other cities reeled before the storm, passed through it without serious calamity.

George Peabody, of Baltimore, was appointed by the Governor and Legislature of Maryland a commissioner to negociate the eight million loan, in the place of Samuel Jones, Jr., who declined to accept.

By far the most extensive and destructive calamity with which the city of Baltimore has ever been visited up to this time, was experienced on Wednesday night, July 14th. The heavy showers of rain which descended on that night caused a sudden rise of the waters of Jones Falls, tearing up the mill-dams and wooden bridges which cross the upper part of that stream, and bringing them down against the stone bridges within the city limits. That at Gay street had a single arch, that at Baltimore street had two arches, and that at Pratt street three arches. The last named was the first to become obstructed by the descending timbers, and that at Baltimore street was soon after in the same condition. The bridge at Gay street apparently passed all the smaller fragments, until the new wooden bridge at Centre street was swept bodily from its abutments and lodged against it. These obstructions forced the waters into new channels, and consequently rendered the destruction of property greater in the vicinity of the bridges. The first bridge of any consequence over the Falls was about two miles from the city, where the road crosses that stream, at the first turnpike gate. The gate-keeper, roused by the noise of the waters, left his house with his family, and immediately awakened the occupants of three frame-dwellings adjoining his own. He had scarcely succeeded in getting all the families out before the bridge was swept off, carrying with it the four dwellings. At the Lanvill cotton factory much damage was done by the rise of the water, and the mill-dam swept away. The dam at Belvedere bridge, which supplied the reservoirs of the Water Company, was carried away, but the bridge remained uninjured. The small mill at Madison street and several small tenements adjoining were immersed, but little damage was sustained. Adjoining them was the extensive mail coach factory of Messrs. Stockton and Stokes; the extensive tannery of Mr. George Appold was inundated, but sustained little injury. The abutments on each side of the Madison Street bridge were so much damaged that it was not considered safe to cross it. More or less damage was done to all the property binding on the Falls, by having the fences and out-houses carried away. At Centre street the large wooden bridge recently erected was swept off entire. The torrent here left its accustomed bed, and coming down in a direct line over the wall which ordinarily confined it, forced its way through some small tenements on the north side of Centre street, and thence directly across the street into the extensive distillery premises of Messrs. J. C. White and Sons. Considerable damage was done to the works, and some of the numerous buildings were prostrated; but the greatest loss was in the live-stock—no less than thirty to forty valuable horses and fifty to sixty cows having been drowned. The waters rose to the floors of the second stories, and in the Falls the flood was here about twenty feet above its bed. At the intersection of Centre and North streets, a small wooden house standing by itself was swept away. The inmates, an elderly Irishman and his wife, were both drowned.

The water from Centre street spread over the low grounds as far west as Calvert street, inundating all that part of the city formerly known as the Meadow, and doing an immense deal of damage. The new Universalist Church at the corner of Calvert and Pleasant streets had a foot or two of water in its basement story. The City Spring was inundated about a foot above the paved footways within the enclosure; as were also the dwellings, &c., in the neighborhood. In the gas-house the water was about six feet. The African Protestant Episcopal Church at the corner of North and Saratoga streets had about five feet of water above the floor. The City Hall was visited with water in the offices on the first floor. The Presbyterian Church at the corner of Holliday and Saratoga streets was materially damaged in the interior. The water rose to the cushion on the pulpit desk, and a part of the pews were removed from their places. The sexton of the church, a German named John Wiest, lived in a small house adjoining it. The whole family, consisting of Wiest, his wife and three children, were asleep in a lower back apartment, and, sad to relate, were all drowned. The water rose to the ceiling of the room. The extensive soap and candle factories in this quarter, conducted respectively by Messrs. Francis Hyde & Son, Samuel G. Hyde, and T. N. Smith & Co., suffered extensive damage, as well from the derangement of their works as by the loss in raw material and finished stock. The Falls in the rear of the factory of the latter was about sixteen feet above the ordinary level. Bath street was under water from Calvert street to the Falls. The bridge at this point was carried away, and the banks on both sides swept. In Bath street near Holliday, a large mass of lumber, &c., collected, which caused the water to sweep away the fronts of the houses adjacent. At the corner of Bath and North streets the water was six or seven feet high. The bridge at Pleasant street was carried away.

Along Saratoga street, east of Holliday, the premises on the north side running back to the Falls were greatly damaged by the flood. The waters here were about ten feet high, and sought a channel towards Gay street, running with great velocity into Harrison and Frederick streets, and tearing the pavements into deep gullies. The occupants of houses in the vicinity of Gay street bridge were severe sufferers. Many of them had the goods in their stores totally ruined. The house of Mr. Roche, adjoining the bridge, was nearly demolished by the flood and floating timber. The water swept over the bridge. In Harrison street the water was about eight feet deep, and swept along with resistless fury. In Baltimore street the water extended nearly to the bridge on the east, and above Frederick street on the west, filling the cellars and inundating the stores. An immense quantity of timber and fragments of bridges which came down the stream collected at Baltimore street bridge, and so choked up the arches that the water rose to within a few feet of the pavement. About four o'clock the accumulation became so great that the structure was unable to resist the tremendous pressure against it, and a portion of the upper side of the centre pier gave way and fell in to the distance of six or eight feet from the edge, carrying away the whole of the stone parapet and iron railing. The foot-bridge leading from the Bazaar in Harrison street across the Falls to Front street was swept away in the early part of the freshet. The timber, planks, &c., which were carried down the current of Harrison street made a lodgment in large quantities against the railing of the Centre Fountain, and finally tore a portion of the railing and overturned the marble fountain from which the spring-water flowed. On both sides of Market Space all the stores were filled with water, and large quantities of merchandise injured. In many of the stores the water reached the ceilings, destroying completely every article in them. The foot-bridge leading across the Falls from the fish market was carried away. In Concord street the water was eight feet deep. On the Falls avenue the water stood about four feet deep. Between Water and Pratt streets a number of carts and drays and some lumber were swept away. The stone bridge at Pratt street being below all the wooden structures which were carried away, and being composed of three arches, intercepted everything brought down by the current, until an immense mass, consisting of fragments of mill-dams, bridges, fences, sheds, &c., was piled up against it. Like the stone bridge above, it could not resist the immense pressure, and nearly one-half of the structure gave way and fell.

On the eastern side of the Falls, directly on the banks, various out-houses, &c., were carried away; and in the vicinity of Gay street bridge, the tannery of Wm. Miller was swept clean. A number of instances of providential escapes are related, which we have not space to insert. One of them, however, was the case of a boy five years of age who was discovered floating on a bed, and was rescued from the flood in North street; he was supposed to be the only survivor of a family who occupied a house that was entirely carried away. Another instance was that of a young man who was sleeping soundly in the basement under Washington Hall. He was awakened by the friendly paw of a faithful dog, when his bed was nearly afloat, the sudden rising of the flood leaving scarcely a minute of time for his escape from a watery grave. About two miles up the Falls, a family who had just finished a shanty for their residence were warned of their danger by kind neighbors, but they told their advisers to "mind their own business, that they would look out for themselves," and in a few moments afterwards the shanty with its inmates were carried off by the current, and it is supposed they were all drowned. A boy of twelve or fourteen years of age had fallen from the drift which clogged Baltimore street bridge, into the swollen and whirling current of the river, and being unable to swim was passing rapidly and helpless down the stream, only the top of his head above water, and had once entirely disappeared, when two young men bravely dashed into the stream, and just as the drowning youth was about to be drawn under the drift or lumber, &c., which clogged in like manner the bridge below on Pratt street, he was snatched, exhausted and almost lifeless, from death and restored to his family. The following persons lost their lives by the freshet as well as we can ascertain, viz: Christopher Wiest, wife and three children, Saratoga street; —— Dougherty, corner Concord and Water streets; Catharine Donnelly, Pratt street; James Doyle, Long Wharf; Jacob Ockley, Falls road; a woman and daughter, names unknown; James Kelly, Henry Linehan, Mr. Donnelly and five persons on the Falls road, names unknown.

On the 29th of June, the City Council of Baltimore passed an ordinance authorizing the issue of certificates for small sums to the amount of $350,000. This in addition to the amount of $100,000, heretofore put in circulation. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company also commenced the issue of change notes on the 20th of June.

John McDonogh, of New Orleans, by letter under date of June 22d, sends his check for $500 to the relief of the sufferers by the late flood.

On the 1st of August, 1818, and the 29th of August, 1837, the city purchased the ground now known as the "Eastern Spring," for the sum of $15,000; the improvements cost $11,651.29.

1838. On the 5th of February, articles of union were agreed upon and executed between the Wilmington and Susquehanna Railroad Company, the Baltimore and Port Deposit Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company—the three roads extending from Philadelphia to Baltimore—by which they became one corporation, under the name of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company.

The British steam packet *City of Kingston* left this port at noon on Sunday, May 20th, for London direct under the command of Captain Crane. The *City of Kingston* was sent out originally to the West Indies, and plied some time as a mail and passenger packet between Jamaica and Barbadoes, but the business having proved unprofitable to the owners in London, she was ordered back to that port. The *City of Kingston* was brig-rigged, and carried three hundred tons of coal, and was the first steam vessel from Baltimore to Europe direct.

On Tuesday evening, May 23d, a dark cloud passed over the city from the west, attended by a copious shower of rain and a gust of wind. The latter was so violent as to prostrate chimneys and unroof houses in various portions of the city. Nearly the whole roof of Christ Church, corner of Fayette and Gay streets, was blown off and torn to pieces, as were also the roofs of the warehouses of Messrs. Joseph Robinson, Thomas Palmer & Co., C. W. Spilcker, Walter Crook, Jr., E. Jenkins & Sons, Jos. Taylor

& Son, Isaac Reynolds, and the roofs of four warehouses in Eutaw street, belonging to Jacob Albert & Co., and the roof of the upper reservoir of the gas company on Liberty street. The Hollins street market house was blown down. Part of the roofs of the Baltimore Museum and the Eutaw House were blown off, and a portion of the wall of the Front Street Theatre, and many houses were blown down.

Died on the 9th of June, in the 72d year of his age, Thomas W. Griffith, Esq. Mr. Griffith had for many years been a highly respectable magistrate, first for the county and afterwards for the city of Baltimore. In discharging his duty as such, it is saying no more than truth to award him the praise of having uniformly followed, and that too with a zeal as intelligent as it was commendable, the path of rectitude. Upon his fellow-citizens, both at home and abroad, he has other claims, having dedicated the leisure that was left him from the distracting calls of his public office, to the production of two books, by both of which the present generation is benefitted, and the future historian or annalist will find himself assisted. His "History of Maryland," and his "Annals of Baltimore" are meant. These productions were the fruit of an active mind abhorring indolence. Mr. G. was early in life appointed Consul to Havre by General Washington.

Between four and five o'clock on the morning of the 3d of February, the whole of the extensive building in Front street, known as the Baltimore Theatre and Circus, was entirely enveloped in flames, which burst in great fury from every window and door of the vast edifice. Before the fire was discovered it appeared to have reached every part of the building, and prevented the possibility of saving a single article. The building was occupied by the well-known company of Mr. Cooke, whose whole stock, fixtures, machinery, wardrobe, decorations and property of his extensive company were entirely consumed, including his stud of nearly fifty magnificent horses. The fire was supposed to have been the result of accident. On the south side, separated by an alley, stood an antiquated two-story brick house, known as "Gough's Mansion House," which was owned and occupied by Mr. Patrick Murphy as a tavern. This house caught fire and was entirely burnt, together with several old back buildings.

Mr. Isaac McKim, a member of the House of Representatives, died in this city on Sunday morning, April 1st. His commercial enterprises were eminently successful, and he dispensed his great wealth with the most enlightened liberality; and especially in the erection and endowment of one of the most beautiful and permanent free schools in this or any other country. The public authorities of Baltimore, with a large number of senators and representatives and the citizens generally, paid every respect to his memory, and all seemed impressed with the great loss that the community sustained by his death.

The Convent of the Visitation, with the academy under its direction, was founded in November, 1838. Eleven sisters were transferred from the convent of Georgetown for the purpose of commencing the new establishment, and took possession of a house on the corner of Green and Mulberry streets. An extensive lot was shortly after procured on the corner of Park and Centre streets.

1839. On the 16th of December, a meeting of gentlemen desirous to establish, if possible, a manual labor school in the vicinity of Baltimore, was held in the First Baptist Church, at the corner ot Sharp and Lombard streets. On motion of Mr. George W. Norris, Dr. Dunbar was called to the chair, and John L. Carey appointed secretary. Mr. Winston, Superintendent of the Boston Farm School, was present, and made a full and very interesting statement in regard to the establishment, history and results of the institution under his charge. The meeting was also addressed by C. Gilman.

The Mercantile Library Association was established on the 14th of November, with the following officers: J. Morrison Harris, President; George L. Wight, Vice-President; Geo. R. W. Allnutt, Secretary; F. Dunnington, Treasurer. Directors—Wm. M. Latimer, John S. Sumner, Josiah N. Jones, Henry J. Rogers, Laurence Thomsen, Wm. A. Dunnington, George Cliffe, O. B. Wight, John R. Davis, Librarian.

Gen. Samuel Smith, one of the most distinguished soldiers of the Revolution, died in this city on Monday afternoon, the 22d of April, 1839, in the 87th year of his age. He had been riding in his carriage, and on his return to his dwelling, lay upon the sofa with the view of resting himself, and when the servant who had been attending him entered the apartment a short time afterwards he was found dead. His career was glorious and useful, and he died full of years and honors. General Smith was born in Carlisle, on the 27th of July, 1752. His father being a merchant, he was destined for the same profession, and in early life (about 19) was sent to England to be educated in a counting-house; but not satisfied with the restraint imposed upon the clerks in the house in which he lived, he freighted the vessel in which he went out and sailed for a port in Italy. The vessel being cast away on that coast, he travelled over most of the Continent, and returned to the United States in the same vessel with the accomplished but unfortunate André. Gen. Smith, then a very young man, was solicited by the Committee of Safety of Baltimore to command a company sent by water to Annapolis to arrest or capture the Provincial Governor Eden. The Governor made his escape. Smith engaged in the Revolutionary struggle, and at its commencement entered the service as a captain in Colonel Smallwood's regiment. He was in the battles of Brandywine, Monmouth, White Plains, and Long Island, and his company covered the retreat of the army through the Jerseys. He commanded at Mud Fort, or Fort Mifflin, at the mouth of the Schuylkill, where such a gallant and desperate defence was made against the British fleet, resulting in the blowing up of two frigates. In this engagement he was disabled by a spent ball, which gave a shock to his frame from which he did not soon recover. After the close of the Revolutionary struggle he entered actively into commercial pursuits, and may be said to have been the founder of the commerce of the city, and was the mainstay of the commercial interests of the whole country in Congress for forty years.

When Mr. Jefferson came into the Presidency he pressed Gen. Smith to accept the office of Secretary of the Navy, which he declined, consenting, however, to act in that capacity until some suitable person could be selected to fill it permanently. He served as Secretary for six months or more, but would not receive any compensation for his services. He generally while in Congress filled some high station, being chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, and of that of Finance in the Senate. When Baltimore was threatened with foreign invasion he accepted the command of the defending army, and pledged his own private fortune and that of a friend who went before him to his great account. During the whole term of his command here neither he nor his staff received any pay. His first term of service in Congress commenced in 1793, and he continued in the House or Senate till the 4th of March, 1833. Congress voted and presented him a sword for his gallant defence of the Mud Fort. His last public service was in the capacity of Mayor of this city.

On the 25th the funeral obsequies took place. The procession left the dwelling of the deceased in Exchange Place at the appointed hour (half-past four), and moved up Gay to Baltimore street, the cavalry in front, followed by the infantry regiments and companies of artillery. In compliance with the invitations which had been sent to them by the municipal authorities, the President of the United States and heads of departments at Washington, his Excellency the Governor of Maryland, and other distinguished personages were in attendance, the President riding in an open barouche, accompanied by his Excellency Governor Grason, the Mayor of the city, and the Hon. Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States. A second barouche followed, in which were seated the Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the Hon. J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of the Navy, and the Hon. Felix Grundy, Attorney-General of the United States. The hearse containing the body was drawn by four white horses, and flanked on either side by mounted dragoons. It was followed by a long train of carriages containing the pall-bearers, the committee of arrangements of the City Council, the Cincinnati Society, and others. Following them were the City Guard of Baltimore without arms, after whom came members of the City Council, the officers of the corporation, the judges of the courts and members of the bar, the professors of the University of Maryland, officers of the army and navy, officers of the customs, members of Congress, and members of the State Legislature, consuls and others. On entering Baltimore street that portion of the procession which had started from the late residence of the deceased was joined by the fire department, dressed in the uniform of their respective companies, the line being swelled as it proceeded westward by the addition of crowds of private citizens. During the ceremonies the bells of the churches were tolled, minute-guns were fired, and the flags of the shipping in the harbor and on the public edifices were displayed at half-mast throughout the day, as they had been the day preceding.

On Saturday, July 13th, Greenmount Cemetery was dedicated in the presence of the Mayor, the members of the City Council and a vast concourse of persons. At the appointed hour the ceremonies commenced with the performance of a beautiful and appropriate *chorale*, from the oratorio of St. Paul, beginning "Sleepers awake! a voice is calling," by the musical association, accompanied by a full orchestra. So soon as the sound of the music had died away, the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, rector of St. Paul's, arose, and whilst the attendant multitude stood uncovered, offered up to the throne of the Most High a prayer. The prayer was succeeded by a very beautiful hymn composed for the occasion by J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq. At the termination of the hymn, Mr. J. P. Kennedy made an address, in commemoration of which it would be difficult to say too much. Mr. Kennedy having resumed his seat, a hymn was sung, composed for the occasion by F. H. Davidge, Esq. A benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Hammond, closed the impressive ceremonies of the occasion.

Great excitement was occasioned in Baltimore on Sunday the 18th day of August, in consequence of the escape of a nun from the Carmelite nunnery in Aisquith street, who took refuge in a neighboring house, and was from thence conveyed to the hospital department of the Washington Medical College, by the Mayor of the city, who had been called upon during the excitement occasioned by the event. In consequence of the exaggerated rumors which had arisen, it was feared by some that an attempt would be made during the night to destroy the nunnery, for a large crowd had collected in the afternoon, and there were some indications of a riotous spirit. But the Mayor with that promptitude and energy for which he was so justly distinguished, called upon the regiment of city guards, which promptly repaired to the vicinity of the spot, and held themselves in readiness to act on the first emergency. Their presence, and a proper disposition of the police, completely overawed all who were disposed for mischief, and the night passed away quietly. The following physicians afterwards signed a certificate establishing the insanity of the nun (Miss Isabella Neale), whose escape occasioned the excitement: J. H. Miller, M. D., president of the faculty of Washington University of Baltimore, P. Chatard, M. D., John C. S. Monkur, M. D., Samuel K. Jennings, M. D., Edward Foreman, M. D., and John R. W. Dunbar, M. D.

It having been determined by the military and citizens of Baltimore to erect a monument, of appropriate size and material, upon the ground on which the battle was fought, in defence of the city on the 12th of September, 1814, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the engagement was fixed upon as a suitable period for laying the corner-stone of the structure. About 9 o'clock the military moved upon Baltimore street, with their right resting on Calvert street, where the line of procession was formed, under the orders of Maj.-Gen. George H. Steuart, chief marshal, the commanding and other officers of the third division, Maryland militia, on the right of whom were placed the officers and soldiers of the Revolution; officers and soldiers wounded at North Point and Fort McHenry; officers and soldiers who served in defence of Baltimore; officers of the militia of Maryland, in uniform; the Mayor of the city, orator, and officiating clergyman; the reverend clergy; the Governor of Maryland; heads of departments of State government; Judges of the United States; Judges of Maryland; Senators and members of Congress; Senators and delegates of Maryland; members of City Council and officers of corporation; strangers of distinction; officers of the army and navy; the various military corps comprising the first light division with other corps present, and citizens. Thus formed and constituted, the procession was put in motion about ten o'clock and marched to Fell's Point, and embarked on board the steamers *Carroll*, the *Rappahannock*, the *Alabama*, the *Relief*, the *Virginia*, the *Fredericksburg* and the *Georgia*. As the boats passed Fort McHenry, over whose walls the stars and stripes floated, the bands struck up the Star-Spangled Banner, and the welkin rang with cheers. The steamers soon entered Bear Creek and reached the landing, and then commenced the debarkation of the troops and citizens; this was soon accomplished and all repaired to the battle ground. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone was finished by some appropriate remarks made by Gen. William McDonald, then the oration by Gen. B. C. Howard, and a neat and devout prayer to the throne of grace by Rev. Dr. Johns.

On the reception of the news of the suspension of specie payments by the Philadelphia banks, the officers of the Baltimore banks met on the 10th of October and resolved to adopt the same plan to ward off the danger that threatened them by heavy drafts from other cities.

1840. On the 4th of May, the hotels, boarding houses, and many private houses of Baltimore were crammed from cellar to roof to accommodate the influx of strangers attending the Whig convention. At an early hour the people began to gather in the neighborhood of Baltimore street, and a moving mass might be seen from the General Wayne Inn down to the bridge over Jones

Falls. At a few minutes after ten o'clock the procession commenced moving from the upper part of Baltimore street, led by several barouches, each drawn by four white horses, the foremost containing Gen. S. C. Leakin, Mayor of the city, Hon. Daniel Webster, and other distinguished personages. Then followed the delegations from the different States, commencing with the Northern States, each having their appropriate banners, trophies, &c. There were several log-cabins, decorated with all the fixtures belonging to the mansions of the pioneers of the West — such as stags' antlers, beaver traps, &c. Hard cider flowed freely, and hunting-shirts were everywhere visible. In a short time they all arrived at Canton, the place of destination. The first order of meeting, after being fully assembled upon the ground, was the formal introduction of distinguished men from the different States. After this, it was regularly opened by a most eloquent prayer from the Rev. Dr. Bascomb. The assembly was then addressed by the Hon. Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John Sargeant, William C. Preston, Henry A. Wise, and other distinguished gentlemen. The assembly was one of much show, flying banners, clashing cymbals, restive horses, pretty girls, whole-souled politicians, log-cabins, and hard cider. Judging from the general appearance the number of persons assembled were twenty thousand.

On Monday night, February 10th, the Cathedral was robbed of one pair of silver candlesticks, two silver crucifixes, two gold chalices, and a "monstrance," or glory of gold and silver.

In May, the "Fourth Provincial Council" of the Catholic Church was held in this city.

The steamboat *Paul Jones*, Capt. McNally, arrived at her wharf on Tuesday evening, June 2d, from Havre de Grace, having in tow the canal boats *Judge Porter*, Capt. Glass, of Louisburg; *Judge Burnsides*, Capt. Kellot, of Howard; and *Baltimore*, Capt. Norton, of Columbia, all of which were fully laden with wheat, flour, bacon, &c. These were the first boats which arrived here by the completion of the Tide-Water Canal.

The National Democratic Convention met in this city on the 5th of May at the Assembly Rooms, and nominated as their candidate for President Martin Van Buren; the Vice-President was left to the States.

The ceremony of placing the corner-stone of the "Church of the Ascension" devoted to the Protestant Episcopal service, was performed on the evening of Monday, June 15th. This church is situated in Lexington near Pine street. The ceremony of laying the stone was opened by the Rev. Mr. Kepler, followed by Rev. Mr. Peck, and he by Rev. Dr. Henshaw, who performed the ceremony of placing the stone. The ceremonies were concluded by a hymn, and fervent prayer by Rev. Dr. Johns, the devout and eloquent pastor of Christ Church.

On Thursday morning, July 9th, eleven of the prisoners confined in the jail attempted to make their escape, by removing a portion of the brick chimney or fire-places from rooms 1, 2, 3.

In July Miss Fanny Ellsler appeared at the Holliday Street Theatre and created great excitement; some of the single seats brought as high as $3.50 each, being a premium of $2.50. On one occasion the horses were taken from her carriage, and she was drawn to her lodgings by enthusiastic young men.

During the year the following banking institutions suspended operations: Real Estate Savings Institution, Foreign Domestic Exchange Institution, Patapsco, Savings, Mechanics, Baltimore Savings Institution, Central Savings and City Trust.

The corner-stone of St. Vincent de Paul's Church was laid with much ceremony by Archbishop Eccleston, assisted by other bishops and priests, on the 21st of May, and was dedicated to service Sunday, November 7th, 1841.

Since the days of Jefferson and the elder Adams, there had not been, in all probability, an election so warmly and stubbornly contested as that between Harrison and Van Buren. From the confines of the Union to its very centre, the note of preparation was heard; the parties arraying themselves with unusual system and precision, and a maddening excitement appeared to have existed which has never yet met with a parallel in the history of our country. Business appeared to be paralyzed; the most important commercial transactions were suspended until after the contest; the public institutions, lyceums, places of amusement and recreation were neglected, and even the sanctity of the domestic hearth was invaded by the monster, party rancor! On Monday, the 2d of November, the great political question which so long had agitated the country was brought to a close; never, since the establishment of our constitution, had this mighty land experienced so much commotion and excitement. Van Buren's majority in this city was 31, but Harrison carried the State and was elected President. On the evening of the 3d of November a serious riot took place in the neighborhood of the *Patriot* office by which a number of respectable citizens were severely injured. The Whigs, as usual, collected in front of the *Patriot* office, when the alarm of fire was given. This was the signal; the engines rattled down Baltimore street towards Old Town, and on their return they attempted to force their way through the crowd, which attempt was resisted, and a regular brick-batting then commenced, and a number of fire-arms were discharged. After the riot had partially subsided, Mr. Brady, the Mayor, appeared and publicly addressed the people, advising them to return to their homes and observe the peace of the city. His advice was promptly obeyed. Gen. S. C. Leakin, Dr. Deloughery, and several other gentlemen were severely hurt.

At about half-past 3 o'clock on Monday morning, March 30th, the inhabitants in the neighborhood of Gay street were alarmed by the cry of fire. The flames at the time of the alarm were breaking through the roof and windows of the workshop in the rear of Edwin S. Tarr's cabinet warerooms, in North Gay street, next to the German Lutheran Church. In a short time the roof of the church caught fire from the intense heat, and the venerable edifice soon became a heap of ruins. Owing to a heavy fall of rain which prevailed during the whole time the fire was raging, the fire did not extend. The church was built in 1808, and cost $40,000. An organ valued at $1400 was destroyed.

During the year "Old Christ Church," situated on the northwest corner of Front and Baltimore streets, was torn down and the old materials sold at auction to the highest bidder.

On Wednesday, May 13th, the President and Directors of the Susquehanna railroad, besides a large number of citizens, celebrated the completion of said railroad to Wrightsville, Pa.

1841. In consequence of difficulties with the Mechanics' Bank, the Franklin Bank, on the 2d of January, 1841, suspended business; but resumed some time after with great loss to the stockholders.

A town meeting was held on the 12th of April in the rotunda of the Exchange, to adopt measures to testify respect for the character of the late President, Wm. Henry Harrison. Columbus O'Donnell called the meeting to order, and nominated Col. Samuel Moore as president, who was unanimously chosen. Robert Gilmor and Col. Solomon Hillen, Jr., were appointed vice-presidents, and Samuel T. Thompson and William H. Cole, Jr., secretaries. It was resolved that a committee, consisting of one from each ward, be appointed to retire and draft resolutions. The committee was appointed and retired, and on its return, read a number of resolutions expressive of the feelings of the citizens of Baltimore for the melancholy bereavement sustained in the death of the illustrious President. It was also resolved that a committee be appointed by the chair consisting of two from each ward, to compose the committee of arrangements for a public, civic, and military procession, bearing all the insignia of mourning and commemorative of his death, &c.; and that the procession and funeral ceremonies take place on Monday, the 26th of April. The procession far exceeded general expectation, surpassing any procession heretofore witnessed in this city. The feeling which impelled this honorable manifestation was universal. The people of Baltimore appeared as but one family, testifying their sorrow for a recent bereavement. Not only were the individuals decorated with appropriate badges of mourning, but nearly the whole city was clothed in black. Most of the public edifices, the engine houses, and the stores and dwellings throughout the whole extent of Baltimore and other streets through which the procession passed, had their fronts shrouded in mourning. The colors of the shipping and various public edifices were hoisted at half-mast, and the bells tolled throughout the ceremonies, whilst minute-guns were fired from detachments of artillery. The stores throughout the city were closed, and there was an entire cessation of business of every kind. The procession was formed on Baltimore street, the right resting on Charles street. The number of persons in line has been variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand. After passing through the several streets designated, it arrived at Mount Vernon place. Within the railing of the Washington Monument a stand had been erected for the officiating clergymen and the orator. The ceremonies were opened by a fervent prayer by the Rev. Mr. Johns, who was succeeded by Jonathan Meredith, who delivered an appropriate and eloquent *funeral oration;* then followed the *requiem*, and the closing prayer by the Rev. Mr. Sargent. The concourse of strangers was great, and the assemblage at Mount Vernon Place was immense.

On Monday evening, January 25th, twenty-two of the criminal prisoners confined in the jail attempted to make their escape.

On Monday, February 1st, the banks resumed specie payments; and after a resumption of six days, again suspended on Monday, February 7th.

Another attempt to escape was made on the afternoon of Saturday, March 6th, by fifteen persons confined in one of the wards of the jail. The sewer extending under ground to the Falls was the means of egress that they first selected — this sewer being necessarily accessible to the occupants of the prison apartments — but the attempt to escape through that outlet was detected by the warden, Mr. Disney, before they could effect an entrance into its interior. Being foiled in this attempt, they retreated to their ward, the inner door of which they strongly barricaded by means of a bench and spikes, and bade defiance to the officers, threatening death to any who might enter, and fiercely declaring their determination to persist in their efforts to escape until they should succeed. Boiling water and missiles, thrown through the gratings, were also employed by them to prevent an entrance of the officers. The warden dispatched a messenger for a portion of the city police, whose arrival had no effect in calming the tumult and excitement of the prisoners, which had now extended to the inmates of the adjacent wards, and, as the only means of quelling the revolt, it became necessary to fire upon the chief insurgents, and one of the number was killed. The others then yielded, and were securely ironed.

One of the most ancient houses, perhaps, in the city was that known as the "mud house," which was situated on East Lombard street, near Albemarle. "The date of its erection cannot probably be ascertained, but some idea may be formed of its antiquity from the circumstance of its being tenanted more than sixty years ago, by an old ferryman, who lived by carrying passengers from that vicinity across the river, which, in those days, reached as high up as Baltimore street. It was subsequently inhabited for a long time by an aged man, known by the sobriquet of 'Mud Jim,' which was given him in respect to the character of the material of which his dwelling was constructed." After breasting the storms of more than threescore winters, this rudely constructed mansion at last was compelled to yield to the "spirit of improvement," and was, on Wednesday, March 31st, removed to make way for another more in accordance with the genius and luxurious habits of the present day.

On Sunday morning, April 11th, three prisoners confined in the jail effected their escape by breaking through the wall and getting into the sewer, as on former occasions, thereby passing towards the Falls, where their final release was obtained by making a hole through the wall and passing out.

The Baltimore City Fire Department had a grand parade on Thursday, November 18th, in which the following companies participated: Mechanical, instituted 1763, incorporated 1828; Union, Friendship, Deptford, Liberty, Independent, Vigilant, New Market, Columbian, First Baltimore, United, Franklin, Washington, Patapsco, Howard, and Watchman.

1842. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of St. Alphonsus' Church was performed on May 1st, by Archbishop Eccleston, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Coskery, White, and others. It was dedicated on the 14th of March, 1845. On Sunday, August 1st, 1869, the church being out of debt, it was consecrated.

The Baltimore Steam Packet Company, on Thursday the 15th of April, had just finished a beautiful steamboat called the *Medora*, and her engine having been completed, she was to have started on a trial excursion down the bay. The boat was a model of workmanship, and her engine of great power. She was intended to run in the line of boats between Baltimore and Norfolk. The boat was lying at the wharf on the south side of the basin, attached to the establishment of Mr. John Watchman, and at 3 o'clock, the hour for starting on the excursion, a number of citizens, including the officers of the boat, had assembled on board. With a view to prevent too great a crowd on board, the boat had been hauled out about thirty feet from the wharf, and those who were invited to the excursion were conveyed to her in small boats. About half-past three o'clock the bell rung and the engine was started. At this moment, and when the wheels had only made two revolutions, the boiler exploded, throwing the smoke-pipes, the forepart of the upper deck and the persons who stood on it, some forty or fifty feet in the air, tearing open the sides of the vessel round the boiler, and scattering fragments of the wood and iron all around, and raising the immense iron boiler up and throwing it crosswise on the deck. The scene presented by the boat afforded at once a mournful evidence of the immense power of steam, and of the ruin of which it can be the instrument. Large oak beams were splintered to pieces; iron bars that would have withstood the strength of a hundred men, were broken and wrenched into many shapes; the lighter wood-work of the deck was blown almost to atoms. As soon as the explosion took place, the boat was enveloped in a cloud of scalding steam, and it was from inhaling this that many were killed, and to this danger those in the forward part of the vessel were all exposed. Others were killed by the flying timbers, and many seriously hurt by being externally scalded by the steam. Those who were on the upper deck, aft of the engine, escaped entirely from the effects of the explosion; but in the consternation which the explosion caused, several of those, thus safe from the steam, jumped overboard. Another great cause of the loss of life was the sudden sinking of the boat. The sides of the boat around the boilers having been blown away, the water rushed in, and she sunk about sixty feet from the wharf, the water reaching to near the upper deck. With commendable speed the physicians and surgeons of the city hastened to the place as soon as they heard of the disaster, and among those who were present there were observed Drs. Collins, Smith, Whitridge, Baxley, Dunbar, Theobold, Roberts, Riche, Miller, Hintze, Buckler, Bryerly, Monkur, McGuire, Riley, Kinneman, Albers, Baker, Cohen, Chew, and there were doubtless many others. Col. S. Hillen, the Mayor of the city, was among the first to reach the scene, and with the high constable and other city officers, rendered most efficient aid in rescuing the survivors and in getting the killed from the wreck and water. The following list comprises the names of the dead as far as we can learn: John C. Moale, general agent of the company, William Moale his son, Joseph Lecompte, Capt. John Vickers, John Young, Benjamin French, John Boon, John Burns, Andrew F. Henderson, Richard Linthicum, Robert Doyle, John Speddy, George Endley, Thomas Eldridge, John Harper, John Haley, John Boston, William Lewis, George Geddes, S. W. Hackney, M. D., James W. Lavers, James Mitchell, John Kemp, John Yeager, Jackson Reeder and Duncan Ferguson. The following are the names of those who were more or less injured, many of whom were in a very dangerous state: Captain Sutton, Francis Bezyt, —— Stripple, Joseph Craig, John Mitchell, James Crawford, R. H. Middleton, George Reynolds, John Henderson, Levin Boston, Albert Ramsay, George Hoofnagle, Zachariah Nichols, Thomas Smith, Alexander Spavin, George Hyde, Samuel Glenn, Henry Snyder, Wesley Culley, George Clarey, John Kaylor, William Binion, —— Brenan, James Wilson, William Roberts, William Tumbleson, James Ridgely, Lawrenson Reigan, James Clark, George Hyam, Thomas Eldridge, Daniel Stevens, Isaiah Wagner, Louis Wagner, brothers, David Frazier, Martin Hickley, Patrick Collins, James Montgomery, William Allen, and two sons, Captain Coffee, steamboat Georgia. Summary account of those on board: Dead, 27; wounded, 40; uninjured, 15; making in all on board 82.

Our city was visited by a severe easterly storm of wind and rain on Wednesday, August 24th, which commenced in the morning and continued with but little intermission throughout the day and night. Towards night the violence of the storm increased, accompanied by a good deal of lightning and thunder. About the middle of the night it cleared off, but the change was of short duration. Towards the morning of Thursday, the sky was again veiled by heavy clouds which soon discharged their waters in torrents. The wind, which had by this time shifted to the southeast, and the tide, which was on the rise, came in with such rapidity, that in a short time it began to overflow the wharves in the vicinity of Pratt street. It covered all the wharves bordering on Pratt street, from Light street down to Marsh Market Space, from the lower end nearly up to Pratt street, and on each side to a level with the sills of the store doors. Jones Falls overflowed in several places. At one time the water in Pratt street near the head of the basin where the Philadelphia cars passed, was nearly level with the floors.

On the 4th of July the Baltimore Committee, numbering about forty gentlemen, bearing the flag to be presented to the "Fencibles," escorted by two companies from Baltimore, the Independent Greys and the National Guards, arrived in Lancaster, Pa., and were handsomely received by the military of that city.

On Thursday, the 10th of November, a train of cars containing the president and directors of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., and a few gentlemen invited to accompany them, left the depot in Pratt street at 7 o'clock A. M., to traverse the entire length of the road from Baltimore to Cumberland, the road being completed to that point. The day was pleasant, and the expedition throughout proved to be very agreeable.

On Sunday, October 23d, in accordance with an invitation given by Messrs. G. W. Webb, Wm. J. Heuisler and others, the following gentlemen assembled at St. Peter's Schoolhouse on Poppleton street for the purpose of forming a Young Catholic Friend's Society:—Rev. E. McColgan, Owen O'Brien, George N. Rosensteel, Michael J. Kelly, Wm. J. Heuisler, John A. McGreevy, George W. Webb, C. H. Raborg, M. D., L. A. Puzenent, Joseph A. Sawyer, C. E. J. Gebhard, Daniel Saxton, Joseph Victory, Joseph Cappeau, Jr. Mr. Heuisler having explained the object contemplated, on motion of Mr. Kelly the Rev. Mr. McColgan was called to the chair, and Mr. Cappeau appointed secretary. The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws:—Messrs. M. J. Kelly, Owen O'Brien, George W. Webb, William J. Heuisler, and J. A. Sawyer. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the above committee. In November the society was organized with the following officers:—President, John A. McGreevy; Vice-President, Owen O'Brien; Recording Secretary, John E. Toole; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Victory; Treasurer, Edward F. Brady; Bookkeeper, Joseph Cappeau, Jr.; Steward, Francis X. Lipp; Trustees, William J. Heuisler, Lawrence A. Puzenent, Dr. Christopher H. Raborg, John Fox, and James F. Neale.

Robert Smith was educated as a lawyer, and filled many important offices, and in 1788 was chosen one of the electors of the first President and Vice-President of the United States, and was the last survivor of that electoral college. In 1793 he was elected to the Senate of Maryland, and in 1796 to the House of Delegates. In 1801 he was appointed Secretary of the Navy, and during part of the year 1805 he held the office of Attorney-General of the United States, but he returned to the Navy Department. In 1806 he was appointed Chancellor of the State of Maryland, and Chief Judge of the District of Baltimore, but declined. In 1809 he was made Secretary of State. He resigned on the 1st of April, 1811, and was then offered the embassy to Russia, which he declined. In 1813 he was elected Provost of the University of Maryland, but resigned the office not long afterward. He was chosen President of the American Bible Society in 1813. In 1818 the first agricultural society formed in Baltimore was established, with Mr. Smith as president. This was the last public function which he exercised. He died in the full enjoyment of well-earned honors and ample fortune in December, 1842, aged 84 years.

1843. Agreeably to announcement, a splendid dinner was given to the Hon. Daniel Webster on the 18th of May by the merchants of the city. It was prepared by Mr. Coleman of the Exchange Hotel, in the very best manner. Mr. Webster being toasted, he rose and spoke about an hour in vindication of agriculture, commerce, and the protection of home industry, and concluded by declaring that in the great matter of commerce with the world we might have rivals, but certainly no superior, and that this could only be made more prosperous, successful and perpetual by protecting home industry and commerce.

On the 23d of May, Rev. Bishop Hughes of New York, assisted by the Right Rev. Bishop Kendrick of Philadelphia, laid the corner-stone of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, situated on the corner of Hollins and Poppleton streets. This church was dedicated Sunday, September 22d, 1844. Most Rev. Archbishop Eccleston, and Bishops J. J. Chance, John Hughes, and other reverend gentlemen, participated in the ceremonies.

In conformity with arrangements previously announced, the dedication of the new Odd-Fellows' Hall took place on the 18th of September, and was a most imposing and brilliant ceremony throughout. The States of Delaware, of Pennsylvania, of Virginia, and of Connecticut, of New Jersey, and of New York, with lodges from the District of Columbia and various towns in our own State, were present with their rich regalia, splendid banners, elegant trappings, symbols, devices, &c., all dancing in the bright rays of the sun, presenting a magnificent array.

A most bold and daring attempt was made on Thursday, August 1st, in the presence of a large number of passengers, to assassinate the Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, Postmaster-General, who was on his return from Old Point to this city on board the steamboat *Georgia*, Capt. Coffee. It seems that Mr. Wickliffe, his two daughters, and a niece, and a young man named J. Clayton Gardner, a son of Col. Gardner, of Washington, came on board at Old Point on their way to Washington, via this city. During the passage between that place and the mouth of the Potomac river, Mr. Wickliffe and Gardner (who was represented as a disappointed office-seeker) were seen in casual conversation, which soon terminated without attracting any attention from the passengers. When the boat was off the mouth of the Potomac, dinner was announced. Mr. W. then took his niece by the arm to go to dinner, his two daughters walking immediately in front; and just as he was about passing Gardner, who was lying down asleep, he touched Gardner with his hand, and said "Dinner," for the purpose of waking him, when that individual sprang to his feet, drew a large dirk knife, and plunged it into the right breast of Mr. W., the blade striking against the bone, and turning downwards about an inch, but most fortunately not striking deep enough to prove dangerous. Immediately on the wound being inflicted, A. K. Wooley, of Kentucky, seized Gardner and prevented his doing further injury, and with the aid of other passengers had him immediately confined. Upon the arrival of the boat he was arrested for examination.

A dreadful accident occurred on the Susquehanna railroad on Tuesday, September 12th, as the cars were proceeding to York, Pa., containing the Old Defenders and their escort. The axle of the second car broke, causing the others to lap over and throwing two from the track. Seven persons were severely wounded, and others slightly. Mr. McCabe, one of the wounded, died a few days afterwards.

Commodore Alexander Claxton, who died on the 7th of March, 1841, at Talcahuana, on board of the United States ship *Constitution*, while in command of the U. S. squadron in the Pacific ocean, and whose remains were brought home in the ship-of-war *Dale*, was buried in Greenmount Cemetery, in the city of Baltimore, on Monday morning, October 29th, with every mark of respect due to a sincere and devoted friend of his country, an honor to her navy, a chivalrous soldier, and a high-minded and generous citizen.

The ceremonies on November 6th, attending the embarkation of about eighty colored emigrants, male and female, sent out by the Maryland Colonization Society, to the Colony of Cape Palmas, in the new and beautiful barque *Latrobe*, Capt. John E. Allen, were of a most impressive and solemn character.

On Tuesday, November 21st, the court-house was densely crowded to witness the prosecution of the case of the State *vs.* Adam Horn, alias Andrew Hellman, indicted for the murder of his wife Malinda Horn, in Baltimore county, on or about the 23d of March, 1843; Mr. I. Nevitt Steele prosecuting attorney for the State, with Messrs. J. M. Buchanan, C. F. Mayer, C. Z. Lucas, and

John Snyder for the defence. This important trial ended on Monday evening, November 27th. The jury, after an absence of only twenty minutes, rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The scene in the court-room at the time of its rendition was exciting in the highest degree; the immense throng, in their eager desire to give vent to their feelings of joy at the result, evinced their approbation in loud tokens of applause. Sentence of death was pronounced by Judge Magruder on Monday, December 4th, 1843. He was hung Friday, January 12th, 1844.

In November, Mr. Samuel M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore, entered into partnership with Mr. Alvin Adams, of Boston, Mr. W. B. Dinsmore, of New York, and Edward S. Sanford, of Philadelphia, to organize an express line between the above-named cities and Baltimore. This they succeeded in doing, and opened their office on Light, near Baltimore street, and conducted the business under the name of Adams & Co's Express, though Messrs. Sanford and Shoemaker were the real proprietors. In a few months after they had started their line between Philadelphia and Baltimore, Mr. Shoemaker and his associates extended their arrangements so as to include Richmond, Virginia, and Charleston, South Carolina. Shortly after, in conjunction with Messrs. Green & Co., who owned an express line between Baltimore and Wheeling, they organized the great Western Express between Baltimore and St. Louis, Missouri. In 1854 they entered into arrangements with the proprietors of other express lines between Boston and Philadelphia, which finally resulted in the formation of one great company, organized under the laws of the State of New York, and which has since borne the familiar name of "The Adams Express Company." The extent of the business which this company transacts, North, South, East, and West, needs no explanation.

William Jenkins was born at "Long Green," Harford county, in 1767, and died in Baltimore on the 21st of February, 1843, from the results of a paralytic attack. For over a half century he carried on in Baltimore the tanning business with great success, and he is justly spoken of as "the father of the leather trade of this city."

1844. A meeting took place on the 27th of January, in the Colonization Society rooms, in what was known at that day as the "Post Office Building," at the northeast corner of Fayette and North streets, for the purpose of forming a Historical Society, John J. Donaldson in the chair, and F. W. Brune, Jr., secretary. A committee consisting of Messrs. Brantz Mayer, Fielding Lucas, Jr., Robert Leslie, Sebastian F. Streeter, and Dr. S. Collins was appointed, who reported a constitution and by-laws for the Society, which were adopted. Messrs. J. H. B. Latrobe, Geo. W. Brown, and Robert Leslie were appointed a committee to nominate officers to be chosen at a subsequent meeting.

At the first regular meeting of the Historical Society of Maryland, held on Thursday, February 1st, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as officers during the ensuing year:—Gen. J. Spear Smith, President; J. V. L. McMahon, Esq., Vice-President; Brantz Mayer, Esq., Corresponding Secretary; Sebastian F. Streeter, Esq., Recording Secretary; J. J. Donaldson, Esq., Treasurer; Dr. Stephen Collins, Librarian.

Agreeably to the announcement previously given, the dedication of the Methodist church, corner of Charles and Fayette streets, took place on the 25th of March. The services were commenced by the singing of a hymn, given out by Bishop Waugh. Bishop Soule then addressed the congregation, taking for his text the first four verses of the first chapter of the Second Epistle of Peter. Bishop Waugh closed the ceremonies by a most fervent prayer.

The Whig National Nominating Convention assembled on May 1st in the Universalist Church, Calvert street. Henry Clay of Kentucky was nominated by acclamation the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and Theodore Frelinghuysen of New Jersey as candidate for the Vice-Presidency. May 2d was a gala day in the Monumental City—a great Whig national jubilee. The grand civic procession of the Whig Young Men's National Convention of Ratification was truly a magnificent and highly imposing affair, far surpassing any similar popular demonstration ever made in our country. The great and mighty throng which had for more than a week previous been pouring into our city like an irresistible avalanche, from the sunny fields of the South, the far distant prairies of the West, the green mountains and rural towns, hamlets and villages of the North and East, the industrious farmer from his plough, the worthy and ingenious mechanic and artizan from his workshop and bench, the generous merchant and shopkeeper from his counting room and store, the hardy and brave sons of the ocean—in a word, all classes and conditions of society which go to constitute this republic one of the noblest and greatest in the world, were on the move at an early hour, making preparations for the ceremonies of the day, and wending their way to Baltimore street, the great point of attraction, in order to obtain a view of the procession, if not to join it. The multitude, like a swelling tide, was so great that every window, balcony, porch, and every accessible eminence were literally crammed and jammed. Still the mighty mass continued to increase; male and female, the venerable patriarch bending beneath the snows of threescore and ten years, with the light-hearted and lisping child by his side, the blooming maid and the staid mother, all continued to pour forth in one universal stream, and to swell into an innumerable throng the great and mighty multitude. The decorations on Baltimore street were on a grand scale; a most beautiful arch had been erected at the intersection of Calvert street, and also one at Hanover street. We cannot describe the grandeur and the magnificence of the scene as the procession passed down Baltimore street amidst the enthusiastic and prolonged shouts of acclamation from the assembled multitude. The beautiful ship "Tariff," full-rigged and manned, with her colors flying at her masthead, the implements of husbandry, and the machinery of the manufacturing and other industrial interests, busily occupied in their respective vocations, all combined to add to the magnificence of the scene. Upon arriving at Canton the vast concourse ratified the nominations made the day before, and were then addressed by the Hon. Daniel Webster, Thomas Ewing, Messrs. Crittenden, Metcalf, Reynolds, Reverdy Johnson, T. Yates Walsh, Clayton Botts, and others.

On the 29th of May the Democratic National Convention, then in session in this city at the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Gay street, nominated James K. Polk as their candidate for President, and the next day nominated George M. Dallas for Vice-President, in the place of Mr. Silas Wright, who was nominated, but refused to accept.

The Tyler National Convention assembled on the 27th of May at Calvert Hall, which had been fitted up for the occasion, and nominated John Tyler as their candidate for President.

On the 10th of September Messrs. Coates & Glenn's lumber-yard and several stores and dwellings were destroyed by fire.

Hon. Richard B. Magruder, one of the associate judges of the Sixth Judicial District of Baltimore County Court, died suddenly Monday morning, February 12th.

The interesting ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Third German Reformed Church, situated on the corner of Paca and Saratoga streets, was celebrated on Tuesday afternoon, April 9th, in the presence of a large concourse of people, by the Rev. S. Gutelius, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Heiner. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Berg of Philadelphia, and Rev. Mr. Heiner of this city.

The aged and highly esteemed citizen David Barnum, proprietor of the City Hotel, died on Friday morning, May 10th.

The convenient, comfortable, and cheap vehicles, "Omnibuses," commenced running in May from one extremity of the city to the other.

The magnetic telegraph running from Washington city to the railroad depot in Pratt street, was completed on or about the 20th of May. The wire was secured against the weather by a covering of rope-yarn and tar. The nominations made, May 29th, in the Democratic National Convention, were forwarded to Washington by means of this telegraph. The following alphabet was used:

(A) . —
(B) — . . .
(C) . . .
(D) — . .
(E) .
(F) . — . .

(GJ) — — .
(H) . . . .
(IY) . .
(K) — . —
(L) ——
(M) — —

(N) — .
(O) . .
(P) . . . . .
(Q) . . — .
(R) . . .
(SZ) . . .

(T) — .
(U) . . —
(V) . . . —
(W) . — —
(X) . — . .

The first exhibition of Laughing Gas took place at the Assembly Rooms on Wednesday evening, May 29th, under the charge of Dr. Colton, as applied in dentistry in extracting teeth without pain.

The corner-stone of Mount Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church was laid on Tuesday, September 10th, on the northwest corner of Eutaw and Madison streets. The ceremonies were conducted by the Right Reverend Bishop Whittingham, assisted by other clergymen.

On the 3d of December "Jackson Square" was donated to the city.

1845. Tuesday the 1st of July was the day especially set apart by the people of Baltimore for the observance of the funeral obsequies of the departed ex-President Andrew Jackson. The occasion was one of deep solemnity, and it was marked throughout with all those evidences of appropriate proceeding which imparted to it a character imposing and solemn in the highest degree. Everywhere along the route designated by the chief marshal, the houses were in mourning. All party distinctions seemed to be forgotten in the common desire to honor the memory and services of the distinguished deceased, and the request that a general suspension of business should take place, was universally regarded. The procession moved to Mount Vernon Place, where an immense stand was erected, and after an eloquent prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, the orator of the day, the Hon. Benjamin Chew Howard, delivered an eloquent and powerful address. When Gen. Howard resumed his seat, one of the bands played an appropriate solemn air. Then followed a dirge composed for the occasion by the Rev. J. N. McJilton, which was sung by the Baltimore Musical Association. A benediction pronounced by the Rev. G. D. Purviance, and volleys of musketry, closed the ceremonies of the day.

Died, on the 18th of August, General William McDonald, in the 87th year of his age. General McDonald commanded the sixth regiment at the battle of Baltimore in 1814, and received the warm commendations of the commanding General for his intrepid and soldier-like conduct on that occasion. He was also a soldier of the Revolution, and distinguished himself in several engagements with the enemy.

Mr. Benjamin I. Cohen, well known throughout the country as one of the firm of J. I. Cohen, Jr., & Brothers, bankers and stock brokers, died in September after a long illness.

The splendid and commodious hotel, the "Eutaw House," was sold at auction on Thursday, October 16th, at the Exchange, for $58,500, exclusive of the furniture. Purchasers, Messrs. Robert Garrett & Sons.

The Savings Bank of Baltimore purchased the residence of the late Colonel Thomas Tenant, at the northwest corner of Gay and Second streets, in October, for $10,000.

The Baltimore Shot Tower in North Gay street, above Fayette, was taken down in January.

The following message was transmitted through the telegraph on Friday, February 14th, from Washington by Prof. Morse, to his agent, Mr. Rogers, in this city: "Please express my regrets to the editors of the papers for whom the telegraph has reported, that the appropriation being expended, I am compelled to stop operation. We shall all be without pay after the 15th inst."

St. Alphonsus Church was dedicated on Friday morning, March 14th, with imposing ceremonies, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Eccleston, assisted by several of the clergy, in the presence of a large and crowded auditory.

Richard Caton, Esq., who married the eldest daughter of Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton, departed this life Monday, May 19th, in the 83d year of his age.

The steamboat *Paul Jones*, Capt. Moffitt, from Havre-de-Grace, bound for this port, and having in tow eight canal boats, exploded her boiler Tuesday morning, June 3d, between North Point and Bear Creek, and four persons were killed.

Judge Brice, in the Baltimore City Court on Tuesday, March 18th, pronounced sentence of death upon Henry McCurry, recently convicted of the murder of Mr. Paul Roux, while temporarily stopping in this city, and on Friday, June 27th, he was hung in the jail yard.

On the 5th of March, "Franklin Square" was purchased by the Mayor and City Council from Mr. Canby for $10,000.

1846. Judge Elias Glenn, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, died on Tuesday, January 6th, in the 77th year of his age. He was long and favorably known as one of the brightest ornaments of the Baltimore bar.

The Roman Amphitheatre, in North Calvert street, was opened for the first time on Monday, October 26th, by the equestrian troop of Messrs. Sands, Lent & Co. The house was full from pit to dome, many having to go away unable to obtain an entrance. The building was erected for Messrs. Sands, Lent & Co. by R. C. Long, architect, H. & J. Reynolds, builders, E. Dryer & Lewis, decorators and painters. It was capable of holding 5000 persons comfortably.

Ellen Webb, familiarly known to all who visited the court-house in her day, as "Aunt Nelly," died on Sunday afternoon, November 22d. "Nelly Webb" came to the United States during the Revolutionary war, the wife of a sergeant in the British army under Lord Cornwallis. She was at that time but seventeen years of age, and was present at the battle of the Cowpens, January 16th, 1781, Guilford Court-house, N. C., March 15th, 1781, and at Yorktown, Va., October 19th, 1781, at the latter battle of which she, with the rest of the British army, were made prisoners of war. At what time she came to Baltimore it is not possible to learn, but for over half a century she had been known as the "Aunt Nelly" of the court-house. She was a most eminent and eccentric vender of pies, apples, cakes, and nuts.

Mount Calvary Church. This beautiful edifice, situated at the corner of Madison and Eutaw streets, was consecrated Thursday morning, February 19th, the Right Rev. Bishop Whittingham officiating on the occasion. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson. The music was by the choir of St. Paul's Church. The installation of the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Miller, took place the day following, with the usual impressive services of the Episcopal Church. The lot on which the church is built was given for the purpose by John B. Morris, Esq.

On Wednesday evening, May 13th, 1846, in pursuance of a call in the public prints for a meeting of the citizens of Baltimore, favorable to the raising of volunteers to reinforce Gen. Taylor, &c., an immense concourse of persons assembled at "Union Hall," corner of Baltimore street and Tripolett's alley, (now Post-Office avenue), the place designated for the meeting. On motion of Capt. James Stewart, the meeting was organized by calling Capt. B. F. Mauldin to the chair, and appointing Capt. B. F. Owen secretary. A series of resolutions were offered and adopted; at this point, the meeting having become so immense, the whole street being blocked up, a motion was made and carried to adjourn to Monument Square. As soon as they arrived in the Square, they were addressed by Coleman Yellott, Francis Gallagher, and William P. Preston, Esqs., in eloquent and soul-stirring speeches.

The distinguished gentleman and ripe scholar, Mr. William George Read, was the youngest son of Jacob Read, of Charleston, South Carolina. He was born September 11th, 1800, and in 1820, in a class of fifty-seven, graduated at the Harvard University with the first honors. In 1822 he removed to Baltimore and studied law in the office of Robert Goodloe Harper. He married on the 7th of May, 1825, Miss Sophia Catherine Howard, second daughter of Colonel John E. Howard. From 1827 Mr. Read became a permanent resident of Baltimore, devoting himself to his professional and literary pursuits. He also took an ardent interest in politics, and for fifteen years his interest in political questions never flagged, and it was his voice that was ever the first to proclaim from the windows of the office of the old *Republican and Argus* paper the news of some great victory, to the assembled crowds of cheering and enthusiastic Democrats; yet he never consented to accept office from the people, asking only to be permitted to serve and advise them, thus presenting the rare spectacle of a disinterested politician. Mr. Read's personal courage was unquestioned. During the dangerous riots of 1835 he placed himself at the head of a few brave spirits who volunteered to defend the Convent of the Carmelite Nuns, in Aisquith street, which was threatened with an attack by a fanatical mob. Summoned as a witness in the matter before the House of Delegates, he was questioned: "What did you intend doing if the mob had broken into the Convent?" and the late Judge Glenn described the effect as "electric," produced by his firm reply—"to have died on the threshold!" He was a devoted Roman Catholic, a brilliant lawyer and an accomplished scholar, a warm friend and a humble Christian. He died on the 7th of April, 1846.

The Baltimore shipmasters and builders, mates and pilots, send an address to President James K. Polk, asking that Baltimore be selected as the location for building ships of war. The address was borne to Washington on the 18th of May, by Captains Wm. Mason, Matthew Kelly, Philip M. Hale, Michael McDonald and Geo. Baker, the committee appointed for the purpose.

On Saturday afternoon, May 23d, an immense "war meeting" was held in Monument Square. The meeting was called to order by Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., Esq., who nominated his Honor Mayor Davies as chairman, and T. Parkin Scott and Thomas Yates Walsh, Esqs., as secretaries. The following named gentlemen were appointed vice-presidents: 1st Ward, Capt. James Frazier; 2d, Col. John E. Stansbury; 3d, Capt. Robert Hutson; 4th, Joshua Vansant; 5th, Col. Sol. Hillen; 6th, Henry McElderry; 7th, Henry F. Turner; 8th, Marcus Wolf; 9th, Gen. John Spear Smith; 10th, Nathaniel Williams; 11th, Hon. John P. Kennedy; 12th, Chas M. Keyser; 13th, Hugh Birkhead; 14th, John King; 15th, William J. Wight; 16th, Geo. W. Krebs; 17th, Charles Reeder, Jr.; 18th, Gen. Geo. H. Steuart; 19th, David Stewart; 20th, Geo. K. Dodge; from the county Samuel Brady, William Tagert, William P. Preston and William G. Howard, Esqs. Col. Davies, in a short and appropriate address, stated the object of the meeting; after which Robert M. McLane, Esq., offered a preamble and resolutions, which he prefaced by a patriotic speech. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. After the adoption of the resolutions the Hon. Reverdy Johnson took the stand, and delivered one of the most eloquent and patriotic addresses that was ever listened to. At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's address, his Honor the Mayor introduced to the meeting Gen. Samuel Houston, United States Senator from the State of Texas. The announcement of the name of the hero of "San Jacinto" was received by the meeting with prolonged cheers. Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, member of Congress from Alabama, closed the meeting by an eloquent address. During the delivery of the address of Gen. Houston, news from Mexico was received and read to the meeting by Col. Davies. At the mention of the death of the gallant Ringgold, every head was uncovered, and many a manly cheek was suffused with tears.

On Thursday morning, June 4th, the company called "Baltimore's Own" left this city in the 9 o'clock train of cars for Washington, where they were mustered in the District battalion, Col. W. H. Watson. They elected the following officers: Captain, John R. Kenly; F. B. Schaeffer, 1st Lieutenant; Oden Bowie, 2d Lieutenant; Sergeants, E. W. Aisquith, Wm. H. Hickman, G. Oliver Lansdale, and Thomas Tyson. They were escorted to the cars by the Eagle Artillery, Capt. Kane, accompanied by the band of the "Greys," and moved off from the depot amid the deafening cheers of the crowd congregated to see them depart. Previous to their departure, Capt. Kenly was presented with a beautiful pair of epaulettes by G. D. Spurrier, in behalf of the officers of the third division of Maryland militia. He was also subsequently presented with a handsome sword by Capt. Geo. P. Kane, on the part of the Eagle Artillery, as a testimonial of their respect and esteem.

The news from Mexico was received in this city on the 11th of October, that Monterey, after three days' hard fighting, had capitulated. The rejoicing for this great victory was alloyed by the mournful intelligence of the death of so many brave officers and men, among the former the gallant Col. Watson of the Baltimore battalion. He fell fighting bravely at the head of his men, in attempting to storm a battery of artillery and musketry, which was pouring a deluge of grape and cannister shot at the distance of sixty yards. The announcement of the death of Col. Watson cast a gloom over the entire city. In the gallant Watson our State suffered the loss of as brave a heart as ever beat, and the Baltimore bar, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments, a valuable member.

The mortal remains of Maj. Samuel Ringgold were brought to this city on the 17th of December and placed on a catafalque at the Exchange, under military escort; and on the 22d he was buried with grand and imposing military honors. He died on the field of Palo Alto, at the moment of a victory which his skill and courage contributed to achieve. Almost his last words were uttered to exhort others to perform their duty. In the death of Maj. Ringgold, Maryland lost one of her brightest and most chivalric sons, and his country the services of as brave a heart as ever palpitated, and as true a patriot. The annunciation of his death cast a gloom over our city and State, and, with praiseworthy unanimity, it was resolved to pay to his remains the highest mark of respect. For the few days which his body remained in the rotunda of the Exchange it was visited by thousands of both sexes, who pressed eagerly to drop the sympathizing tear over the bier of one who, whilst living, was all that was manly, brave, generous, and patriotic. Citizens from a distance vied with those of Baltimore in testifying their respect to the deceased; and the streets, during the procession on the 22d, presented a throng of spectators and a parade of military seldom before witnessed. It was a grand and imposing spectacle, worthy of the heroic spirit to whom it was offered, as the tribute of grateful hearts.

Official report of Captain James E. Stewart, commanding officer of the battalion of Baltimore and Washington volunteers:

"CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, MEXICO, *September 26th*, 1846.

"The battalion of Maryland and D. C. volunteers, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Watson, connected with the first regiment of infantry, the whole under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Watson, were ordered to march at about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, for the attack on Monterey. The battalion were out in their full strength, save Company C, Captain Bronaugh, which was ordered to remain on guard-duty at camp, and Lieut. Owen, of Company A, with a detachment of twelve men, were ordered on picket-guard by General Twiggs. The battalion marched towards the city, and charged in the most gallant manner on a battery under a galling fire, in which it sustained some loss. The point of attack was then changed by order of Colonel Garland, and we entered the city exposed to a destructive fire from several batteries, supported by a large number of infantry, which raked the streets. We remained in the city for nearly half an hour, when we were ordered to retire. In doing so, the battalion became separated. Colonel Watson fell by a musket-shot whilst gallantly leading on to a second assault on the city. A portion of the battalion was then formed under Captain Kenly, and remained on the field of battle until it was ordered back to camp by General Twiggs, having been under a heavy fire nearly nine hours, losing in action, killed six, wounded eighteen. I take pleasure in noticing the gallant conduct of the battalion throughout.

"JAMES E. STEWART, Captain Commanding."

We will here add that Captain Kenly, after the battalion came out of the town, finding himself the senior officer present, assumed command, and kept it in action and fought with it until ordered at nightfall to return to camp. The battalion lost nine killed. General Taylor speaking of this battle in his congratulatory order, says: "The General begs to return his thanks to his commanders, and to all his officers and men, both of the regular and volunteer forces, for the skill, the courage, and the perseverance with which they have overcome manifold difficulties, and finally achieved a victory shedding lustre upon the American arms. A great result has been obtained, but not without the loss of many gallant and accomplished officers and brave men. The army and country will deeply sympathize with the families and friends of those who have thus sealed their devotion with their lives."

On the 24th of November, Brevet-Major Robert C. Buchanan, of the Fourth Infantry U. S. A., a native of Baltimore and a citizen of Washington, was assigned by order of General Twiggs to the command of the battalion of Baltimore and Washington volunteers. The battalion having distinguished itself in many hard-fought battles, and gained a name worthy of the State from which it came, and the term of enlistment having expired, was honorably discharged at Tampico on the 30th of May, 1847. The following letter was written at the time to the Mayor of Baltimore by Major Buchanan:

"TAMPICO, *May* 31*st*, 1847.

"*Dear Sir*:—The term of service of the Baltimore Battalion having expired, it becomes necessary to make a suitable disposition of the flag under whose folds it so gallantly fought and so faithfully sustained the toils and privations incident to the last twelve months' campaign. The officers of the battalion desire that it should be presented to the corporation of the city, to be kept in the City Hall as a memorial of their regard for Baltimore. In this arrangement I most heartily concur. It therefore becomes my agreeable duty to forward the flag to you, the chief magistrate of the city, with the request that it may be disposed of in accordance to the wishes of the donors. By our fellow-citizens it may well be regarded with feelings of pride, as having been the standard of a body of their friends which, for good discipline, soldierly deportment, and efficiency for hard service, stood in a most enviable position. The Rio Grande, Monterey, Victoria, and Tampico will all bear witness to the services of the battalion. Sergeant-Major William T. Lennox, who carried the flag in the battle of Monterey, after Hart was wounded, and who has been the color-bearer since that time, will be intrusted with the duty of delivering it to you. I am, Sir, with much respect,

"ROBERT C. BUCHANAN,
"Brevet-Major Fourth Infantry, commanding Battalion.
"To Hon. Jacob G. Davies, Mayor of Baltimore, Maryland."

In Brevet Major-General John R. Kenly's "Memoirs of a Maryland Volunteer in the War with Mexico," we find the following letter from Major-General William H. Emory, United States Army:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
"NEW ORLEANS, *September* 30, 1872.

"*My Dear General Kenly*:—Your letter of the 16th September, and that preceding, followed me as far as Syracuse, New York, and back to this place, where they only reached me to-day. I hasten to reply, and take great pleasure in stating that the Maryland regiment for the time it was under my command, during and toward the close of the war with Mexico, acted uniformly with great gallantry, steadiness, and good conduct. When I took command of the regiment as Lieutenant-Colonel I had just returned from the expedition engaged in the conquest of New Mexico and California, under the lamented General James W. Kearney. There I served with what was then considered one of the *crack* regiments of the army, the old First Dragoons, and of course my ideas of discipline and efficiency were pitched pretty high; yet I was not

disappointed in either the discipline or the efficiency of the gallant Maryland regiment, with which your name is so honorably identified. Excuse the shortness of this note. Believe me, very faithfully yours,
W. H. EMORY,
"*Brevet Major-General U. S. A.*

"General JOHN R. KENLY, *Baltimore, Md.*"

On the 12th of January, 1847, the Legislature adopted resolutions expressive of the loss sustained by Maryland of Col. Trueman Cross, of Major Samuel Ringgold, of Colonel William H. Watson, of Major William Lear, of Captain Randolph Ridgely, of Passed Midshipman John Ringgold Hynson, and her other brave sons who fell in conflict with Mexico. These mighty suns have run their course—have sunk to rise no more forever; but the brilliancy of their parting rays shall fade away only when Maryland's proud escutcheon shall become too tarnished to reflect them. Deeply do we mourn their loss, and yet such is our selfishness, such our pride, that if to us were given by a breath the honor won to our name must needs be blotted out, who is there among us but would pause; and if in such a moment it were possible their own proud spirits might decide, would they not with one voice and one breath exclaim, Touch not the honor now sacred to old Maryland, we rest in peace! Amid the din of battle and the clash of arms death came without a sting, the grave without a victory. Of the living we speak not — their names are stamped on Mexico and Monterey. Their own brave deeds will ever tell their proudest eulogy, and all the efforts of fancy would but cast a veil over their brilliancy.

In this year the grounds of the "Marine Hospital" were purchased for $2500.

1847. On Sunday, the 31st of January, the brig *C. H. Rogers*, Capt. Wilson, arrived with the remains of Col. William H. Watson, Capt. Randolph Ridgely, Lieut. Eugene Boyle, Lieut. Graham, and Messrs. George W. Pearson and Herman S. Thomas, under the charge of Lieut. Samuel S. Mills. The intelligence soon spread throughout the city, and hundreds were seen hastening down to the wharves, while several of the bells in the city commenced tolling. A salute was fired by the Junior Artillerists, Capt. McDowell, and various other demonstrations of respect, especially on the part of the military, who immediately assembled at their respective armories to make arrangements for escorting the remains of the gallant dead from the boat. The funeral obsequies on the 8th of February, in honor of the lamented Watson and the gallant Ridgely, were a magnificent but melancholy pageant. The national flag, shrouded in mourning, was hoisted at half-mast at sunrise, from all the public buildings in the city, the principal shipping in port, the observatory on Federal Hill, the several armories of the military, the engine-houses of the fire companies, and from various other places, while in numerous instances appropriate inscriptions in honor of the gallant dead were to be seen suspended from the windows of the houses on the line of procession; in addition to which the booming cannon of the Eagle Artillerists, fired at intervals by a detachment of that corps detailed for the purpose, added no little to the sublimity of the mournful occasion.

Joseph Alexander (colored) was executed on the 26th of February, in the jail-yard, for the murder of the colored boy Washington Sheppard.

The illumination on the evening of the 21st of April in honor of the victories achieved by our gallant army and navy in every quarter of the Republic of Mexico, was one of the most brilliant and beautiful scenes which had been witnessed in Baltimore since the memorable reception of General La Fayette when he visited this country in 1824. The streets were thronged with an almost uninterrupted mass of human beings, especially Baltimore street, which was the great centre of attraction. From the windows streamed forth thousands of lights; public buildings and private houses were resplendent with beautiful and showy transparencies and appropriate mottoes; from every flag-staff and from the shipping in the port floated the "Star-Spangled Banner," the victorious flag of a free people; from the top of Washington Monument and Washington College shot forth the glittering, dazzling, and brilliant Drummond light, lighting up all parts of the city within the focus of its rays.

On the 29th of April a meeting of merchants and business men favorable to the formation of a company to construct two steam tow-boats for the use of the trade between this city and the Tide-Water Canal at Havre-de-Grace, was held at Franklin Hall. Mr Richard Lemmon, on motion of William Bose, was called to the chair, and Mr. William Peterkin appointed secretary. After the object of the meeting was stated, Mr. Thomas Wilson presented a preamble and resolutions, providing for the immediate formation of a company, which were unanimously adopted.

On the 1st of June the Metamora Tribe No. 1, of the improved order of Red Men, laid the corner-stone of their new hall on Lombard near Hanover street. The ceremonies were quite interesting, and attracted a large number of persons. This hall was dedicated on Thursday, September 30.

The venerable old colored man, known to every man, woman, and child in the city at this time as "Old Moses," died on Wednesday morning, June 16th, at his residence in Front street, very suddenly. He was quite aged, and was much respected by every person who knew him.

Dr. Palmer, in an article published in *Lippincott's Magazine*, says: "Moses" was a negro of unmixed African blood, and with a complexion dear to the pride of Dahomey; burly too and of imposing stature, swathed in a vast white apron, Old Moses was a conspicuous presence, not to be overlooked by housekeeper or cook with hospitable thoughts intent on oysters or ice-cream. In his declining years he affected a red wig, very ropy as to its texture and streaky as to its hue, which, by an effect to be felt rather than defined, imparted to his general make-up a spurious Choctaw aspect, thus conveying to many of his friends the erroneous impression that some Juan of the noble line of "Lo" had been surreptitiously concerned in his parentage. He had a great gift of whistle, whereat we boys did whistle and admire, for he whistled with his tongue out, and the tongue was half folded like a leaf. I have studied it patiently by the hour, and practised it passionately by the day; and he, gravely complaisant, gratified by the appreciation my fine ambition evinced, condescended again and again to explain to me his method, and demonstrate the acoustic advantage of what I may term the lingual attachment. But in vain—I could never get the hang of it; and to-day, contemplating my honorable defeat, my consolation is that in all these post-Moses years I have found but one individual who could whistle with the lingual attachment, and he was a red-headed negro, also named Moses, who doubtless came by the gift in the natural way. His music was commonly of the sacred order, derived from the familiar and rousing psalmody of the Methodist practice; but he occasionally diversified this with robust performances in the patriotic or sentimental-domestic line, and his rendition of a medley (dreadfully popular at that time) from such purely national works as "Hail Columbia," "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," "Home, Sweet Home," "Old Grimes," "Days of Absence," and "Away with Melancholy!" was effective and inspiring. His cry was a rapture of advertisement at once original and irresistible, and at the sound of it from porches and garden-gates and alleys out came the children as to the fatal piping of the pied wizard of Hamelin:

"Out came the children running;
All the little boys and girls,
With rosy cheeks and flaxen curls,
And sparkling eyes and teeth like pearls,
Tripping and skipping, ran merrily after
The wonderful music with shouting and laughter."

"La, lilla, lilla, lilla, lilla, lilla, lilla, l— a, lemon ice-cream! lemon i—ce curreem!" (Here a few bars of "Old Hundred," vocal, *piano.*) "Lemon ice-cream! curreem, curreem! La, lilla, lilla, lilla, lilla, lilla, lilla, l-a-a-a-a!" (*shake.*) "Lemon ice-cream!" ("Blow ye the Trumpet, Blow!" *sifflement* with attachment, *forte*, followed by a fantastic *melange* of "Hail Columbia," "Old Oaken Bucket," and "Polly, put de Kittle On," vocal and instrumental, *ad lib.*) "Poor old Moses! poor old fellah! Jist a-comin' roun' onct moah to e—commerdate de ladies and gentlum wid de elegint nice oysters! Oysh, oysh, shock oy—sh! Oh, my charmin' oysters! my 'lightful fresh oysters!

"My oysters are fresh,
An' jis' from de shell;
I can't tell de reason
My oysters won't sell."

"Sho—hock oysters! My charmin', nice oysters!" But alack! poor human nature! Alas! that a life so useful, so cheerful, so melodious, a spirit wherein all the graces of piety, patriotism and domestic peace were sweetly blended should have *licked his wife!* "Every morning, whether she had offended or not," that was the shocking scandal. Every morning ere he took up literally the *yoke* and burden of the day, and with the professional freezers or cans, and dippers and pint-pots, went forth on the professional circuit, he conscientiously strapped the tough partner of his joys. He did it "on principle," he explained, as a preventive measure. "It warn't as ef he had anything agin her, not to say wishus; but him a-shufflin' roun' all day, and she a lone 'ooman, onpertected, and a lot o' ornery niggahs from de alley triflin' roun' de back doah, dere warn't no knowin' what kind of deblish spells dey might put on to de feeble-minded critter to make her disgrace de fam'ly, and she wid quality washin' took in, ef he didn't *adwise her.*"

On the 10th of July the flag of the Baltimore battalion — the flag that was first planted on the walls of Monterey—was formally presented to the corporation by Captain James E. Stewart. The ceremony took place in front of the City Hall, and was witnessed by a large number of citizens and strangers. The Mayor, Jacob G. Davies, received the flag in a very appropriate address, and at its conclusion, loud calls were made for Capt. Kenly, who addressed the crowd in a soul-stirring speech of some twenty minutes.

We will here remark that never before were there so many acts of incendiarism and firemen's riots as at this time. Scarcely a paper is issued in which is not contained an account of one or more fires, evidently the act of some vile incendiary. There were no less than five on November 28th, all in the same hour and at different points of the city. These fires were evidently designed for the purpose of causing disgraceful riots between rival fire companies. On Saturday night, the 25th of September, the apparatus of the New Market and United fire companies proceeded towards Federal Hill at an alarm of fire; when at the corner of Light and York streets a collision took place between parties running with the New Market and United combined, on one side, and the Watchman fire company on the other side. The fight was continued from 10½ to 12 o'clock — along Light street, from York to Camden, and along Barre street, from Light to Sharp streets, during which bricks were torn up from the side-walks and showered like hail, pistols were fired in every direction. The New Market reel and suction were captured, and the former thrown into the dock from the east end of York street; the suction was rescued from those who had it in possession, who were about tumbling it into the dock also. The officers of the Baltimore United Fire Department, with Joshua Vansant, Esq., at their head, assisted the city police and night-watch in suppressing the riot.

On the evening of the 1st of December, a meeting was held at Washington Hall for the purpose of forming an association for the promotion of the "Mechanic Arts." It was organized by the appointment of Mr. Jesse Hunt chairman, and Mr. Jno. B. Easton secretary. John H. B. Latrobe, Esq., then addressed the meeting in an eloquent manner, in which he alluded to the history of the former associations for the promotion of the mechanic arts which existed in our city from 1826 to 1834, and brought forward many excellent reasons why a similar institution should be formed now. Mr. James Milholland offered resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The Presbyterian church at the northwest corner of Franklin and Cathedral streets was dedicated on Sunday, February 21st. The dedication sermon was preached by Dr. Backus, and by the pastor elect, Rev. Dr. Plummer, in the evening.

A gloom was thrown over the city of Baltimore on Sunday, June 6th, on the announcement that the esteemed citizen, Major James O. Law, was dead. The deceased, aside from his great personal popularity among all classes of society, had filled with becoming dignity the office of Mayor of this city, was formerly a prominent merchant, and at the time of his death, flour inspector general. He was born in this city on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1809.

The Seventh Baptist church was dedicated Sunday, August 2d, Rev. Dr. Fuller, the pastor, preaching on the occasion.

The Belair market-house was commenced in June.

On the 5th of July an alarming riot took place between the citizens of Annapolis and a portion of the passengers of the steamer *Jewess.* The steamer left Baltimore on an excursion to St. Michael's; when about twenty miles down the river it was found that in consequence of the crowded state of the boat, it would be dangerous to cross the bay to the Eastern Shore, and accordingly, after consultation, it was determined to run into Annapolis. After a short time a fight was started on the wharf between some citizens of the town and some of the young men who were on the boat. In a few minutes the fight became general, and for the time assumed a fearful character. Stones, bricks, and missiles in abundance were thrown indiscriminately upon the boat, striking ladies and children as well as others. This so incensed the male portion of the passengers that they broke into the room in which the rifles of Capt. McAllister's company were placed, and loading them with ball cartridges, fired among the crowd upon the wharf, wounding five persons. The citizens of Annapolis, seeing their friends thus shot down, procured two small cannon, one a six and the other a four-pounder, and, after placing them on the common near the wharf, were about to discharge them at the boat, when Col. Kane, with General Watkins and Judge Brewer, succeeded in preventing it by placing themselves before them. This proved a fortunate circumstance, as the boat immediately started for Baltimore.

Mr. Solomon Etting died on the 6th of August, in the 83d year of his age. He was a native of York, Pa., but had been a resident of Baltimore for sixty years.

On the 4th of February, 1847, an Act of Incorporation was passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, "That Samuel F. B. Morse, B. B. French, George C. Penniman, Henry J. Rogers, John S. McKim, J. R. Trimble, William M. Swain, John O. Sterns, A. Sidney Doane, and their associates, who have acquired from said Morse the right to contract and carry on the Electro Magnetic Telegraph, by him invented and patented, through this State on the route leading from the city of Washington to the city of New York, are hereby created a body politic for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a line of said telegraph on the route aforesaid, and transmitting intelligence by means thereof, under the name and style of the Magnetic Telegraph Company."

On the 10th of May, "Union Square" was donated to the city of Baltimore by the Messrs. Donnells; a short time after, the waste water from the spring was sold to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, for $4,000.

1848. Agreeably to previous announcement, the first Fair ever held in this city for the exhibition and encouragement of the mechanic arts generally, was commenced on Thursday morning, May 18th, in the saloon of Washington Hall, adjoining Baltimore Street bridge.

On Thursday morning, May 25, the new massive cast-iron bridge which crossed Jones Falls at Fayette street, broke in the centre and fell with a tremendous crash into the water beneath.

A number of the Baltimore troops, under the command of Major Kenly, arrived in Baltimore on Thursday afternoon, July 20th, from the battle-fields of Mexico.

The melancholy duty of committing to their mother earth the mortal remains of the late Capt. Boyd and Lieut. Taneyhill, both of whom fell whilst nobly and bravely defending their country's flag in an engagement near Haujutta, Mexico, on the 12th of July, 1847, was performed on Monday, September 27th, by an immense concourse of their fellow-citizens, friends, acquaintances, and bereaved relatives.

The Baltimore Athenæum was opened, and the edifice inaugurated by the address of Mr. Brantz Mayer, on Monday evening, October 23d, in the presence of a large and brilliant audience of ladies and gentlemen. The address, which was listened to with profound attention, was an able and eloquent production worthy the high attainments of its talented author. The Athenæum is the free gift of the citizens of Baltimore to the Maryland Historical Society, and is occupied by the Maryland Historical Society, Old Baltimore Library Company, now merged in the former society, and the Mercantile Library Association. Forty thousand dollars were contributed to build the Athenæum by citizens of Baltimore, and of the sum by far the largest portion was solicited and obtained by the late Osmond C. Tiffany, an eminent merchant, originally from New England, but who settled in Baltimore in 1816, and died in 1851. Mr. Charles M. Eaton also rendered good service in this matter, very frequently accompanying Mr. Tiffany in his visits of solicitation.

On the 9th of April, Mr. Joseph K. Randall leased the upper floors of the large building at the N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles street, belonging to Mr. Wm. W. McClellan, and altered the premises into a theatre, which he called the "Howard Athenæum and Gallery of Arts," which was opened on Monday evening, June 12th, under the proprietorship of Mrs. Charles Howard, and direct management of Messrs. Howard & Hewitt. The orchestra was under the direction of Mr. Sandy Jamison. The performance commenced with an opening address delivered by Mrs. Howard, followed by a play called the "Rivals;" then followed a dance by Miss Albertine, after which the performances were concluded by a farce called the "Two Queens." In 1853 Mr. John E. Owens assumed charge of the theatre, opening on the 25th of April with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. On the 5th of May, the property was leased to George Joseph Arnold, who enlarged the theatre, and called it "Arnold's Olympic." Arnold, in turn, transferred his leasehold interest to "The Kemble Company of Baltimore," (composed of Wm. Key Howard, Wm. R. Travers, Geo. P. Kane, Wm. Sperry and others), who had originally furnished the means for Arnold to enlarge it. On Christmas eve the theatre was re-opened by Laura Keene, with the finest company which had ever appeared in Baltimore. They held the boards until the close of the season, drawing most fashionable audiences. Early in the winter of 1854, Mr. John E. Owens became manager, so continuing until June 10th, 1855. On the 1st of July, 1855, Mr. Joseph Jefferson and John Sleeper Clarke rented the theatre. In October, 1856, Mr. McClellan altered the property into offices and warerooms as at present. Mr. Edwin Adams made his first great hit at this theatre. The following actors made their first appearance at this theatre: John Wilkes Booth, who assassinated President Abraham Lincoln, made his debut as Richmond in "Richard the Third." He and his brother Edwin F. Booth were born near Belair, in Harford County, the first in 1838, and the latter in November, 1833. Mr. John S. Clarke was born in Baltimore in 1833. He made his first public appearance on any stage at the

Howard Athenæum, Boston, but his first appearance was as a member of the Thespian Association in this city, Mr. Edwin Booth being the leading man. While connected with this association, Mr. Clarke acted all the tragic parts, believing that his *forte* was tragedy, Mr. Booth playing comedy. Mr. Richard P. Jones made his first appearance on the stage as an actor at this theatre, February 10th, 1855. Among those who made their first appearance in Baltimore upon the theatrical stage, we find Thomas Apthorpe Cooper in 1796; John Claude; Mrs. John Johnson, November 5th, 1795, as Lady Teazle; Mr. John Mills in America, October 4th, 1806; Mr. Warren 1776, and Frederick Wheatley.

An immense town meeting was held in Monument Square on Wednesday evening, May 3d, by the citizens of Baltimore, for the purpose of giving expression to the feelings of pride and exultation at the intelligence of the recent revolution in France. Addresses were delivered by Reverdy Johnson, Chas. F. Mayer, Charles E. Leloup, George Fein, Wm. P. Preston, and Thomas Swann.

The Democratic National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, met in this city on the 22d of May, in the basement of the Universalist Church, Calvert street. On the 24th, during the proceedings, a crashing sound was heard in the gallery, that was crowded most densely with spectators, which was followed by a most alarming scene for a moment, under the impression on the part of all in the house that the whole gallery was coming down. A rush was made in every direction for an opening to escape from the catastrophe, which it was supposed was about to happen. So great was the fright that many jumped out of the windows, others tumbled over each other in their effort to reach the door, while several jumped from the upper end of the gallery down upon the platform erected for the officers. Others thought the church was on fire, and cries of fire in some parts of the house rendered the panic still greater. After much exertion upon the part of the president and the committee of arrangements, order was partially restored. It was then stated by some that only a pew had broken; by others, that the gallery had settled somewhat in one corner; the convention finally took a recess, and examined the gallery. The convention on the 25th nominated Gen. Lewis Cass, United States Senator from Michigan, as their candidate for the Presidency, and Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, as their candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

One of the most destructive fires with which our city has been visited, occurred on the afternoon of the 28th of May. It broke out about three o'clock, in the extensive cotton factory of Mr. Knox, situated in Lexington street, above Fremont. There were at least sixty dwellings consumed. The origin of this dreadful calamity was the work of an incendiary.

About half-past five o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th of May, the whole city was startled by a violent shock, as if by an earthquake, which immediately gave rise to the most painful and exaggerated statements. But on the arrival of the York train of cars, intelligence was received that the shock was caused by the explosion of the powder mill of Mr. Beatty, some six miles from the city on the Susquehanna railroad, by which two lives were lost, and much damage done to the property in the surrounding neighborhood. This same mill exploded in November, 1846.

On the 25th of May, the Western telegraph line to Cumberland was opened for business.

On the 4th of October, after the result of the election for sheriff had been ascertained, a party of rowdies, bearing with them a transparency purporting to belong to the 7th ward Cass and Butler club, created a wanton and unprovoked riot in Baltimore street, and immediately made a violent attack on the Baltimore *Clipper* office, smashing in windows, breaking the doors, endangering the lives of the hands while at work, and doing much other damage. The mob, before the attack on the *Clipper* office, showered upon the *Patriot* office a volley of brick-bats and other missiles which broke more or less all the windows in the building, and also the windows of Mr. G. S. Griffith, Messrs Ades & Albert, Mr. W. Moulton, and Mr. Taylor's periodical depot.

On the 10th of October our city was again disgraced by another shameful riot, which occurred in the eastern section of the city. About 8 o'clock a large number of persons, having with them a portion of the apparatus of the Watchman Fire Company, proceeded to Caroline street above Baltimore, and for reasons best known to themselves, commenced a violent attack upon the tavern of Mr. John Appleby, at the corner of Caroline and Hampstead streets, demolishing nearly every window in his house, one of the bricks striking Mr. A. a severe blow on the forehead. Pistols were freely used. Finding his house surrounded by a host of wretches who seemed bent on its destruction, Mr. Appleby thought proper to defend himself as he best could, and accordingly fired several shots at them from his windows, some of which took effect on his assailants and caused them to retreat. During the progress of the row the pavements in the neighborhood were torn up with axes to supply ammunition. We regret to say seven men were shot.

Mr. Robert Gilmore, one of the oldest merchants in this city, died on the morning of the 30th of November after a protracted illness. Mr. G. was extensively connected with mercantile affairs, and died regretted and esteemed by a large number of friends.

1849. February 7th was a day of intense excitement in this city, it being the day set apart for the great prize-fight between Hyer and Yankee Sullivan, in which, contrary to general expectation, Sullivan was dreadfully whipped by Hyer, who sustained but comparative little injury, winning the stakes ($10,000) in sixteen minutes. The police force, under High Constable Gifford, started in hacks for Carroll's Island to operate by land in that direction. The Independent Greys, Capt. Hall, and the Independent Blues, Capt. Shutt, were on brief notice ordered out, "armed and equipped as the law directs," all under the command of Major Watkins. The steamer *Boston* having been chartered by Attorney-General Richardson to carry the military to the "seat of war," started off about 12 o'clock on the night of the 6th, and reached the field of battle about daylight. The police and military arrived on Poole's Island about 3 o'clock on the morning of the fight, but both of the principals escaped. The fight took place notwithstanding all the efforts to prevent it, on Rock Point, in Kent County, Maryland. As it was, none of those who were on board the boat, and those of the police who so nobly endured the most laborious and painful hardships to prevent the fight, will ever forget this memorable "expedition to Poole's Island."

The National Council of the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church commenced its session at the Cathedral on the 6th of May. The Most Rev. Archbishop Eccleston of Baltimore presided.

On the 20th of July Conrad Vintner, the murderer of Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, near Parkton, Baltimore County, was executed in the jail-yard.

During the summer of 1849 the cholera prevailed to an alarming extent at the almshouse. The first death from the epidemic occurred on the 11th of July, and the last one on the 4th of August. The total number of cases during its existence was 158, and the total number of deaths 94.

The funeral ceremonies which took place in this city on the evening of the 25th of July in honor of the late ex-President Polk, drew together in Monument Square one of the largest assemblages ever before convened in Baltimore. It was a spontaneous outpouring apparently of our whole population, Whigs and Democrats, male and female, of all classes and conditions of society. The orator of the day was Hon. John C. Legrand; the officiating clergymen Rev. Dr. Johns and Rev. T. B. Sergeant.

On the 17th of September, about four o'clock, a large number of persons assembled on W. Lexington street near Franklin square, to witness the ceremony of laying the corner-stone for the "Indigent Widows' Asylum," about being erected under the auspices of the Female Humane Impartial Society of Baltimore. The ceremonies were opened by an impressive prayer by the Rev. S. P. Hill. The Rev. Joseph P. Smith, pastor of Second Presbyterian Church, then delivered an eloquent and appropriate address. The Rev. Mr. Trapnall, of St. Andrew's (Episcopalian) Church, followed in another address. The corner-stone was then laid by Mr. Dixon, the architect, after which a liberal collection was raised. The ceremonies concluded by a prayer from the Rev. Mr. Nadall, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This institution was dedicated with religious services on Tuesday, October 28th, 1851. Doctor Fuller commenced the exercises with prayer, followed by Rev. Dr. Roberts. Rev. John C. Backus delivered the address, followed with prayer by Rev. Messrs. Bolton and Heiner.

Edgar Allan Poe, although not actually born in Baltimore, was the descendant of a family long settled in this city, and is therefore universally looked upon as a Baltimorean. His mother was temporarily absent from her home at the time of his birth. It is not positively certain whether he actually saw the light first in Boston or Richmond. It is, however, certain that there is an error of two years in all his biographies as to the day of his nativity. He was born on the 20th of January, 1809. His father was David Poe, Jr., son of that David Poe of whose services to the country during the Revolutionary War, as deputy Commissary General of Supplies, we have heretofore spoken in this work. His mother was Mrs. Hopkins, an actress, an Englishwoman by birth, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Arnold. His father and mother dying when he was an infant, he was adopted by Mr. John Allan, a rich and childless Scotchman, of Richmond, whose wife became passionately attached to him. He had every possible opportunity for education—having been placed at school in England under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Buzby. Afterwards he was sent to the University of Virginia, where his classmates, amongst others, were St. Geo. W. Teackle, the late Judge Collins Lee, and the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia. In consequence of some irregularities he left the University before graduating. His foster-father obtained for him an appointment of cadet at West Point, but he was unfitted for the discipline of a military school and did not remain long there. Mrs. Allan having died and Mr. Allan having married a young lady who soon brought him children of his own, the adopted son disagreed with his early patron and friend and was left to his own resources. The story of his visit to Greece and St. Petersburg which is found in all his biographies, is a pure invention, as he never was in Europe, except whilst he was at Dr. Buzby's academy.

From the time of his estrangement from Mr. Allan he was obliged to rely for support upon his exertions as a writer. In 1829 he published *Tamerlane* and *Al Aaraf*, which, whilst they exhibit many marks of his peculiar genius, did not attract general attention. In 1833, a committee consisting of John P. Kennedy, John H. B. Latrobe, and another gentleman, were requested by the publishers of the *Baltimore Saturday Visitor* to award prizes of one hundred dollars each, which they had offered for the best poem and prose story. The names of the competitors were not known until the prizes had been awarded to the respective pieces, when it was found that Poe was the successful competitor for both. It is not within the scope of this work to trace him through his literary labors. He was successively editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger* at Richmond, of Burton's *Gentleman's Magazine* in Philadelphia, and an assistant of Morris and Willis upon the *Home*

Journal. He also established, in conjunction with Charles F. Briggs, a short-lived weekly paper, called the *Broadway Journal.* He was equally distinguished as a writer of prose and poetry. Some of his tales display, in a high degree, invention and imagination, but the impression they have upon the mind is often gloomy and unsatisfactory. "The Raven" is universally regarded as a work which could only have been produced by a genius at once original and sublime. It has been translated into many languages, and is spoken of by the most discriminating critics as entirely *sui generis.*

His death was as melancholy as his life. In September, 1849, he went to Richmond, Va., where he delivered a lecture on temperance. He there met a lady to whom he had been attached in early life. He had become a widower — his amiable and beautiful wife, *Virginia Clemm,* having died some years before; and the lady had lost her husband. Their old partiality was revived, and it was arranged that they should be married. He set out early in October, 1849, for New York to make arrangements for his marriage. Arriving in Baltimore, he was induced by the solicitation of a friend to take a glass of wine. His temperament was such that one or two glasses produced upon him all the consequences usually following excessive indulgence. For one or two days his whereabouts cannot be traced, but on the fourth of October he was carried, in a condition of unconsciousness, to the Washington University Hospital. On the seventh of that month he regained, for a few moments, the possession of his faculties, looked round and inquired where he was. The answer brought to his mind, no doubt, the terrible consciousness of what he had probably forfeited by yielding to temptation, and he died in a few moments — there is every reason to believe, from the overwhelming conflict of his emotions. He lies buried amongst his kindred, near the western wall of Westminster graveyard, corner of Greene and Fayette streets, and no stone or monument yet marks his resting-place.

Gen. Tobias E. Stansbury died at his residence in Baltimore county, on Thursday, October 25th, in the 93d year of his age.

On the 11th of December the Rev. Theobold Matthew, so extensively known as the advocate and propagator of Temperance, arrived in this city in the morning train from Philadelphia. He was received at the outer depot with every demonstration of respect by a large number of persons who had assembled there, and was from thence conveyed in a carriage to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Dolan, adjoining St. Patrick's Church, Broadway, where he sojourned during his stay in this city. Among the many who visited him was his Honor Mayor Stansbury, who welcomed him to the city, and who expressed the hope that his sojourn here would be rendered pleasant and agreeable. Mr. A. Hyam took the temperance pledge from Father Matthew, and his certificate was numbered 5,774,059, being the whole number of persons who had received the pledge from the reverend father from the beginning of his labors up to this time. Mr. Hyam was chief officer of the Sons of Temperance in this city, and administered the pledge of his order to Father Matthew, who expressed himself highly honored.

Proverbial as our country is for impulse and enterprise, these feelings have never been so fully illustrated as since the discovery of gold in the recently acquired territory of California. "The fever is up," and thousands went on their way to "the modern El Dorado." The adventurers were not confined to the reckless and the improvident—to individuals bankrupt in character and in fortune; but among them were choice spirits—active, earnest, industrious and high-minded young men, who saw in this discovery "a golden opportunity," and who were determined to take advantage of a tide that appeared so especially calculated to lead on to fortune. Many, no doubt, departed with delusive hopes and extravagant expectations. Others, excited and bewildered, dashed into the enterprise without an adequate calculation as to all the risks and trials, the perils by sea and land, the dangers to health, the difficulties of the way, and the fearful sickness which is apt to steal upon the heart when friends, home, and beings loved dearer than life, are far, far away. There were others again who calculated the chances, who embarked in a cool, calm and somewhat reluctant spirit, but still with a determination to tax every energy to realise something in the way of pecuniary independence. Several vessels departed from the port of Baltimore during this year. Crowds on these occasions thronged the wharves, the light laugh and the merry jest were heard from the lookers-on, and among the adventurers were not a few who smiled a last farewell, and joined in the hearty shout that thrilled like the peal of a trumpet as the vessels were parted from their fastenings. But there were other and sadder scenes. Gentleness and love had their homes in some of those daring hearts, and the voice trembled with emotion and the eye filled with tears as a fair white hand was clasped for the last time, or a sacred kiss was impressed upon cheeks that paled at the thoughts and associations of that tender, passionate, and yet sorrow-fraught moment. The mother parted from her son, the husband from his wife, the lover from his betrothed; and the very effort to subdue and suppress emotion, to check and restrain the overflowings of the heart, only rendered the agony deeper. The first ship off was the *Greyhound*, on the 10th of January, commanded by Capt. Claypoole, and owned by William Chesnut. She carried out thirty-nine passengers. The *Greyhound* was followed by the following vessels, all destined for the same country, California: Schooner *Sovereign*, Capt. Peterson; ship *Xylon*, Capt. Millington; barque *John Potter*, Capt. Watts; ship *Jane Parker*, barque *Kirkland*, barque *Tarquin*, ship *Juniata*, Capt. Smith; barque *Hebe*, Capt. Stetson; barque *John Mayo*, Capt. Parrington;

brig *Richard W. Brown*, Capt. Speed; brig *Bathurst*, Capt. Hooper; schooners *Ferdinand*, Capt. Parker; *Wilmington*, Capt. Gosnell; brig *St. Andrew*, Capt. Paul; brig *Arabian*, Capt. Slemmer; ship *Andalusia*, schooner *Creole*, Capt. Allen; brig *Ospray*, Capt. Orem; barque *Martin W. Brett*, ship *Aquetnet*, Capt. Mosher; ship *Henry Pratt*, Capt. Muling. A number of persons went from this city on their way to California by the overland route, through Independence, Missouri.

The new Jewish temple of the Har Sinai Verein, situated on north High, near Fayette street, was dedicated on Friday, September 7th. The ceremonies were conducted under the direction of Messrs. L. Lowman, Samuel Dellvie, and William Mosher, the committee of arrangements. The introductory prayer was read by Mr. William S. Raynor, in German. The consecration sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Braun; and Mr. Joachimsen, Esq., of New York, delivered an oration in English.

1850. Mr. Henry Mankin established a regular line of packets between Baltimore and Liverpool in January. The Mayor of Baltimore called on the citizens to assemble in town meeting at Monument Square, on Monday evening, March 4th, to give "expression of Baltimore city for the Union!" The whole number of persons assembled was estimated at 5000, which considering the severity of the weather was an immense meeting. Joshua Vansant called the meeting to order, and nominated a large number of officers. Speeches were made by Col. Stansbury, Hon. Wm. Fell Giles, and Wm. H. Collins, Esq.

On Tuesday, April 2d, Messrs. Gibson & Co., auctioneers, sold at the Exchange the property known as the "Wheatfield Inn," situated on the west side of Howard street, north of Baltimore, now known as the Howard House, fronting 51½ feet, with a depth of 140 feet. Purchased by Robert Garrett and Sons for $25,000.

The scene throughout the city of Baltimore on Saturday, July 13th, the day set for the commencement of the funeral obsequies at Washington to the memory of President Zachary Taylor, who died in Washington, July the 9th. was of the most impressive and solemn character. The deep and mournful tolling of the church and fire bells—the constant booming of distant minute-guns—the waving of craped flags from every prominent point in the city and harbor—the insignia of mourning displayed in front of public houses and stores, all told that our citizens were deeply impressed with the great loss which the nation had sustained in the death of that brave and good old man, Gen. Zachary Taylor, and that they were resolved to sanctify his memory in their hearts' warmest affections. The day will long be remembered as one of unusual solemnity in Baltimore.

On Saturday, July 13th, about half-past eleven o'clock at night, a fire broke out in the extensive lumber-yard of Mr. John J. Griffith, East Falls avenue, which, owing to the dry and combustible nature of the material, spread with great rapidity, resulting in one of the most destructive fires that had been witnessed in this city. The wind at the time was blowing quite fresh from the west; and by the time any of the apparatus could get to work, the whole line of the lumber-yard of Mr. Griffith along the Falls, from Fawn street up, was in one sheet of flame. Soon after the fire spread to the adjoining lumber-yard of Mr. James Harker, working up northwardly toward the steam saw and planing mill of Mr. H. Herring. Despite the exertions of the firemen, the fire gradually gained upon them, until the entire block from the Falls to President street and from a short distance below Fawn street, including a portion of Messrs. King and Sutton's lumber-yard, and two dwelling houses belonging to Mr. Richard Cross, up to Stiles street, were in flames. Mr. Herring's saw-mill, through the incessant labors of the firemen, withstood the flames, only a small portion of the building being burnt. As usual at this period, the lumber-yard was set on fire by an incendiary.

On the 20th of July the corner-stone of Grace Church (Protestant Episcopal) was laid with the usual ceremonies by the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Killen, Leakin, Piggott, Moore, Berger, Stewart and Hall.

On the 21st of October the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a monument to commemorate the virtues and the noble deeds of the two brave youths, Wells and McComas, who lost their lives in the memorable battle of North Point, was performed under the most favorable auspices. Governor Thomas laid the stone, being escorted to the ground by the militia and various civic societies of the city. Rev. Henry Slicer followed with an eloquent prayer, after which Col. B. U. Campbell was introduced to the assemblage, and proceeded to deliver an oration full of eloquence and replete with interest.

After long expectation, the great songstress Jenny Lind arrived in this city on the 8th of December. In anticipation of her arrival, several thousand persons had assembled at the depot and Barnum's to get a sight of her. During the afternoon and evening she was waited upon by a number of ladies, receiving all in a graceful manner. At night she was serenaded by the "Independent Greys Band." The announcement that the tickets, or rather seats, for the first concert would be disposed of at auction, drew an immense crowd at the Front Street Theatre, the place of sale. About ten o'clock Mr. Gibson, of the firm of Gibson and Co., auctioneers, mounted a stand in the centre of the stage and announced that the sale would now commence, and proceeded to state the terms. The price of tickets of admission to all parts of the house had been fixed at $3. The first choice was now put up: "What's bid for the first choice?" A breathless silence prevailed for a moment, and then was heard a first voice say "ten dollars;" $20, $30, and $40 followed in quick succession. $50 was then bid; and after being dwelt upon for several minutes, was raised to seventy-five. One hundred followed quickly, and at this price the seat was knocked down to the bidder, Mr. J. H. Whitehurst, the well-known "daguerreotypist." The announcement brought from the house "three cheers for Whitehurst!" and cries of "show him up!" But Mr. W. was not present, having been represented by an agent. The aggregate amount of the sales, including price of tickets and premiums, reached $12,000; average price of the tickets was about $7. On the night of the concert, the scene within the theatre was one beyond the power of description. Every nook and corner where a man could stand was filled, just room enough being left on the stage for the orchestra and the fair Nightingale. A more brilliant audience—more beauty and fashion—never assembled within the walls of any building in this city. The doors were opened at six o'clock, and the crowd commenced pouring in in a continuous stream till 8, the time for the commencement of the concert. Front street was blocked up with carriages, omnibuses, and a dense mass of spectators, so that it was extremely difficult to get near the door. For her fourth and last concert a charge of twelve and a half cents was made at the door for all persons who went into the auction at the theatre to purchase tickets. The receipts of the four concerts were about $60,000, a very snug sum for the singing of some two dozen songs. How much the speculators made on them is hard to tell, but it could not be less than one fourth more.

1851. Archbishop Eccleston, of Baltimore, died at Georgetown on the 22d of April, 1851. Bishop Eccleston was held in the highest esteem, not only by the particular branch of the religious denomination of which he was the honored head, but by the citizens generally. He was a prelate of distinguished talents, eminent piety, and great influence. He was born in Kent county in June, 1801, and was therefore nearly-fifty years of age.

On the 15th of September, a meeting of some five or six thousand persons was held in Monument square to give an expression of the sentiments and feelings of Baltimoreans relative to the recent outrage and murder at Christiana, Pennsylvania. The meeting was organized by Hon. John H. T. Jerome, president, with a large number of vice-presidents and secretaries. Messrs. Z. Collins Lee, Coleman Yellott, Francis Gallagher, Samuel H. Tagart, and Col. George W. Hughes eloquently addressed the meeting. The accounts of the terrible affair having reached the city on the 12th of September, were briefly this: Mr. Edward Gorsuch, a wealthy, well-known and highly esteemed citizen of the upper part of Baltimore county, residing at Coal Bottom, about 22 miles from the city, on the York road, missed two valuable slaves, and ascertaining that they had taken refuge at a small town in Lancaster Co., Pa., named Christiana, some 20 miles from Lancaster, determined to proceed thither and repossess himself of them. In company with his son Mr. Dickinson Gorsuch, and several of his neighbors, Dr. Pearce, Mr. Nathan Nelson, Mr. Nicholas Hutchins, and his nephew, Mr. Joshua Gorsuch, he proceeded to Philadelphia, and there obtaining the services of a deputy United States Marshal, started for the village above-named. They arrived there the next day about daylight, and proceeded to the house of Levi Pownell, where Mr. Gorsuch expected to find his slaves. The house seemed occupied by negroes. Mr. Gorsuch immediately requested his slaves, who looked from the windows, to come down, but they refused, and threw an axe at him. About the same time two white men appeared on horseback, and simultaneously gangs of negroes surrounded the Deputy Marshal and his companions. The blacks then fired and killed Mr. Edward Gorsuch, and desperately wounded his son Dickinson, and slightly wounding Dr. Pearce. Throughout the whole county of Baltimore, as also in this and other parts of the State, the murder created an intense feeling of revenge.

According to previous announcement, the interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new hall about being erected by the "Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts," on the site heretofore occupied by the first of the Centre market-houses, took place on the 13th of March, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens. The exercises were commenced by a fervent prayer to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Dr. Fuller, at the conclusion of which the building committee, headed by its chairman, Wm. Bailey, Esq., proceeded to lay the corner-stone, the formula used being similar to that used by the Masonic order. Upon the conclusion of this part of the ceremony the band performed the national anthem of Hail Columbia, and Joshua Vansant, Esq., president of the institute, introduced to the audience S. Teackle Wallis, Esq., the orator of the occasion, who proceeded to deliver the address. At the conclusion of Mr. Wallis's address, the proceedings were closed by a prayer and benediction by the Rev. Dr. J. G. Burnap, followed by music from the band. On the 20th of October the building was opened with a great exhibition, and on the 21st the Hon. Jno. P. Kennedy delivered the annual address to the vast assemblage that thronged the hall in every part. The first pile for this building was driven on Monday, January 13th, and the first stone laid Friday, January 24th, 1851.

The corner-stone of the House of Refuge, located at the intersection of the Frederick Road and Gwynn's Falls, was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 27th of October. A staging was erected near the southwestern corner of the building, which was occupied by Gov. Lowe, Chief Justice Taney of the United States Supreme Court, the Mayor, members of the Council, the choir, and a number of other invited guests. The ceremony was commenced by the choir singing "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne," accompanied by instrumental music from the Quartezians, consisting of

Messrs. J. F. Dix, Andrew Reese, Jacob Deems, Jr., and H. S. Spillman. The choir was principally from the Rev. Dr. Fuller's church, led by Mr. John Mason. The Rev. Dr. Johns then offered up an eloquent and appropriate prayer. Gov. Lowe, Mayor Jerome, and Geo. Brown, Esq., president of the House of Refuge, then proceeded to lay the stone. Having returned to the stand, after singing by the choir, Mr. Charles F. Mayer was introduced, and delivered an address which was most eloquent and appropriate, and was listened to with great interest and satisfaction by the attentive auditory. Rev. J. G. Hamner closed the ceremonies of the afternoon by prayer and benediction. This institution was incorporated February 8th, 1831, and the charter amended March 27th, 1850.

On the 1st of November the interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, on the east side of Carey street, between Saratoga and Lexington streets, took place in the presence of about five hundred persons. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Whittingham officiated in person, assisted by twelve of the reverend clergy of this diocese. Rector, Rev. Francis Asbury Baker. The lot on which the church is erected was presented to the congregation by John Glenn, Esq.

Died, on the 10th of February, Attorney-General George R. Richardson; and also James Wilson, Esq., of the well-known firm of William Wilson & Sons.

The New Assembly Rooms, at the corner of Hanover and Lombard streets, were finished in February for Col. John Eager Howard, and were opened on the 5th of March by Madame Anna Bishop with her concert troupe. The shot-tower on South Eutaw street was torn down in March, and the bricks used in the building of five warehouses on the south side of Baltimore street, between Eutaw and Paca streets.

The corner-stone of the Methodist Episcopal Church situated on the corner of Franklin and Poppleton streets, was laid on Monday afternoon, March 24th, with the usual ceremonies. The exercises were opened by Rev. A. A. Reese, and concluded by the Rev. I. P. Cook. St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church was consecrated on Thursday morning, July 17th. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Whittingham officiated, assisted by the Rev. Mr. McFarland, the pastor of the church.

In June the Post-Office Department at Washington rented the Exchange building for a post-office, and after expending considerable means in fitting it up, removed there on Thursday, August 21st, from the corner of North and Fayette streets.

A crowd of several hundred persons from Federal Hill paraded through the principal streets of the city on Friday evening, August 29th, with a band of music, accompanied by an old worn-out horse, bearing on his back an effigy intended to represent the Hon. A. F. Owen, the American consul at Havana. The "pageant" attracted no little curiosity, and was followed by an immense crowd, who finally wended their way back to the Hill, where the effigy was committed to the flames amidst the greatest apparent enthusiasm. These proceedings were caused by the execution of fifty American citizens in Havana for participation in the revolution in Cuba.

The first annual exhibition of the Maryland Horticultural Society was held in the saloon of Carroll Hall in September.

The first of the contemplated course of lectures was delivered on Tuesday evening, December 16th, at the hall of the Maryland Institute, by the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, of Philadelphia.

During the past five years the number of houses annually erected in the city has been as follows: 1847, 2006; 1848, 1920; 1849, 1894; 1850, 1827; 1851, 1815.

The distinguished Hungarian patriot and exile, Louis Kossuth, arrived in this city on Saturday afternoon, December 27th, and received one of the most enthusiastic receptions that has ever been extended by the people of Baltimore to any individual since the memorable visit of the great "Friend of America," La Fayette. Notwithstanding the extreme cold, the shocking condition of the streets from ice and snow, and the shortness of the time given for the making of preparations, the great Magyar was greeted by a numerous procession of military and civic associations, constituting a most imposing demonstration of welcome. As soon as the cars arrived bearing Kossuth, he stepped into a barouche by the side of Mayor Jerome and bowed to the people. The carriages were then put in motion, and bore him to the right of the military. Here the barouche, with the carriages following, halted, whilst the military escort filed past him in review; after which the procession moved forward. Kossuth was dressed in a black velvet sack cloak, with full sleeves, and wore a Hungarian hat with black plumes. He stood erect in the carriage by the side of Mayor Jerome, and bowed repeatedly in answer to the cheers that greeted him in his progress at every point. Following Kossuth came a long line of carriages, containing Madame Kossuth, Madame Pulusky and the members of his suite; the members of the City Council of Baltimore, committee of reception on the part of the citizens, and a delegation from the City Council of Philadelphia, who, together with the sub-committees of reception on the part of the City Council and of the citizens of Baltimore, accompanied the distinguished guest to this city. On reaching the Eutaw House, Kossuth was escorted to his apartments by Mayor Jerome, and shortly afterwards, in answer to the vociferous calls of the people without, appeared on the portico, and delivered a few remarks. In the evening the Mayor delivered his welcome address to Kossuth in the Maryland Institute; upon the conclusion of which Kossuth delivered a long and eloquent reply. Adddesses were also delivered by Judge Legrand, Wm. P. Preston, and R. T. Merrick.

The General Assembly of Maryland, on the 6th of May, incorporated the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company.

1852. The Roman Catholic national council met in this city on the 9th of May, consisting of six archbishops, twenty-seven bishops, and a large number of provincials, superiors, clergymen and seminarians. The Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes preached the opening sermon of the council.

The Democratic National Convention convened at the hall of the Maryland Institute on the 1st of June, pursuant to appointment, and on the 5th nominated General Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, as the Democratic candidate for President, and Wm. R. King, of Alabama, candidate for Vice-President.

The Whig National Convention assembled in this city on the 16th of June, at the hall of the Maryland Institute, and on the 21st of June nominated Gen. Winfield Scott, of New Jersey, on the fifty-third ballot as the Whig candidate for President of the United States, and subsequently Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, was nominated for Vice-President. On the evening of the 21st, one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings that ever collected in Monument Square was assembled there, to ratify the Whig nominations made that day. It was estimated that there were 20,000 people present. Hon. John H. T. Jerome was chairman. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Gardner of Alabama, Preston of Virginia, Williams of Kentucky, Yerger of Mississippi, and Gov. Jones of Tennessee.

On the 29th of June, a telegraphic despatch was received in this city at a quarter before twelve o'clock, announcing the death of the great statesman, orator and patriot, the Hon. Henry Clay, at the National Hotel, Washington city, D. C. Immediately on receipt of this melancholy information the bells commenced tolling, and a gloomy feeling pervaded the community. Flags, draped in mourning, were flung out, and the business men generally promptly resolved to suspend all transactions, and close their respective stores and counting-rooms for the rest of the day. The 1st of July was indeed a gloomy day in the city; business was paralyzed, and the people's whole mind and conversation were turned upon the solemn ceremonies about to take place; in connection with which, the life and services of the distinguished subject of these solemnities were the engrossing topics of conversation; men of all parties commingled in crowds, and freely joined in expressions of sorrow and deep-felt grief. About six o'clock, the car containing the remains of the illustrious statesman reached the outer depot at the corner of Poppleton and Pratt streets, and the coffin containing the remains was removed from the car and placed in a richly-trimmed hearse, and escorted by a large procession of military, &c., to the rotunda of the Exchange, where it was placed upon a beautiful catafalque richly dressed with drapery. The lid of the coffin was thrown open, admitting to view, through a glass plate, the face of the deceased, and thousands of the citizens availed themselves of the opportunity to get a last look at the features of one of the greatest patriots and statesmen that ever lived. On the morning of the 2d the coffin was conveyed out of the Exchange to the hearse, and driven with the escort to the Philadelphia depot. After a short detention the cars moved off, and all that was mortal of Henry Clay had left Baltimore forever.

On the morning of the 13th of July it began to rain very hard about half-past nine o'clock, and continued to pour down in torrents for the space of an hour and a half. Harford Run, in the north-eastern section of the city, however, seems to have been the only stream the rapid rising of which caused any considerable destruction of property. The bridge across the run at Broadway, near Gay street, was swept away, and came thundering down the stream, and striking against the bridge which crosses at Bond street, tore it from its fastenings. The current then kept upon its onward course, bearing the bridges upon its bosom, until it got into the midst of a cluster of about a hundred new houses, erected along the line and in the immediate neighborhood of Dallas and Gay streets. The two floating bridges, together with a vast amount of drift-wood, fences, &c., came in violent contact with the Dallas street bridge, and with a tremendous crash it gave way. Two of the bridges kept on in the current of the stream, and were stranded after floating a short distance; the other bridge turned off from the main channel, and brought up in the midst of the houses above mentioned, and after knocking the sides and corners of two or three of them away, was stayed in its course by actually piercing into one of the houses. The bridges crossing Caroline and Spring streets shared the same fate as those mentioned. Six new houses on Spring street, near Madison, were undermined by the water, gave way, and fell to the ground. A man named Phillips was driving two cows in from the pasture, when the banks of the run overflowed above Broadway. The water swept towards the animals at a rapid rate, and after vainly endeavoring to urge them on, the driver was compelled to abandon them to their fate, and betake himself to flight for his own safety. The cows were overtaken by water and swept off and drowned. At a house in the vicinity of Dallas street, a cradle with a small child in it floated out of the window of the first floor, and was caught as it went surging along by a neighbor, and the child rescued and restored to its parents uninjured.

The "Loyola College," situated on Calvert, near Madison street, was opened on the 15th of September, and in April, 1853, was raised by the Legislature of Maryland to the rank of a university. The course of studies is that pursued in other colleges of the country, and more particularly of the Society of Jesus. In addition to the fifteen hundred volumes in the students' libraries, the institution possesses a library of twenty thousand volumes, including a valuable collection of rare and interesting works, a gift of the late Rev. James Dolan.

On the 18th of November, a number of gentlemen connected with the various Evangelical Associations of this city, met in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, corner of North and Fayette streets. The object of the meeting was to take measures for the formation of a Baltimore City Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. M. M. Yeakle was called to the chair, and John W. Ball appointed secretary. After a couple of hours spent in a very entertaining discussion, in which a number of reverend gentlemen and others participated, a committee of five was appointed, consisting of the Rev. Franklin Wilson, the Rev. Mr. Balton, and Messrs. R. M. Lockwood, Wm. B. Canfield and John C. Bridges, with instructions to take the necessary steps to aid in carrying out the objects of the contemplated association.

St. Michael's R. C. Church, situated at the corner of Pratt and Register streets, was dedicated on Sunday morning, January 11th. The Right Rev. Archbishop Kenrick officiated.

The Hon. Judge Upton S. Heath died on Saturday morning, February 21st, in the 67th year of his age. He had been for sixteen years Judge of the District Court of the United States for the district of Maryland.

The corner-stone of the Baltimore Orphan Asylum, on Stricker street, near Saratoga, was laid on Thursday, June 10th, with appropriate ceremonies, by Rev. Drs. Fuller, Poisal, and Killen. It was formally opened Thursday, November 10th, 1853.

A special train containing John Smith Hollins, Mayor-elect, a large number of the members of the City Council, and other invited guests, left this city on Friday morning, October 22d, in a special car from Calvert Station, to witness the opening of the Hanover Branch Railroad.

The earthly remains of the great tragedian, Junius Brutus Booth, arrived in Baltimore Thursday evening, December 9th, from Louisville, Ky., where he died on the 2d, whilst on his way to this city on a visit to his family. For more than thirty years he was the most popular representative of Shakspeare's characters in this country. He was born in London, May 1st, 1796, and made his first appearance upon the American stage as a "star" at Petersburg, Va., under the management of James H. Caldwell, in 1821, as "Richard the Third." He resided in this city on Exeter street.

On Saturday, December 11th, seven prisoners confined in the jail effected their escape.

1853. In the month of April the Rev. Francis A. Baker resigned the rectorship of the Protestant Episcopal chapel, known as St. Luke's, to connect himself with the Roman Catholic church. This event created the greatest excitement amongst the congregation over whom Mr. Baker was pastor, they having looked upon him with peculiar feelings of veneration and love from his spotless

Christian character. On the fact being made known to the congregation, men and women wept like children. By his change of faith, which came upon him after long deliberation, he certainly had nothing to gain in a worldly point of view. No clergyman in this city enjoyed more thoroughly the love and affection of his flock than Mr. Baker, and the desertion of the doctrines of the church he had for a number of years so successfully been teaching, created as great a sensation in the religious community as had occurred in this city for many years.

On the morning of the 5th of August, Thomas Connor, convicted of the murder of Capt. Wm. Hutchinson, of Accomac county, Va., in the early part of October, 1852, paid the penalty of his crime by death on the gallows. The ceremony on the gallows was short, consisting of reading a few prayers, on the conclusion of which the sheriff and the Rev. Mr. Foley and Rev. Mr. Hickey bade him farewell, and descended; a few moments after the drop fell. To the horror of all, the rope, which was insufficient to bear the weight of his body, broke, and the miserable man was precipitated with considerable force to the ground. He struck the ground on his feet, and fell over on his right side, sustaining, however, very little injury beyond being slightly stunned. The officers gathered around the fallen man and raised him to a sitting posture, when he exclaimed in a full clear tone, "Gentlemen, I am innocent of murder in the first degree." He wept bitterly, saying that he did not wish to live. He begged over and over again to take him "up there" where he just came from. Another rope was procured, and when all was fixed the trap fell, and Connor swung in the air, having fallen about three feet. The awful sight was witnessed by an immense concourse of men, women and children. It was estimated there were 20,000 persons collected on the vacant lots and the roofs of the surrounding houses, one-third at least of whom were females. On the breaking of the rope a feeling of deep regret pervaded the immense crowd; large numbers, whose curiosity had been fully satisfied by witnessing this awful catastrophe, returned to their homes without waiting to witness the further execution of the law, whilst some few unfeeling and ignorant persons commenced shouting and clapping their hands.

On Thursday, May 5th, the corner-stone of St. Matthew's Lutheran church of this city, on Central avenue, north of Baltimore street, was laid with the usual solemnities and in the presence of a large audience. The ceremonies were conducted by Rev. Mr. Neuhaus, Rev. Mr. Schwartz, Rev. Dr. Benj. Kurtz, Rev. Mr. Siess, Rev. Chas. Weyl, and Rev. Mr. Branden.

The Hon. John Glenn, Judge of the United States District Court of Maryland, died on Friday, July 8th, at his country seat, near Catonsville. During his short career upon the bench, his decisions were marked with an ability and impartiality that gave universal satisfaction. The Hon. Wm. Fell Giles was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Glenn.

Loudon Park Cemetery was dedicated Thursday, July 14th. Charles F. Mayer, Esq., delivered the opening address.

Considerable excitement was raised in this city in July, occasioned by Mayor Hollins prohibiting "Blind Johnny" to preach in the market houses. A mass-meeting was held in Monument square, and addresses were delivered by a large number of citizens. A committee was appointed requesting the Mayor to resign, who declined.

The first "Know-Nothing" mass-meeting was held in Monument square on Thursday evening, August 18th, and was attended by nearly 5000 persons.

The corner-stone of the Union Square Methodist Episcopal church was laid on Tuesday, September 20th, with appropriate ceremonies, in which the Revs. T. B. Sergeant, A. A. Reed, John Bear, and Isaac P. Cook were engaged.

The corner-stone of St. Ignatius Roman Catholic church was laid on Sunday, September 25th, before a large assemblage of persons. The ceremonies were conducted by Archbishop Kenrick.

The corner-stone of the Second Baptist church was laid on Monday, October 3d, the ceremonies being conducted by the Revs. Geo. F. Adams, Williams, Simpson, and Fuller.

1854. Nathan Towson was born in Baltimore County in 1784, and was appointed Captain in the second regiment of artillery in March, 1812. In a few days after his appointment he gathered around him in Towsontown, a brave band of his fellow countrymen, whose hearts beat in sympathy with his own, and then and there was organized that company which soon afterwards carried terror into the enemy's ranks, all along the Canada frontier. He aided Lieutenant Elliott, of the navy, in capturing the *Caledonian* and *Detroit*, two British vessels, from under the very guns of Fort Erie in October, 1812, and for his gallant conduct upon this occasion he was breveted a Major. We must pass over the other contests in which he was honorably engaged; his services at Queenstown, his brave defence of Black Rock, his gallantry displayed at the capture of Fort George, at the defence of Fort Erie and at Stony Creek. In Fort Erie a bastion was named in his honor, after the Americans took possession of it early in July, 1814. But there were two engagements during that war which the pen of American history should ever delight to record—for they covered the American name with glory, and first taught our vaunting enemy that there still existed among our countrymen the same undaunted bravery which they had displayed forty years before, at Saratoga, Eutaw, and Yorktown. It was on the afternoon of a hot summer day, the 5th of July, 1814, upon an open plain on the Canada shore, that the glorious battle of Chippewa was fought. There nineteen hundred Americans, under the heroic Scott, met in close encounter, and vanquished twenty-one hundred of the best regulars of the British army. The only artillery under Scott's command was the company of Towson; and throughout that fierce engagement its guns poured upon the enemy's ranks a constant storm of canister, which mowed them down like grass, and materially contributed to their final defeat. Gen. Wilkinson, writing an account of this battle, says: "A warm, close, and bloody conflict of small arms and field artillery ensued, in which it was the good fortune of the gallant Towson to silence the enemy's chief battery. The oblique attack of the artillery and the perpendicular fire of the American line were insupportable, and valorous troops yielded the palm and retreated precipitately, leaving their killed and wounded on the field. Here, as at Minden, the fate of the day was settled by the artillery; and the American Towson may deservedly be ranked with the British Phillips, Drummond, and Foy." For his conduct upon this occasion he was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel. Three weeks afterwards, amid the roar and almost within the spray of the mighty cataract of Niagara, was fought the memorable battle of Lundy's Lane—except Buena Vista, the bloodiest and most desperate ever fought by an American army against a foreign enemy. From sunset until after midnight the hostile ranks were closely mingled together in the murderous struggle, which left upon the field, killed or wounded, nearly one-fourth of their whole numbers. Among the American forces were found Brown and Scott and Ripley, and Jessup, Miller, and Worth; and there, too, in the very thickest of the fight, was the brave Towson, pouring leaden death upon the foe. A continued sheet of flame marked the presence of his artillery, known then and ever after as "Towson's Light-House." The official dispatch of the commanding officer says: "Towson's company was the first and last engaged, and during the whole conflict maintained that high character which they had previously won by their skill and valor." Both of his Lieutenants and twenty-seven of his thirty-six men were either killed or wounded upon the spot. Speaking of his conduct upon another occasion, General Ripley said: "I cannot refrain from adverting to the manner in which Captain Towson's artillery was served; I have never seen it equalled. This officer has so distinguished himself, that to say simply that he is in action is a volume of eulogium; the army only to be informed he is there, by a spontaneous assent are at once satisfied that he has performed well his part. I have no idea that there is an artillery officer in any service superior to him in the knowledge and performance of his duty." He was retained in the service at the close of the war, and was made Paymaster-General in 1819. In 1834 he was breveted Brigadier-General; and for his distinguished services in the Mexican war he was breveted Major-General in March, 1849. He died in Washington city on the 20th of July, 1854, at the age of seventy years. His remains lie interred on a pleasant slope in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, District of Columbia, by the side of those of his wife. General Nathan Towson is now no more, but his gallant achievements will not be forgotten. His native State and county will never cease to remember with pride that his is one of the most glorious names which ever adorned the rolls of the American army.

In May Mayor Hollins gave his approval to the ordinance authorising the purchase or lease of the square of ground bounded by Fayette, Lexington, Holliday, and North streets, for the erection of a new City Hall. The terms of the lease were that the city was to issue stock to Messrs. Brown and White, the owners, to the amount of $104,000, bearing six per cent. interest, redeemable at the pleasure of the Mayor and City Council. There was also a further ground rent upon the lot of $180 per annum, making the total cost in fee $107,000. The city was not to take possession until the year 1858.

One of the most terrible railroad accidents that ever transpired in our country took place on Tuesday afternoon, July 4th, 1854, on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, by which over thirty persons were killed and nearly one hundred wounded, some of them slightly. The scene of the accident was a curve of the road about midway between the Relay House and Rider's Grove, at which latter spot the "Grand American Celebration" took place. It was doubtless the largest 4th of July celebration ever held in the neighborhood of Baltimore, the assemblage amounting, it was estimated, to about ten thousand persons. The Declaration of Independence was read by Wm. P. Preston, and addresses were delivered by a number of other gentlemen. Three trains full of ladies and gentlemen with children left our city during the day to participate in the celebration. Returning, one of the trains left for Baltimore at two o'clock, another started at five, and the third, to which the accident occurred, at about fifteen minutes later. It seems that the accommodation train for York with four passenger cars attached, under the direction of Wm. Scott, conductor, started on its way up shortly before 5 o'clock, instructed to lay off at Green Spring Switch until one of the excursion trains should pass. This he did, and the second return train passed as directed. The accommodation train then started, and, dreadful to relate, an excursion train from the Grove had also started. They met about three-quarters of a mile above the Relay House, at the turn of an abrupt switch, and came together with a fearful crash. About half a dozen cars were crushed and shivered to atoms, and a large number of their unhappy inmates either killed upon the spot or dreadfully injured. The scene was described as harrowing to the last degree. Several of those killed and wounded were so caught in the wreck of the broken cars that they could not be released for a considerable time. Axes and crow-bars were brought into requisition, and those alive and unhurt made superhuman efforts for their relief. An eye-witness says: "The scene, as first presented, was altogether the most horrible we ever witnessed, and we hope never to see again. On both sides of the wreck, turn which way you would, there lay the inanimate and stiffening forms of those who were so lately breathing as freely as ourselves. Some had their arms crossed upon their breasts by friendly hands, and most had their straw-hats placed over their ghastly faces. The wounded cried continually for water—'Water!' The physicians on the ground labored indefatigably for the relief of the sufferers; and, for lack of materials, used slats from the car-windows for splints, and for bandages shreds of shirts, drawers, their own handkerchiefs, and in several cases extra skirts handed over by the ladies." Immediately upon the authorities at Calvert Station being informed of the disaster, they despatched assistance to the spot. The train with the survivors and the killed and wounded came in at half-past twelve o'clock. The scene at the depot was harrowing in the extreme. An immense crowd of those who had friends and relatives at the Grove was assembled, and the state of terrible suspense was painful to behold. Wives and mothers, brothers and sisters, ran up and down the platform, eagerly questioning as to the killed and wounded; anxious, yet dreading the reply which might inform them of the melancholy fate of some one near or dear. The bodies were taken out of the car where they had been placed piled one upon another, presenting a ghastly spectacle, and laid upon the platform, where inquests were held over them by Coroners Stevens and Goldsmith. Most of them had been instantly killed by the crash, some of them being horribly crushed and mutilated in a manner to sicken the beholder of the spectacle. The wounded were made as easy as possible; and, in most of the cases, their friends were at the depot, and had them immediately removed.

One of the most destructive fires with which our city has been visited broke out shortly before 12 o'clock on Thursday night, October 19th. It is supposed that the fire originated in the engine-room of Crook & Duff's sash factory, on East Falls avenue, near Stiles street. Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents of the establishment, the flames spread with a fierceness and rapidity that defied all efforts made for their suppression, and the factory was soon reduced to a heap of smouldering ruins, together with a large amount of ready-made work. The extensive steam works and sash factory of Messrs. Lapourelle & Maughlin, nearly adjoining, on the corner of Stiles street and East Falls avenue was, next reduced to ruins, together with all the machinery, ready-made work, &c. The lumber-yard of Griffith & Cate, with the extensive stock on hand, was also completely destroyed. Five dwelling houses, extending from President street to a court in the rear, were also burnt out. The fire also communicated to the rear of James Bates' establishment, also a vessel-load of coal belonging to him was consumed, with fixtures, hoisting-wheels, &c. The spice-mill of Crawford & Berry, the coal office of Mr. Cliff, cooper-shop of

Mr. John Causin, and several tenement houses occupied by colored people, were burnt out, as also were several sheds, &c. The fire department was promptly on the spot and did all that could be done to quench the flames, but owing to the large piles of lumber on the wharf of the Falls, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining water. At one time it was feared that the conflagration would sweep the whole of that section of the city, the flames being dashed about in huge masses, and the roofs of many of the houses that actually escaped material damage showing symptoms of soon being given up to the devouring element from flakes of fire that had fallen upon them, or from the intense heat of the burning buildings, lumber, coal, &c.

On the afternoon of Saturday, December 9th, another destructive fire broke out in the warehouse of J. McGowan & Sons on Baltimore street, one door east of Paca, and before the flames could be arrested seven large warehouses were destroyed, besides which three others were injured to a very great extent, inflicting a loss estimated at $200,000. The stores were occupied by Messrs. J. McGowan & Sons, wholesale grocery and liquors, Messrs. Knabe & Gahle, piano manufacturers, Messrs. Mills & Bro., stoves and tinware, Messrs. Newsham & Co., iron-railing manufacturers, Messrs. Mills & Murray, feed store, Messrs. Rothrock and Peacock, tinners and roofers, Mr. Caspear, cedar-cooper, Mr. E. P. Osler, cedar-cooper. On Paca street the stores of Messrs. Kahler and Smith were also on fire. At one time it was feared that the Eutaw House would be destroyed, but the employees well saturated the roof with water, and thus prevented the disaster that might otherwise have ensued.

The corner-stone of the First Constitutional Presbyterian church, situated on the corner of Greene and German streets, was laid on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 2d, Rev. John C. Smith officiating. Addresses were delivered by Rev. A. H. Boyd, Rev. Thomas A. Brainard, and Rev. B. Sunderland; Rev. Mr. McCain offering the benediction. This church was dedicated Sunday, July 8th, 1855. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the German Methodist Episcopal church on Broadway, took place on Monday, June 5th. The corner-stone of the Franklin Square Baptist church was laid on Tuesday, September 12th, with appropriate religious ceremonies. Addresses were delivered by Rev. J. W. M. Williamson and Rev. Dr. Fuller.

Judge John Purviance, the contemporary of Harper, Pinkney, Wirt, and Taney, and frequently their colleague in the important cases of the day, died in September, in his 81st year.

1855. On Saturday, May 26th, a very destructive fire broke out between seven and eight o'clock, at which time the bells sounded an alarm, and the firemen promptly repaired to the scene of disaster, but were unable, in consequence of the great headway the fire had gained, to subdue it until four large warehouses, together with their contents, had fallen a prey, and several others, with the stock in them, considerably damaged. The fire originated in the cellar of the wholesale clothing warehouse of Messrs. Dailey, Massey & Maupin, Baltimore street, one door east of Howard. The flames next communicated to the houses occupied by Messrs. Devries, Stephens & Thomas, wholesale dry goods merchants, on the corner of Baltimore and Howard streets, then to Norris, Caldwell & Co., grocers, and Messrs. Fisher, Boyd & Co. On Howard street the stores of Messrs. Mayer & Brother, John Cushing, and Mr. Enoch Bennett were greatly damaged, if not completely ruined.

The Union Protestant Infirmary was opened on Monday, January 8th, for the first time, with religious ceremonies, the Revs. Franklin Wilson, Mr. Hoge, Dr. Fuller, Williams, and Edwards officiating.

The trial of the steam fire-engine "Miles Greenwood," built in Cincinnati for the corporation of Boston, came off on Thursday, February 2d. This was the first steam fire-engine in this city.

The "Emanuel Church" was dedicated on Thursday, March 8th. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. John Johns, Bishop of Virginia. The following reverend gentlemen participated: Rev. Dr. H. V. D. Johns, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Mr. Swope, and the Right Rev. W. R. Whittingham. Col. Bernard U. Campbell, of the Baltimore branch of Brown, Brothers & Co., of London, died in this city on Friday, April 27th.

The most disgraceful riot on the part of firemen that had occurred within the city since the riots of 1838, transpired on Saturday night, August 18th, 1855. It appears that the New Market fire company, in colleague with the United, had formed a plot whereby they designed giving the Mount Vernon Hook and Ladder company a severe thrashing, and accordingly the bell of the New Market sounded an alarm of fire at ten o'clock on that night, and the members ran with the apparatus in a northerly direction. Upon returning, the New Market fell in behind the Hook and Ladder at the corner of Franklin and Park streets, when bricks were thrown at them. This continued until the companies reached Lerew's alley, where pistols were fired and a skirmish of short duration ensued; after which they proceeded along Franklin street, until about midway between Howard and Eutaw streets, the Hook and Ladder ahead and New Market following. At this juncture the United turned out of Eutaw street into Franklin, immediately in front of the Hook and Ladder company, and the onslaught commenced upon them from the front and rear. Pistols were fired, bricks thrown, and axes, picks and hooks used in the most desperate manner. Life seemed to have little valuation to those concerned. The Hook and Ladder company, however, thus hemmed in, with the aid of the police fought until their assailants were glad to scamper off. During the melee two men were mortally wounded, and a greater number severely.

Hon. William Frick, Judge of the Superior Court, died at the Warm Sulphur Springs, Va., on Sunday, July 29th, aged 65 years. The deceased spent a large portion of his life in prominent public positions, the duties and responsibilities of which had been discharged in a manner highly acceptable to those by whom they had been delegated. His first public position, after several years' successful practice in the courts of this State, was as State Senator from this city, that being succeeded by the office of collector of this port, under the administration of Martin Van Buren. He was subsequently appointed Judge of the Baltimore county courts by the late Ex-Governor P. F. Thomas, which place he held until the adoption of the new constitution, when he was chosen by his fellow-citizens as the first Judge of the Superior Court of this city, which post he honorably filled to the date of his death.

1856. This city was visited by a violent storm of wind and rain on the night of Wednesday, August 13th. It was a veritable tornado, leaving very visible traces of its passage by the destruction it occasioned, which was not less than $100,000. At the corner of Madison and Calvert street a row of four-story brick houses in course of erection by Mr. Michael Roach were struck by lightning, and four of them almost totally ruined. The roofs of warehouses of the following gentlemen were blown off: Mr. Solomon King, Mr. Larrabee, Mr. George, Kensett & Wheeler, Middleton & Dorsey, David T. Bayly, Love, Martin & Co., Montel & Bro., William Crane & Sons, and J. Lyle Clark & Co. There were numerous instances of minor damages throughout the city: signs were blown down, awnings torn to atoms, telegraph-poles prostrated, window-glass broken, trees torn up, all attesting the mighty force exerted by the wind.

On the 12th of September a bloody and disgraceful riot took place at the Seventeenth Ward House, kept by James Clark, on Light street, nearly opposite Warren. The house was attacked by the "Rip-Rap" and "Wampanoag" Clubs, and then commenced a bloody and desperate affray, which will long be remembered as one of the most bloodthirsty ruffianisms of the times. The streets where the contest took place presented the appearance as if cart-loads of bricks had been strewn about. Women were running about looking for their husbands and brothers, and the curiosity which attracted many to the scene was the occasion of many being wounded. During the melee one man was killed and some twenty badly wounded, some of them fatally. This reckless and sanguinary fusilade continued for nearly half an hour, when the police gradually dispersed the crowd and the firing ceased.

Baltimore was again disgraced by another such scene of violence and blood, which occurred on Wednesday, the 8th of October, being the election for Mayor and City Council, when Mr. Thomas Swann was elected Mayor by 1575 majority over Mr. Robert C. Wright. About 12 o'clock a desperate struggle took place between the "Rip-Rap" Club and the New Market Fire Company in the Lexington Market, which was a bloody and protracted battle. The firing was as regular as if it were by platoons. A great many persons were wounded and carried from the ground, and the drug shops near the scene of action were filled with the wounded and dying. The New Market Company were driven from the market-house and dispersed. Their engine-house was entered by the "Rip-Raps" and found deserted, which they sacked. Disturbances broke out in various parts of the city, but none equalled that which we have mentioned.

The "Exchange Buildings" were sold to the United States Government in February for $267,000, and the old "First Presbyterian Church," situated at the northwest corner of North and Fayette streets, for $50,000.

The dedication of the Red Men's Hall on Paca street took place on Wednesday, September 10th. The ceremonies were conducted by William G. Gorsuch, Louis Bonsal, Isaac Petit, E. H. Reip, George W. Lindsay, William H. Hayward, Samuel Meeking, and Howard Meixsell. R. Stockett Matthews, the orator of the day, delivered an exceedingly appropriate and beautifully couched oration.

The "Old Line Whigs" National Convention met at the Maryland Institute on Wednesday, September 17th, and endorsed Millard Fillmore and Andrew Jackson Donelson as their candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

Our city, on the 4th of November, was again made the theatre of the most prolonged and desperate rioting. Armed and organized associations, belonging to both political parties, resorted to firearms, with which they were liberally provided, and fought with ferocious and daring recklessness. Individual combats and minor affrays occurred at a number of polls, but the most serious took place in the vicinity of the second and eighth ward polls. In both of these riots eight persons were killed and about 150 were wounded. During the morning there was considerable ill-feeling displayed at the second ward polls, but up to three o'clock no serious disturbance occurred. At that hour a furious fight broke out, said to have originated from a stone being thrown into the crowd surrounding the window. Pistols were immediately drawn and fired by both parties. The Democrats drove the Know-Nothings from the polls and up High street. The alarm was carried to the fourth ward polls, and a strong body of Know-Nothings started from there. In the vicinity of the second ward polls they were met and driven back. Further reinforcements were then received and the battle renewed. A good proportion of both parties by this time were provided with muskets, whilst others used pistols, and others skirmished with knives and clubs. Both parties fought with determination, and in many instances exposed themselves with the most reckless disregard of danger. The battle-ground was spread over portions of Fawn, Stiles, Exeter and High streets, and Eastern Avenue, and the spectacle presented was a terrible and revolting one. As either party gained a temporary advantage, men would be seen running, with others shooting at them; the wounded were limping off and being carried away by their companions, whilst others begrimed with smoke and powder, and in some cases covered with blood, still kept up the fight, now firing singly and then again in volleys. In the surrounding neighborhood the utmost degree of excitement and consternation prevailed. Children were hastily gathered, the houses closed, and the occupants in many instances sought their garrets and cellars to be out of harm's way. The Democrats were finally overpowered, driven away from the polls, and retreated, still fighting, down Eastern Avenue. In the neighborhood of the Causeway they again made a stand, and there a guerilla warfare, carried on from the alleys and street corners, continued for more than an hour. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a report was brought to the police stationed at the eighth ward, that there was fighting at the sixth ward, and assistance was asked to quell it. The police started, and with them several hundred of the crowd assembled around the polls, who in a few moments were armed with muskets, and accompanied by two gangs of boys, each dragging small brass cannon on wheels. They passed along the side of the Belair market, and towards Orleans street, when they were met by a concourse of equally as wild infuriated men and youths, armed with muskets and pistols. A fight then commenced, the eighth ward Democrats taking shelter in the market-house, and the sixth and seventh ward Know-Nothings firing from the fish-market and the corner of Orleans street. They finally rallied on the eighth ward party and drove them up through the market, accompanied by perfect volleys of musketry and the occasional discharge of a swivel. The fighting through the market was continued with but little intermission up to dark, when both parties retired. The scene in the vicinity of the Belair market was of the most sanguinary character throughout the afternoon. At times one party would apparently obtain the better of the other, and they continued to drive each other back and forward through the market-house. The sixth ward party were reinforced shortly after the battle commenced by a detachment of the seventh ward and other Know-Nothing clubs, who brought with them a small cannon on wheels. The Democrats got possession of this cannon at one time, and were about carrying it off, when it upset and the cannon fell off the wheels. Whilst the fight was going on in the Belair market, word was sent to the central station for aid. High constable Herring, deputy Brashears, and Sergeant Tayman, with a squad of twenty men, repaired to the scene. On arriving at the market they found the eighth warders with a cannon in position preparing to fire. They attempted to take possession of the piece, but were immediately surrounded by an infuriated crowd armed with muskets. They attempted to make arrests, but were foiled by the number and fierceness of the assailants, but succeeded, however, in carrying off the cannon.

1857. On Friday evening, January 30th, George Peabody, Esq., was received at the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society, where he met with much of the cultivation and refinement of the city, and was entertained by a sumptuous banquet provided with the most lavish hand. On Monday evening he met another welcome at the Maryland Institute—embracing all classes and all phases of our business and social life, with its large and expanding popular usefulness. The Mayor and members of the City Council, and other city officers, and a large number of distinguished citizens, were present.

Mr. Robert Garrett, the aged and highly esteemed citizen, of the mercantile house of Robert Garrett and Sons, died suddenly with apoplexy at the Eutaw House on Tuesday morning, February 3d, in the 74th year of his age. In all relations of his life he was regarded as an exemplary Christian, kind-hearted, and liberal in cases of distress amongst the poor, and ever willing to extend a helping hand to those of his fellow-merchants requiring it from the vicissitudes frequently accompanying a mercantile life.

In a letter from Mr. Geo. Peabody to the trustees for the establishment of an institute in the city of Baltimore, dated February 12th, 1857, he donates $300,000 for the purpose. The gentlemen named by Mr. George Peabody as the trustees of the institute he has so munificently endowed, met together on Thursday, the 19th of February, and twenty-four out of the twenty-five signified their acceptance of the trust, as will be seen by the following letter:

"BALTIMORE, *February* 19*th*, 1857.

"TO GEORGE PEABODY, Esq.

"*Sir*:—The undersigned acknowledge the receipt of your letter addressed to us on the twelfth of this month, and with a grateful sense of this evidence of your confidence and regard, accept the office of receivers and dispensers of the munificent fund which you therein dedicate to the erection and endowment of an institute in the city of Baltimore. On behalf of those for whom this great benefaction is designed, we offer you most cordial thanks, with our admiration of the noble and generous heart which could conceive and execute so comprehensive a scheme for the improvement and gratification of thousands unknown and unborn. We will endeavor to manifest a just appreciation of our obligations to you, by prompt and unremitted efforts to carry out the views and suggestions contained in your letter. And we earnestly hope you may be permitted for many coming years to have the satisfaction of witnessing the accomplishment of all you propose and desire in founding so splendid a monument of enlightened philanthropy and patriotism.

"John M. Gordon, Samuel W. Smith, Chauncey Brooks, Wm. F. Murdoch, Enoch Pratt, J. Mason Campbell, Geo. W. Brown, Galloway Cheston, Geo. P. Tiffany, Charles Bradenbaugh, Edward M. Greenway, Jr., Wm. C. Shaw, Wm. E. Mayhew, John P. Kennedy, Chas. J. M. Eaton, Thomas Swann, George Brown, John B. Morris, S. Owings Hoffman, G. W. Burnap, Wm. D. H. C. Wright, Josiah Pennington, Wm. McKim, David S. Wilson."

Mr. Peabody also named Mr. Wm. Prescott Smith, but he declined.

Mr. Moses Sheppard died in the city of Baltimore on the 1st of February, aged 84 years. He has transmitted his name to posterity, and enshrined his memory in the hearts of all who cherish a regard for afflicted humanity, by his munificent gift that founded the asylum for indigent insane which bears his name. This institution is located about one mile from Towsontown, between the York and Charles street roads. There are three hundred and seventy acres of ground attached to it. The building is 375 feet front, built of stone and brick, and will amply accommodate one hundred and fifty patients. The far-seeing mind of its founder directed that nothing of its endowment should be used in its construction or management except the interest. This amount is about thirty-five thousand dollars per annum, the appraised value of the estate being about $560,000. The grounds cost $65,000. The board of trustees, to whom the management of this fund and the erection of the institution are committed, consists of J. Saurin Norris, president; D. M. Perine, R. H. Townsend, Dr. Wm. Riley, Gerard T. Hopkins, Wm. H. Graham, and Gerard H. Reese.

In accordance with previous notice, the remains of the late Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the universally lamented explorer of the Arctic regions, and intrepid soldier in the war with Mexico, arrived in our city on the morning of the 10th of March from Wheeling, in charge of the committee of reception on the part of the membership of the Maryland Institute. At half-past three o'clock the body was removed from the hall at Camden Station, and placed upon a caisson belonging to the artillery of Fort McHenry, and the line of procession taken up along Eutaw street to Baltimore, and thence to the Maryland Institute. The streets began to fill at an early hour, along the line which the procession was to take, and before two o'clock Baltimore street, from the Institute to Eutaw street, and from Eutaw street to the Camden depot, was crowded with a dense mass of human beings, filling the sidewalks and the doors and windows, and even the roofs of the houses. It seemed as if the whole population had been poured forth to testify by their presence their homage to departed worth. There was a general suspension of business and closing of the stores on the streets through which the procession was to pass, and many of the houses and stores were draped in mourning, and flags displayed at half-mast throughout the city. The solemn tolling of the bells, and the booming of cannon at intervals, added to the impressiveness of the occasion. On arriving at the Institute, the sarcophagus was conveyed to the large hall, and placed upon a suitable platform erected in the centre of the apartment, appropriately draped in black, with a United States flag at each corner dressed in mourning. After the procession was dismissed, the Independent Greys mounted guard over the bier, and the hall remained open until a late hour; and during that time was visited by a great number of persons. The body was taken to Philadelphia the next day in charge of a Baltimore committee, accompanied by the Philadelphia and other committees.

A few minutes after eight o'clock on the evening of the 14th of April, the bell of the Mechanical company sounded an alarm of fire due west, and upon repairing of the companies in the direction pointed, it was found that the large and handsome five-story warehouses Nos. 37, 39, and 41 South Charles, a few doors north of Lombard street, had been set on fire, and were burning briskly. Flames were first seen illumining the windows near the stairway which runs sideway of the buildings, and owing to the large quantity of inflammable material, the three houses soon became enveloped in flames. The fire communicated from the rear of the stores on Charles street to the large four-story iron store of E. L. Parker & Co., on Lombard street, which, with its contents, was entirely destroyed. The fire then spread to the three-story stores east of Parker's building. The first store was occupied by Hodges & Emack, hardware merchants, the next by Hanly & Bansemer, as a wholesale grocery, and the third by Gilpin, Bailey & Canby, as a wholesale drug store. They were entirely consumed, with their contents. A small two-story building, between Parker's and Hodges & Emack's stores, was also consumed. The upper house of the three on Charles street was occupied by J. S. Robinson, paper dealer, and L. Harrison & Co., cap manufacturers. The middle building was occupied by Messrs. R. Edwards & Co., the lower portion was used by Messrs. B. S. & W. A. Loney. The lower house was occupied by Messrs. Norris & Bro. About half-past ten o'clock, while a number of persons were on the first floor of the grocery store of Handy & Bansemer, the upper part of the building, as well as those on both sides, being in flames, the floor above fell, enveloping them in flames and covering them in the ruins. A number were gotten out shortly after, seriously burned and injured. A search for dead bodies was made, and during two days fourteen were recovered from the ruins. The calls for aid by those who were thus caught by the falling wall were said to have been appalling, while the view of others with their hair and clothes on fire struggling to escape presented a heart-rending sight. All the next day the streets surrounding the ruins were full of spectators who came to gaze upon the scene of the most severe catastrophe of the kind which has ever occurred in Baltimore. The dead recognized were Joseph R. Bruce, Joseph Ward, George Boyle, Jacob Marshek, James Hasson, Wm. E. Abell, James Payne, Herman Bollman, Theodore Brun, James Hussy, Thomas Buckley, and Jos. Litzinger. Out of the thirteen bodies taken to the station-house there was but one that had the head attached to it.

The conductors and others having charge of the burthen trains over the first and second divisions of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stopped work on the 29th of April, and refused to do duty. The men allowed themselves to become the slaves of such extreme passion and hardihood as to attempt by force to secure their ends. During the week the woods from Baltimore to the Relay House were interspersed with bonfires, around which they sat in anticipation of the approach of the freight trains; but none were sent out without the same was accompanied by an armed body of men determined to fight their way against the desperate opposition presented. The crisis took place about four o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st of May. At that hour Sheriff Pole, of Baltimore County, with a posse of officers, appeared at the Camden Station, and were placed in an old passenger-car, which being attached to one of the tonnage trains, was started for the main stem near Gwynn's Falls. Here several trains from Mount Clare depot were drawn up, and proceeded along immediately after the pioneer train. They encountered no resistance until nearing the deep cut at Jackson's bridge. Here a man was seen ahead of the engine waving his hat for the engineer to stop; but no heed was paid him, the train continued on, and the man, who endeavored to stop it, jumped from the track barely in time to save himself from being caught and crushed beneath the "cow-catcher." This ineffectual effort to check the train was a signal for the disgraceful onslaught which followed. Pistols, short rifles and missiles of different kinds were discharged and hurled at the engineer and sheriff's posse, whilst they in return fired some thirty muskets heavily loaded amongst the rioters, several of whom were severely wounded. The car was pretty well peppered with balls, and several of the inmates narrowly escaped death. Upon passing under the bridge rocks were hurled down upon the cars, crushing them in several places. This train passed on, but the three that followed were not so successful. They were surrounded by the rioters at the bridge, who jumped upon them, put down the brakes, uncoupled the cars, and threw the coupling-pins away. They were not further interfered with, and the train returned to Mount Clare. The disgraceful proceedings of Friday, May 1st, were continued on Saturday, and to some extent during Sunday, along the line of the road from the city limits to Ellicott's Mills. Governor Ligon having arrived in town, he was waited upon at Barnum's Hotel on Saturday morning by the officers of the road, and after consultation with them, issued a proclamation "warning all persons to keep away from the neighborhood of these disturbances." At four o'clock Saturday afternoon, in pursuance of power invested in the officers of the road by the Governor, the Baltimore City Guards, under the command of Capt. Warner, and the Independent Greys, commanded by Captain Brush, made their appearance at the Camden Station, where they were placed, together with a number of the Sheriff's posse, in passenger cars, in advance of three very lengthy burthen trains. To the extreme end of the burthen trains were attached the paymaster's car and a small "bunk car," denominated "Sebastopol" by the county sheriff's posse and others occupying it. 'Thus prepared, the entire trains, locked together, moved off, under the command of Col. Shutt and Capt. Rawlings, conductors. In addition to the companies of military the following staff officers of the Fifth Regiment were present: Col. J. Alden Weston, Adjutant Johannes, Paymaster Tyson, Quartermaster McKim, and Surgeon Stewart. Gen. Egerton and Major Montgomery were also in attendance as volunteers. There were vast crowds of spectators along the road as far as, and for some distance beyond, the city limits; but no difficulty was met with until reaching the deep cut at Jackson's bridge. Here, as on the previous day, a volley of rocks was hurled at the cars, whilst the sharp reports of revolvers indicated that more deadly weapons were being used against the inmates of the train. Upon nearing the bridge over the road the rioters threw rocks from the bridge, but they were too small to crush the cars, and consequently no injury followed. In passing this bridge shots were fired by the military stationed upon the engines and by the Sheriff's officers, but none of the rioters were injured. After proceeding about a mile further, the train, in passing through another deep cut, was again the recipient of a sharp fire, and several on board narrowly escaped. The rioters in this instance fared worse than those previously encountered. Several were seen limping from the scene, whilst one man, named Henry Howser, was killed instantly. One ball entered his forehead just above the left eye, and penetrated through the brain towards the back part of the scalp, whilst another ball barely escaped his windpipe and entered his neck. He fell and expired in a few minutes. He was formerly engaged as fireman on the road, and lived in the vicinity of Mount Clare. From this point no further obstacles of a similar nature were met with; but on reaching Lee's water-station the train was brought to a standstill, from the fact of the engine and tender of an east bound burthen and stock train having been thrown from the track by a heavy stone placed thereon. The fragments of the engine after some time were removed from the track, and it proceeded on to Ellicott's Mills. It left the Mills at ten o'clock, with the run-off stock train in advance, and returned as far as the country-seat formerly occupied by Carroll Spence, Esq., about two miles from the city, without any injury whatever. At this point some of the [illegible]s had spiked the track, which was done by fastening a rail inside of and parallel with those forming the regular track. Upon striking the rail the engine ran off, and four or five burthen cars were thrown from the track, wounding several of the military who were on the engine. No engine being ready at hand to bring them to town, they concluded to walk, and reached Mount Clare depot as the clock struck two Sunday morning. No disposition was manifested to interfere with any of the trains afterwards, as the difficulty was amicably settled.

In April La Fayette Square was purchased from Messrs. Knell, Rice, Hoff, and others, by the Mayor and City Council for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

The banks of Baltimore suspended specie payments on Monday, September 28.

Hon. Louis McLane died on Wednesday, October 7th, at his residence in Baltimore, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was the son of Allan McLane, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary War; and was born in the village of Smyrna, Kent county, Delaware, on the 28th of May, 1784. In the year 1798, being then only fourteen years of age, he served with great credit as a midshipman on board the frigate *Philadelphia*, then on her first cruise, and under the command of Stephen Decatur, the father of Commodore Decatur. In 1801, yielding to the desire of his family, he left the navy; and having completed his education at Newark College, in his native State, he began the study of the law in 1804 under the instruction of James A. Bayard, of Delaware. He was admitted to the bar in 1807, and rapidly attained a high place in his profession. In the war of 1812 he was a volunteer in a company commanded by Cæsar A. Rodney, who had been the Attorney-Gen. of the United States under Mr. Jefferson, and marched with that company to the relief of Baltimore when it was threatened by the British. The great capacities of Mr. McLane now began to attract public attention in another direction, and in 1816 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Delaware; and so largely had he won the confidence of his constituents that he remained a member of that body until 1827, when he was chosen by the Legislature a Senator of the United States. In May, 1820, he was appointed by President Jackson to be the minister of the United States to Great Britain, where he remained two years, and on his return he was called by the same President to take a place in the cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. He served in this place until 1833, when he became Secretary of State; and in June, 1834, he retired from political life. In 1837, when the financial condition of the country was such as to require his services among ourselves, Mr. McLane was prevailed upon to accept the presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and removing to this State, he discharged the duties of this laborious office until 1847. In this time he was requested by President Polk to occupy, during the pendency of the Oregon negotiations, the mission to England, and this duty being accomplished, he again returned to Maryland. In 1850 he was solicited and prevailed upon by his fellow-citizens in Cecil county, in this State, where he resided, to serve as their representative in the convention called to reform the constitution of Maryland. After performing this service he finally retired from public life. Mr. McLane was a chief actor in all the great political events which marked the first half of this century. He was the companion, fellow-laborer, and friend of those who have with him won the remembrance of our countrymen as the statesmen of America.

The corner-stone of the Union Protestant Infirmary, situated on the corner of Mosher and Division streets, was laid on Tuesday, October 13th, with appropriate ceremonies. The following gentlemen participated: Rev. William Hamilton, Rev. Robert L. Dashiells, Rev. Mr. Cabe, Rev. Dr. J. C. Backus, and Rev. G. Owen.

Died on Monday, December 28th, Col. Jacob G. Davies, late Mayor of the city.

On Saturday, July 18th, a large number of the corporate authorities of our sister cities of St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chillicothe, together with a large number of prominent and distinguished citizens of the West, arrived here as the guests of the city.

The election for members of the City Council was not allowed to pass off quietly on the 14th of October, and scenes of riot and bloodshed occurred in several sections of the city. In the eighth ward Sergeant William Jordon of the police force was killed. The election was a mere mockery of the elective franchise, accompanied throughout the city by riot and bloodshed. In some of the wards naturalized citizens were not allowed to vote. Owing to the manner in which the election was conducted by the party in power, during the day a number of the Democratic candidates withdrew from the contest, and quite a number of the judges of election resigned. To give an idea of the manner in which the election was carried on, we have the following result: The Know-Nothing ticket polled 11,898 votes; the Democratic ticket polled 2792 votes; majority for the Know-Nothings 9106 votes. The Democratic ticket polled in the 20th ward one vote, in the 11th ward two, in the 14th eight, in the 17th ten, and in the 8th 1013 votes. Gov. Ligon in his message to the Legislature gives a narrative of the political events which transpired in the city of Baltimore at this time, from which we extract the following: "At the municipal election in Baltimore, held in October, 1856, an organized force was made apparent at the polls, which in its direct influence was immediately felt by naturalized citizens. This class of voters was to a considerable extent excluded from the exercise of suffrage; many of them beaten, and others overawed and deterred by violence from visiting the polls. Such were the representations made to me, asserted by a portion of the press of the city, and measurably conceded by all. In the course of the day, bloody and destructive riots took place, and the subsequent record comprehended a list of killed and wounded truly appalling. The city was temporarily outlawed by its fury, and it is beyond all question with me, that could the executive authority have commanded military power at the moment of the emergency, it would have been my duty *then* to have interposed, and overwhelmed a lawless demonstration clearly defiant of the municipal police. As the time approached for the Presidential election in November, 1856, apprehension generally prevailed that a recurrence of similar scenes was inevitable. Political sentiment and party animosity were alike demonstrative and violent, and peaceable and orderly citizens, and especially naturalized citizens, were utterly hopeless of those decencies and proprieties essential to the freedom of suffrage. In short, the large body of citizens composing the Democratic party within the city of Baltimore saw the day of election approach, under the assurance that they would not be suffered to record their votes, and on the other hand would be exposed to the consequences of the most reckless frauds. * * * * * * * * *

"On the eve of the Presidential election I proceeded to Baltimore and sought an interview with the Mayor of the city (Thos. Swann), in the vain hope of such a co-operation of influences, and moral and material power, as would ensure the peace of the city, prevent bloodshed, and secure to every citizen, without respect to party, the exercise of his political rights. My overtures were repulsed with cold civility. I was thrown upon my personal and official responsibility, before an important and respectable community, for the initiative in a measure which the exigency of the time demanded, and the Executive of the city was indisposed to adopt. The day of election was then too near at hand for me to mature, under my official authority and by my independent act, a force adequate to the probable necessity which menaced the occasion. I accordingly left the full measure of accountability with the Mayor and his subordinates. How fearful that accountability was, the sanguinary deeds of that election day have sufficiently proved. Again party animosity ran riot throughout the city; the most desperate encounters took place, in which hundreds of infuriated partizans were engaged; arms of all kinds were employed, and bloodshed, wounds and death, stained the record of the day, and added another page of dishonor to the annals of the distracted city. I retired from the scene convinced that all this might have been prevented, and not without a painful sense of duty unfulfilled.

"A year glided away, and with the fall of 1857 the political elements were again stirred for the election contests of the season. In the meantime the civil condition of the city had become more sensibly demoralized. The press, without distinction of party, was teeming with every day's report of wrong, outrage, violent encounters of partizans, desperate assaults and homicides. These things thus grouped are but the catalogue of deeds transpiring in rapid succession, and culminating in frequency and ferocity as the day of municipal election drew near. The day of election came and passed, and although the bloody scenes of the preceding year were not re-enacted, violence was everywhere in the ascendant; outrages were perpetrated with entire impunity, and many thousands of the citizens were, by causes beyond their individual control, deprived of the exercise of suffrage. In a word, the Democrats of the city, both native born and naturalized, were, to an extent that a few years since would have been absolutely incredible, virtually disfranchised. The experience of that day was presented to me by several eminent citizens of Baltimore as sufficient proof that the municipal authorities were wholly inadequate, from some cause, to cope with a fierce organization which held absolute control of the polls. I was assured and convinced the people of Baltimore were inextricably involved within the grip of a dilemma. On one side was a party disfranchised by lawless violence, with which it was unable to cope; on the other, a party sustained by violence which even the most honest and upright of its members were unable to repress and restrain; while the city authorities themselves were either unable to grapple effectually with the diabolism broken loose in the community, or unwilling to provoke the retaliatory spirit of a desirable but furious ally.

"Such was the condition of affairs in Baltimore when the most urgent appeals were made to me to exert the authority vested in the Executive of the State for the protection of her citizens against intestine disorder, and to see that the laws were executed. I did not feel at liberty to hesitate longer in the performance of a duty evidently incumbent upon me. It was not for me to consider the contingencies of political antagonism or a perverted public sentiment. My duty was plain, and I had no alternative but to perform it, and to leave the sequel to the people themselves. I realized no accountability in an utter failure to rally a single man to the service to which he might be called. It was my duty to present such a statement of facts as had been laid before me, to exhibit the remedy, and to use the proper means for the application of it. To this end, responding to the entreaties of gentlemen earnest in their avowals of co-operation to any necessary extremity, and in full compliance with my own sense of duty, I visited Baltimore. Immediately upon my arrival I addressed the Mayor of the city, and invited his counsel and co-operation in devising and putting into practical effect means adequate to the impending emergency. Again were my overtures repulsed, and this time the executive authority of the State coolly and gratuitously disputed. The object which I had in view requiring in my judgment the most prompt and rigorous measures, would not admit of the delay incident to an empty controversy about well established authority. Accordingly, in the execution of my purpose, I at once initiated preliminary measures towards the summary and effective organization of the militia, and on Thursday morning, October 29th, issued a proclamation informing the people of Baltimore what I had done, and further contemplated for the preservation of the peace, and to secure to the legal voters of the city their rights against violence and intimidation. Orders were issued to Major-General George H. Steuart to hold his command, the 1st Light Division, M. V., ready for service at a time specified, and to Major-General John Spear Smith to enrol and embody without delay six regiments of not less than six hundred men each, to be ready for service at the same time. These orders were responded to by the general officers with immediate measures in pursuance of the purpose in view. Having thus initiated proceedings, I took occasion to reply at some length to the very remarkable propositions advanced by the Mayor of Baltimore in his letter to me, and renewed my solicitation that he would co-operate with me in a harmonious effort to assert the supremacy of the laws. The Mayor rejoined briefly, declining to discuss any point at issue, remarking that the responsibility was with me—a fact which I had well considered from the first, and had resolved to bear with me to the end.

"The measures which had been set on foot progressed during Friday and Saturday, the 30th and 31st of October, and reports were made to me from time to time. From these I had no difficulty in gathering the conviction that, whatever effort might be made by the military officers to embody the proposed force, the result would be unsatisfactory and inadequate. This was of course a sufficient cause of official embarrassment, and a result entirely at variance with what I had been led to expect. Misrepresentation and voluble abuse from the press, together with the assiduous diffusion of the most erroneous sentiments respecting the executive authority and the proceedings I had taken, no doubt had their effect upon the public mind. There was, moreover, and had been for so long a time, a peculiar tolerance of the lawless element to be subdued, and a species of infatuation pervading a large portion of the community which effected or amounted to a morbid ignorance of its true character, in consequence of which the class of citizens from whom military service was mainly to be expected exhibited first indecision and at last unwillingness to respond to the call which had been made upon the community I need hardly say, that however a portion of the people or of the press found cause to rejoice in this state of things, and its obvious consequences, I was made painfully sensible of a total perversion of political sentiment, and an indifference to the security of equal rights wholly inconsistent with the spirit of our institutions. I had been invited to exert the extreme executive authority in a community notoriously without sufficient or effective municipal power, for the protection of its citizens against outrage and violence, and for the execution of its own laws; and when in obedience to my own sense of duty I assumed the unwelcome task, I found a complaining people more willing to submit to the grievances which oppressed them, to the lawlessness which disfranchised them, to the terrors which overawed them, than to rally in their strength and vindicate their outraged rights and insulted honor. Justly and truly indignant at such a result, I resolved to maintain my own, and pursue the purpose I had undertaken. In this resolve I was sustained by a few gallant, earnest and faithful men, and by the spirit with which one, at least, of the military officers was responded to in the district assigned to him. In this case there was an enrolment of volunteers, prompt, earnest and effective. And so long as there was but a maniple of true men, willing to stand for their rights and honor, I determined that they should, at least, have the full sanction of what I had done, and my personal interest in the matter until the emergency was past.

"On Sunday, the 1st of November, for the first time, a detailed exhibit was made to me of the special and extraordinary arrangements matured by the Mayor for the maintenance of the peace and the protection of the citizens in the exercise of their rights at the approaching election. The submission of these arrangements for my consideration then, which were withheld from me on my first arrival in the city, was the result of some consultations brought about through the intervention of several gentlemen representing the respective views of the Mayor and myself. This plan was in terms plausible; it had the appearance of sincerity of purpose, and I doubt not was offered in good faith. I must confess, however, that had the proceedings I had commenced been sustained with all the vigor the occasion required, I could not have withheld the conciliatory step I deemed it proper to take in view of the arrangements submitted for my consideration by the Mayor, and especially as each of the gentlemen with whom I was in consultation seemed to be entirely confident of the sufficiency of the arrangements which had been now adopted. Under this impression I was urged to withdraw my proclamation and to rescind all military orders. I positively refused under any circumstances to comply with any proposition which included such a stipulation. First, because it had the appearance, at least, of a surrender of my constitutional authority at a time when violent opposition to the laws was openly threatened; and secondly, because I knew not what exigency might arise on the day of election. But in deference to the opinions ot gentlemen in whom I then had and still have great confidence, who were citizens of Baltimore, and who knew more of the local condition of affairs than myself, I consented to an announcement, that in view of the sufficiency of the arrangements just made, 'I did not contemplate the use of the military force which I had ordered to be enrolled and organized,' on the day of election.

"In this state of public affairs the day of election approached. A form of suffrage was observed under circumstances defiant of the execution of the laws. Riot, in its vociferous and most formidable aspect, did not occur, but I was made the recipient of almost ceaseless complaints of outrage, violence, and organized ruffianism at the polls, whereby multitudes of citizens, native and naturalized, were deterred from voting. I was powerless for their protection. The opportunity was past in which, as a lawful and enrolled force, they could have exhibited a moral as well as material power against their assailants. They were at the mercy of a mob, and without protection from the civil power. Abundant evidence from respectable citizens in all parts of the city could be obtained to prove a state of society verging upon the fiercest anarchy, outrages almost incredible in a civilized community, and the ubiquity of an organization which prevailed by violence to the exclusion of voters at will, and controlled means and resources for the most pernicious and daring frauds. It is beyond all question that such wrongs were perpetrated on that election day as have no parallel in the election annals of our country, but in Baltimore itself; and this, too, under the official assurance of municipal authority, and of a police organization and a plan of operations adequate to the emergency."

1858. The steam fire-engine built for the first Baltimore company, and afterwards called the "Alpha," arrived in this city on the morning of the 18th of May, by one of the Ericsson line of steamers, from Philadelphia. This was the first steam fire-engine owned in this city by the Baltimore fire department.

In June the Mayor and City Council adopted the use of the police and fire alarm telegraph.

Our city was visited on Saturday afternoon, June 12th, with a flood almost equal to that of the year 1837. The amount of property destroyed could not be estimated. The rain commenced on Friday afternoon, and continued without intermission until four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The principal sufferers in the city were, as usual, those persons who resided and did business on Harrison and Saratoga streets and the east side of Centre Market Space. All the houses on the line near the bridge were inundated, some to such an extent that the inmates removed their furniture into the second stories. Several of the police officers procured a small boat and rendered great assistance to persons unable to get out of their houses. Charles street bridge was washed down the stream, being the only one in the city that was carried away.

In January Mrs. Thomas Winans established a soup-house near her mansion, on West Baltimore street, from which the poor were furnished daily with soup, bread, and in some instances fuel. This noble work of charity was under her own supervision, and very often as many as six hundred daily received the renovating beverage from her hands.

September 2d will long be remembered by our citizens, especially by those of German origin, as in point of interest the grandest gala-day which we have had in our city for a long time. It was to them indeed a social reunion of no common interest, being not merely a festival of pleasure, but a fitting tribute to the memory of one of the brave sons of their own fatherland, "Baron Steuben," who nobly shared with our great Washington and other patriots of the Revolution in the struggle for American liberty. Although the majority of the immense concourse present were Germans, there were in attendance large numbers of native-born citizens who mingled freely in the festivities of the day, as members of one common brotherhood. From 7 o'clock in the morning our streets were enlivened with the music of the bands and the rapid march of the different societies as they severally proceeded to Broadway, the place appointed for forming the procession. This was accomplished about 9 o'clock, when the line, which was over a mile in length, moved up Baltimore street, and thence through several streets out to the festive grounds of "Rullman's Gardens," on the Frederick road. The opening address was delivered in German by Rev. H. Scheib; then followed the orator of the day, Hon. Joshua Vansant.

Never has the victory which was achieved by our arms at the battle of North Point been more generally or appropriately celebrated than on Monday, the 13th of September. The day had been properly selected by the Wells and McComas Monument Association for the reinterment of the mortal remains of these brave young men. The ceremonies pertaining to the funeral obsequies were of a character reflecting creditably upon those who planned them, and under whose supervision they were performed. The several streets through which the procession passed were densely crowded with citizens; while this was so much the case in the vicinity of the Maryland Institute that it was with extreme difficulty the procession could form. The line having at length been formed on Baltimore street, the coffins were removed from Maryland Institute hall, where they had lain in state, and placed upon the funeral car. The line then moved up Baltimore street, and thence through several streets to Ashland square, the place of interment. On arriving at the square, the car was placed in front of the stand, but the vast concourse of people here assembled precluded the possibility of the military forming around the tomb as was designed, and they were necessarily compelled to form on the adjacent streets. The ceremonies were then commenced by the Rev. Jno. McCron, who delivered a chaste and impressive prayer. Mayor Swann was next introduced, and delivered an address. At its close, the orator of the day, the Hon. Jno. C. Legrand, was presented to the vast multitude, and his address was listened to with an unusual interest and attention, and was received with marked favor. Immediately after the close of the oration of Judge Legrand, the stand went down with a crash, which for a few moments caused great consternation, but fortunately no one was seriously injured thereby.

Another foul and unprovoked murder was committed about half-past 11 o'clock on September 22d, in the western section of the city, which during these times stained the record of almost every day with blood. It appears that there was a party going on in a private house on Biddle street, between Pennsylvania avenue and Marsh street, and at about fifteen minutes after 11 o'clock two men named John Eisenhart and David Houck rapped at the door and demanded admittance, which was refused. They then insisted on coming in, upon which the proprietor called for the officers; and officers Benjamin Benton and Rigdon hearing the noise, came up and arrested Eisenhart and Houck on the charge of disorderly conduct in the street. They had proceeded but a short distance with their prisoners when a man named Henry Gambrill approached them, and demanded of the officers that they should release their men, which they refused to do, when Gambrill immediately drew his revolver and fired, the contents taking effect in the head of officer Benton, killing him instantly. Gambrill then ran off, and went to the public-house of James Morgan, on the corner of Eutaw and Ross streets, and from thence to his own house near by, where he changed his clothing. He was arrested shortly after.

In September the ordinance passed both branches of the City Council for a Paid City Fire Department.

On Monday night, September 27th, a party of rowdies attacked the German *Correspondent* newspaper office, corner of Baltimore and Gay streets, stoning the building and breaking a number of window panes. One of the missiles passed close by the head of one of the compositors, who made a narrow escape from serious injury.

The 13th of October was the day assigned for the *mockery* of our municipal election. No serious results ensued, as but few save the dominant party ventured to visit the polls. The candidates were Thomas Swann, who represented the Know-Nothing party, and Col. Shutt, who was the independent candidate for Mayor. Mr. Swann received 24,008 votes; Col. Shutt received 4,858 votes; Mr. Swann's majority 19,149. At an early hour in the day it became manifest that no free or fair expression of the popular will, with respect to the choice of municipal officers, would be permitted by the bands of armed and lawless ruffians who took and maintained possession of the polls. The police made no effort to protect citizens in the exercise of their rights of suffrage, but remained unconcerned spectators of the violence to which they were subjected. Under these circumstances, at the hour of noon, Col. Shutt, the independent candidate for the Mayoralty, finding it impossible for those favorable to his election to approach the ballot-box without the risk of incurring great personal danger, issued the following address:

"Fellow-citizens, it being now clearly manifest that a deliberate purpose actuates the Mayor of this city to countenance the general combination which now prevails between his police and the armed bands of lawless men who have since the opening of the ballot-boxes held possession of the polls, to the exclusion of all voters opposed to Mayor Swann, and it being urged upon me by many of our best citizens that any persistent attempts to vote upon the part of my friends can only be attended with loss of life and the general disorder of the city, I feel it my duty to yield to their judgments, and withdraw my name as a candidate for Mayor. A. P. Shutt, Wednesday, October 13th, 12 o'clock M."

On Friday night, November 5th, about 8 o'clock, another most villainous murder was perpetrated upon police officer Robert M. Rigdon, at his dwelling, No. 468 West Baltimore street. Mr. Rigdon left the western police station for his home, having been previously cautioned by Captain Lineweaver, who had heard that threats had been made against his life, to be on his guard, and to remain at home until the excitement attending the rendition of the verdict against Henry Gambrill had subsided; the feeling against the deceased, and the threats of vengeance upon him having grown out of his having testified so positively in the case to the guilt of Gambrill for the murder of officer Benton, as heretofore mentioned. Upon leaving the station-house he proceeded home, and had been there but a short time when the assassination took place; whilst he was standing leaning against the mantle in the sitting-room of his house in conversation with his wife, who was sitting near by, while a small child, whom he had found in the street and taken into his family, was playing at his feet. Within two feet of where he was standing, a small window opened into the yard in the rear of the dwelling, and the assassins had gained access to the yard by way of the alley, and fired through this window, the weapon used being an old fowling-piece cut down to a length of about eighteen inches, and heavily loaded with slugs. Simultaneously with the discharge of the weapon Rigdon exclaimed "I am shot!" and instantly fell to the floor; the only subsequent signs of life he gave being the utterance of a single groan of agony. At the time of the commission of the murder, officer John Cook was opposite to the dwelling on Baltimore street, and hearing the report of the pistol, ran across; but before he reached the premises a man came out of the alley, running with a revolver in his hand, and upon the officer attempting to arrest him, he turned and fired twice at him without effect, when he again started at full speed up Baltimore street. Officer Cook followed in pursuit, and after being thus fired at, drew his own revolver and also fired two shots at the fugitive. At the intersection of Baltimore and Pine streets the man again turned and fired at the officer, which shot the latter returned but again without effect. This exciting chase was continued until they reached Penn street, where the officer came up close enough to knock the fellow down with his pistol. Officers Jamison and Higgins here came up and aided in conveying the prisoner to the western station-house, when he was recognized to be a man named Peter Corrie, a butcher, residing on the Hookstown road. Upon the prisoner being arraigned at the station-house he made a full confession of his participation in the horrible tragedy, protesting that he did not commit the murder, but had gone to the place with Marion Cropps, who fired the pistol, he having waited at the mouth of the alley whilst Cropps had gone up to the window and fired the fatal shot. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Cropps, and he was found at the tavern of Erasmus Levy, on Holliday street, near Baltimore.

In accordance with an invitation on the part of the members of the City Council, Dr. Thomas Buckler on the 23d of November addressed the First Branch chamber upon the project of "filling up of the harbor or back basin from Light street to a line continuous with the west side of Jones' Falls, at the same time leveling and grading Federal Hill, and then carrying Calvert, South, Commerce, Gay and Frederick streets, Marsh Market Space, Concord street, and West Falls avenue across and over the basin and Whetstone Point to the Patapsco river, between Fort McHenry and the Ferry Bar, and to open Camden, Conway, Barre, Lee, York, Hill, Great Hughes, and Montgomery streets eastwardly, to intersect West Falls avenue at or near Fell's Point." Dr. Buckler incurred much ridicule from the wiseacres of the city for his views, which, however, in time are sure to be adopted. The vile nuisance of the stagnant basin has been growing worse and worse ever since. Dr. Buckler within the present time, 1873, published a stirring pamphlet in support of his theory.

A conviction that some movement to secure the peace and restore the reputation of the city was necessary had become general, and several prominent citizens, foremost among whom was Mr. George William Brown, united to form a "Reform Association," the object of which was by regular meetings and appeals through the press to organize the friends of law and order into a body sufficiently influential and powerful to secure quiet and fairness at the polls, which at this time were the scenes of the most disgraceful fraud, violence and disorder. In addition to the ordinary acts of riot and intimidation, honest gentlemen as well as unfortunate wretches were frequently seized and "cooped" in vile dens, drugged and stupefied with whiskey, and then carried round in omnibuses and "voted" in ward after ward, the police offering no opposition and judges of election receiving the votes. Fire-arms were openly displayed and frequently used, resulting in at least one murder. A singular but effective means of annoyance and intimidation was brought into play by the use of small awls, which ruffians in a dense crowd thrust into the persons of their adversaries in a manner which easily escaped detection. Accordingly a great mass meeting of the people came off in the afternoon of the 8th of September, in Monument Square. Not less than

10,000 people were on the ground. At four o'clock the committee arrived and took their seats upon the platform. Wm. Woodward, Esq., was, on motion of Chas. D. Hinks, appointed chairman, and speeches were made by Messrs. Geo. Wm. Brown, James Hodges, and Geo. M. Gill. This was the first organization of what was formerly known as the "Reform" party.

The cashiers of all the Baltimore banks met on Friday afternoon, March 5th, in the cashier's room of the Union Bank, and after due deliberation, unanimously agreed to establish a "clearing-house," to go into operation Monday, March 8th.

The General Assembly of Maryland incorporated on the 24th of February, "The Maryland Club," on the 9th of March "The Peabody Institute," and on the same day incorporated the "Towsontown Railroad Company."

1859. Mr. Thomas Winans' "Cigar Ship" made quite a successful trial trip on Thursday afternoon, January 20th, going as far as North Point.

It would be difficult to conceive of a popular excitement more intense in feeling, though subdued in the manner of its manifestations, than that which pervaded the city on the 8th of April. The day will long be remembered in this community as the day upon which the supremacy of the law was vindicated by the execution of four convicted murderers, viz: Henry Gambrill, Marion Cropps, Peter Corrie, and John Stephens alias Cyphus, for the murder of Benjamin Benton, Robert M. Rigdon, and William King (colored). Three of the murderers were young men of respectable parentage, but who had been led to commit the crimes for which they had been condemned to suffer an ignominious death by giving free rein to their unbridled passions, and through the baneful influence exerted upon them by evil associates. Friends powerful and influential in certain quarters had for weeks persistently yet vainly sought to move the Governor of the State to exercise a prerogative which, while it might have been an act of mercy to the condemned, would have inflicted a most serious injury upon society. An extension of the time originally fixed for the execution of the law was twice granted by the Governor, but beyond this he finally declined to interpose. The number of spectators assembled to witness this tragic spectacle has been roughly estimated at thirty thousand.

The ordinance granting permission to William H. Travers and others to construct a city passenger railway in our city, was finally passed the City Council on Monday, March 14th.

On the 16th of April, the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Peabody Institute building was performed in the presence of the Board of Trustees.

The first operation of the police and fire alarm telegraph took place on Monday afternoon, June 27th. It was a test of the power of the telegraphic wires in ringing the bell connected with the engine house of the "Alpha," on Paca street, near Fayette. The entire line was completed June 30th.

On the 12th of July the first car was placed on the City Passenger Railway on Broadway, and a considerable number of persons assembled to witness the start. During the entire morning the car on every trip was crowded to excess with men and boys, particularly the latter, who were present by hundreds; and those of them who could not get a seat inside, clung to the platforms and sides of the car. On the 27th of October the cars ran from one end of the line to the other.

At an early hour on the morning of the 17th of October, our city was thrown into a state of excitement by the publication of a despatch from Frederick, stating that a negro insurrection had broken out in the town of Harper's Ferry, that the insurgents had taken possession of the place, seized upon the armory, and were proceeding to imprison the citizens and liberate the slaves of the adjacent country. The intelligence at first seemed so improbable that little credit was given to it; but the reception of other despatches of the same purport, and non-arrival of the train from the West due at 5 A. M., gave color of truthfulness to the statement, and the newspaper offices were besieged by an anxious and increasing crowd. About noon confirmatory despatches were received from the office of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Shortly after 12 M. the express train arrived, and full particulars of the affair were obtained from conductor Phelps and his officers. These statements, as may be imagined, excited the most intense feeling, and the news was speedily communicated to Washington and elsewhere. The Frederick military telegraphed to the President proffering their services, which were immediately accepted. Major-General George H. Steuart, of this city, instantly tendered the services of his division; and five companies, under command of Lieut.-Col. Egerton, left at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for the scene of disturbance, amid the cheers of the immense crowd who had collected at the depot. Telegraphic operators, with proper instruments, were also sent out to establish communication between the nearest accessible point to Harper's Ferry and the city. The train consisted of eleven cars; the first contained liquor and provisions; six cars were filled with the military, and the remainder were occupied by passengers and citizens not in uniform, and by the principal officers of the road. The companies which left were the Independent Greys, Law Greys, Baltimore City Guard, and Wells and McComas Riflemen, numbering 201 muskets. At an early hour the next morning the Lafayette Guards, Capt. Ferrandini, the reserve guard of the Law Greys, the Baltimore and Turner Rifles and the artillery companies, presented themselves at the Camden Station ready to proceed to the seat of war, but it was not deemed necessary to call their services into requisition. In the evening the volunteer companies, except the Independent Greys, which left the city on

Monday to assist in quelling the insurrection, returned. A very large number of persons were in attendance on the arrival of the cars at the Camden Station anxious to welcome back their friends. The Independent Greys remained to deposit the arms which they captured.

If we could, we would blot out forever the record of the 2d of November's shame from the annals of Baltimore; but the deeds that were done can never be forgotten, and monuments of brass will not be so enduring as the memory of that day. We take the following extracts from the papers in the contested election case of the members, as returned to the House of Delegates, on the 2d of November, 1859, which fully show by sworn statements of respectable gentlemen the melancholy condition of affairs in this city, which the scenes and incidents of this day so fully disclosed.

Mr. George H. Kyle, brother to Adam B. Kyle, being requested to state what occurred at the 15th ward poll, said:

"I went to the polls at half-past eight o'clock A. M., and was within two feet of the window; remained there about five minutes, with my brother. I had a bundle of tickets under my arm, and one man walked up to me and asked me what it was that I had. I told him tickets; he made a snatch at them, and I avoided him and turned round. As I turned, I heard my brother say, 'I am struck, George!' At the same time I saw my brother raise his stick and strike at some one; the same, I suppose, that had struck him. At that moment I was struck from behind a severe blow on the back of the head, which would have knocked me down, but the crowd which had gathered round us, some thirty or forty in a cluster, was so dense that I was, as it were, kept up. After I received this blow I drew a dirk knife, which I had in my pocket, with which I endeavored to strike the man, who, as I supposed, had struck me. I then felt a pistol placed right close to my head, so that I felt the cold steel upon my forehead. At that moment I made a little motion of my head, which caused the shot of the pistol to glance from my head; my hat showed afterwards the mark of a bullet, which I supposed to have been from that shot. The discharge of the pistol, which blew off a large piece of the skin of my forehead and covered my face with blood, caused me to fall. When I arose I saw my brother in the middle of the street, about ten feet from me, surrounded by a crowd who were striking at him and firing pistols all around him; he was knocked down twice, and at one time while he was down I saw two men jump on his body and kick him; he had no other weapon in his hand than his stick. In the meantime I drew my pistol and fired into the crowd, which was immediately in front of me, every man of whom seemed to have a pistol in his hand and was firing as rapidly as he could; in this crowd there were fully from forty to fifty persons. I saw at the second story windows of the Watchmen engine-house building, in which the polls were held, cut-off muskets, or large pistols protruding, and observed smoke issuing from the muzzles, as though they were being fired at me; I then turned towards my brother and endeavored to get to him. When within a few feet of him I saw him fall, placing his hand on his groin as if badly hurt; at the same moment a shot struck me in the shoulder, which went through my arm and penetrated into my breast; from the direction the ball took I am satisfied that the shot was fired from the second story of the engine-house. When I got up my brother was still lying on the ground immediately opposite the door of the house into which he afterwards managed to get; I supposed that he was dead, and transferred my pistol from my right hand, which was disabled, to my left hand, and holding it in front of me, backed down towards Lee street, the crowd following me. As I backed in that way, just as I got near Lee street, a fellow ran out a musket from under a shed, and I pointed my pistol at him, which made him change his position a little. As I continued to back off a brick struck me in the breast and I fell; just at that moment the musket was discharged, and the ball whizzed over me as I was falling. While I was so retreating, the crowd were firing at me constantly; when I arose there was no further trouble offered to me, and in a few moments some one came up, with whom I went off. There were seven bullet-holes in my coat, and the coat was cut as if by knives in various places; the pantaloons had also the appearance of having been cut by bullets. During all this time I saw no police officers, and it was only when I was on my way home that an officer came up and asked me my name. My brother died that evening from the effect of injuries received there."

Mr. S. Teackle Wallis says: "About twenty minutes or a half an hour after the polls were opened in the tenth ward, they were taken forcible possession of by the same party of rioters with a volley of bricks and a discharge of fire-arms; from that time until I left, no man was permitted access to the polls except at the pleasure of the 'Know Nothing party' who had so taken possession of them."

Mr. Charles D. Hinks, of the fourteenth ward, says: "I saw Gregory Barrett draw his pistol and fire five times, but being intently engaged watching him, I did not see at whom his pistol was pointed. After he had discharged all the barrels of his pistol he called for rifles; he and some of his party raved like madmen, swearing that they would kill the Reformers—and I heard McGonnigan, one of the Rip Raps, swear that no Reformer should vote, except over his dead body."

Mr. John Justus Ritzus, says: "While I was drinking, another man present in the room at the corner of Wilkes and Caroline streets, said to me, 'As soon as the work here is done you can go back to the other warehouse.' After awhile our conductor came and led us through the back of the house into a court-yard, and then apparently through one or two yards, until we came in front of a crowd of men, about five or six, armed with clubs and guns and other weapons, standing at a sort of entrance through the fence or partition between two houses. Immediately I was pushed from behind, and caught by the arm by one of the crowd and dragged through the opening; at the same time another German, not one who had accompanied us, was pushed through immediately behind me. The conductor and the two others I saw no more after we had been got through the opening into the next house, as I have stated. Another man came and led us into a dark room, where we were kept a few minutes. While we were there the man with me began to make a noise, trying to break the planks out, &c.; immediately thereupon the door opened and three or four men appeared, one of whom struck the poor fellow on the head with a club which felled him to the ground; a second one raised an axe and struck at him through the doorway. Seeing the intention of the man I pushed the door to, so as to intercept the blow, which fell upon the door, beat it back against my mouth, and hurt my lips severely; the party then came in and searched us thoroughly, taking everything of any value from us. I had only a small pocket-knife, which they took; my companion they made strip, and as he drew off his shoes his money fell out, a few quarters and some small money. We were left locked in for awhile, then the captain of the coop came, opened the door, and led us down stairs to a small trap-door which led to the cellar. We were put down there, and as we were going down, I in front, my companion was pushed down violently, and, falling against me, we both tumbled down into the cellar. Here we found ourselves in a dark hole full of all sorts of men, with one solitary candle to give us light. There I was kept until Tuesday afternoon, when the captain came down and selected the oldest of us; I was called by name and led up stairs to the second story, and put into a large room, which was also full of persons who were similarly cooped; there I was kept until Wednesday morning, the day of the last election. On Wednesday morning, after nine o'clock, we were brought out by threes and fours, and had tickets put into our hands; I examined the tickets which were given me, and know they were 'American' tickets; I recognized them by the names of the candidates, the black stripe down their length, the head of Washington at the top, and the extreme narrowness of the ticket. Three others and myself were brought out, and led by the rowdies, holding us by the arm, up to the window of the second ward polls and voted; we four then were put into a carriage and driven around through the town, through streets which I did not know to various polls, and we were voted five or six times; we were then driven to the Holliday street polls, voted there, and then shut up in the coop there next to the polls, in the cellar. We were then brought up into a room, and ordered by the captain of the coop to change clothes with some seven or eight other cooped individuals, which most of us did, but I retained my own clothes; the captain changed clothes with a German, taking a nice hat and black overcoat in exchange for his cap and coat, which were of little value. We were then voted again at these polls, and then we were led on foot to Baltimore street, where an omnibus awaited us, and we were packed in till it was full, and driven down to the coop house at the second ward again. Arrived there, we voted again at the second ward, and then we were driven around in the omnibus to various polls and voted some six times, until we came to a poll the other side of Ensor street, where there was a great crowd hustling and pushing, screaming, &c., in spite of which we were led up by the arm, by the rowdies, through the crowd, and compelled to vote. I was let go for a moment, while the rowdies who had held me joined in the hustling and pushing, and seeing the chance, I dodged into the crowd and escaped to my home. I voted at least in the various wards sixteen times, compelled each time to give a different name; none of the judges said anything to me, or any of us. . . . . The treatment of some of those in the coop was disgusting and horrible in the extreme; men were beaten, kicked and stamped in the face with heavy boots. In the cellar of the second ward there were about seventy or eighty persons locked up, not allowed to be about for a moment to satisfy the wants of nature, and in the upper room of which I have spoken as many more. The three men who were with me, voted, each of them, as often as I did."

Mr. Peter Fitzpatrick, of the sixth ward, who was in "Ras Levy's coop," in Holliday street, between Fayette and Baltimore, says: "When I got in there, there were about fifteen in there before me, and from fifteen, up to Wednesday, the number increased until, to the best of my knowledge, they had about eighty or ninety; and on Wednesday morning they took us out six at a time, to vote the American ticket. I told them I wasn't entitled to a vote, and they said if I wouldn't vote I should die. There was a good many others that they served in the same way. Knocked them down with billies and slung shots, and took their money and their watches." Mr. Henry Funk, of the sixth ward, who was in this same "coop," says: "They knocked me down flat on my back, and poured the whiskey into me, about half a pint. . . . . . . I saw one German, who was very anxious to get home, who said he lived in the country twenty-two miles, and left his team at the market, and he made a noise to get out, and they handcuffed him and kept him so all night, and stripped him of all his clothes except his shirt and drawers, and they took a comfort and put it around his neck and said they would hang him, and he went down on his knees and said he would be quiet, and then they let him alone. I saw fellows come in with revolvers in their hands, which they pointed at the men in the "coop," and told them to lie down and go to sleep or they would be shot; and they had guns at the door, and they always came in with large clubs, like watchmen's clubs, in their hands; and I saw them beat men with them too. One German was brought in with a large beard on, and Crab Ashby took a candle and set fire to his beard and burnt it off."

The following notice is taken from the *Baltimore Clipper* of November 1st, 1859: "Rattlers American Club No. 1, Twelfth Ward—The original members of the American Rattlers are hereby notified to meet on Tuesday evening, November 1st, at 7 o'clock, as there are traitors in the camp. P. S.—The awls will be ready for distribution. By order, Robert Nelson, President."

Mr. Clifton W. Tayleure, who was local reporter for the *Baltimore Clipper*, says of the transparencies, &c., carried in the procession of the Know-Nothing clubs at a mass-meeting of the party presided over by the Hon. Anthony Kennedy, and addressed by the Hon. H. Winter Davis and others, which was held in Monument square, shortly before the election of November 2d, 1859: "Some of them were of the usual character on election transparencies; some were humorous and some were threatening; the prevailing figure was that of an awl. One of the transparencies was the figure of a man running, with another in pursuit, sticking him with an awl. There was another figure of a bleeding head, with the device, 'The head of a Reformer.' There was another of an uplifted arm, with a clenched fist, with the device, 'With this we'll do the work.' One of the parties on horseback, with a ribbon around him, carried a large awl strapped to his back. A party from the eighteenth ward had a forge, with fire, and persons hammering, apparently making awls."

Mr. George Brown, the second son of Alexander Brown, the founder of the eminent banking firm of Brown, Brothers & Co., died at his country residence, near this city, on Friday morning, August 26th, in the 72d year of his age. As a business man he was distinguished by caution, prudence, sterling integrity, quickness of perception, and indefatigable application. In 1827, when the Mechanics' Bank was reduced almost to insolvency by bad management, he consented to become its president, and in a short time raised it to a state of great prosperity; and it is a fact worthy of notice that a long time afterwards his son George S. successfully presided over the same institution, having been called to the management in consequence of a serious disaster which it had sustained. Mr. George Brown was the principal founder of the Merchants' Bank, of which he was for some time the president. The House of Refuge was a special object of his care, as was also the Baltimore Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. Mr. Brown was one of the principal founders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the first treasurer of that company. On his decease he was possessed of the largest fortune which had ever been left by an individual in Maryland. The beautiful Presbyterian church at the corner of Park avenue and

Townsend street, known as the Brown Memorial Church, which has recently been finished, attests not only his widow's devotion to his memory, but his fervent attachment to the faith in which he had been educated, in which he lived, and in humble reliance on which he died.

The "Odd-Fellows" of Baltimore dedicated the south wing of their hall on Gay street with a grand parade and other appropriate ceremonies, on Monday, September 26th. Mr. William H. Young was the orator of the day.

Judge Z. Collins Lee departed this life on Saturday, November 26th.

1860. The new jail, which is so creditable to the enterprise and humanity of our city, was in January formally delivered to the municipal authorities in a complete condition by Messrs. John Maxwell & Co., the contractors and builders.

The Hon. John Nelson died in this city on Wednesday night, January 18th, in the 70th year of his age. Mr. Nelson was recognized throughout the country as one of the most brilliant ornaments of the American bar, and has forever associated his name with several of the most famous successes which the annals of the law anywhere record. The deceased gentleman has also filled with credit to his country and his own fame several positions of honor and of trust, among them that of Attorney-General of the United States under President Taylor, and Minister to Naples during the administration of General Jackson.

The corner-stone of the Memorial Church, corner of Bolton and Townsend streets, in memory of the Rev. Henry V. D. Johns, late Rector of Emanuel Church, was laid on Tuesday afternoon, July 3d, with appropriate ceremonies. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Revs. Messrs. Schenck and Cummings.

The Chicago Zouaves, under the command of Col. E. E. Ellsworth, arrived in this city on Wednesday, August 1st, and were received by the Independent Greys and Maryland Guards. The Zouaves gave an exhibition drill in the evening at the Maryland Institute, which was largely attended by the military and citizens. On the 2d they also gave an exhibition drill at the terminus of the Madison avenue line of city passenger cars.

The steamer Great Eastern arrived in Annapolis Roads on Sunday, August 5th, and during the week every means of conveyance to her was crowded by persons anxious to get a view of the greatest of steamers. She left for New York on the 10th of August.

On the 2d of February the reform bills passed the House of Delegates, and became the law of the State. Immediately upon receipt of the news of the passage of the bills, Mayor Swann dispatched a message to the Council, asking leave to test their legality, and volunteering his own opinion that they were "without the authority of law, and cannot be recognized by the courts." The

Commissioners of Police, Charles Howard, Wm. H. Gatchell, Charles D. Hinks, John W. Davis, designated in the new bill, on the 6th of February, appeared in the clerk's office of the Superior Court and subscribed to the oath of office, and on the 9th made a formal demand through their counsel, Messrs. Reverdy Johnson, S. Teackle Wallis, J. Mason Campbell, and Wm. H. Norris, Esqs., upon the Mayor and City Council for the use of the station-houses, police equipments, &c. On the 10th they received from Mayor Swann notice of his refusal to comply. Application was immediately made to the Superior Court, Judge Martin, for a *mandamus* to compel compliance, &c., &c. On the 13th of March Judge Martin delivered his opinion upon the constitutionality of the Act creating a permanent police force for the city of Baltimore. The Mayor and City Council took an appeal to the Court of Appeals, and their decision was rendered in favor of the Board of Police on Tuesday, April 17th. On the 12th of March the Governor, T. H. Hicks, signed the bill passed by two-thirds of the members of each House to remove from the office of Judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore the Hon. Henry Stump, then Judge of said court.

On the 7th of May the members of the old police force under Marshal Herring and Deputy Marshal Manly, were disbanded at the Marshal's office, old City Hall, Mayor Swann and the Marshals bidding them adieu.

The Constitutional Union Convention, composed almost wholly of the old Whig party and the waning organization known as the "American" or "Know-Nothing" party, assembled in the old Presbyterian church on the corner of Fayette and North streets, which had been specially fitted up for the occasion. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, called the convention to order, and Washington Hunt, of New York, was chosen its president, and after a harmonious session of two days, concluded its labors on the 10th of May, with nominating its candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. For the former position it selected the Hon. John Bell of Tennessee, and the Hon. Edward Everett of Massachusetts was named for the latter. Ten of the States were not represented at all in this body, viz: California, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Oregon, South Carolina, and Wisconsin.

On Friday morning, May 11th, at about half-past two o'clock, it commenced raining in torrents, and continued at intervals up to half-past eleven o'clock. The quantity of rain which fell during that time was immense, and all the streams in and around the city were so swollen that the water rushed over the banks and entered the streets. Jones Falls presented a grand appearance; the usually quiet stream became a raging river, and the water hurried along its bed with the rapidity of a cataract. About half-past nine it flowed over the wall at Fish Market Space, and about the same time it overflowed at different points between Fayette and Bath streets. It continued to increase in volume until Harrison street, Centre Market Space, Holliday street from the old City Hall to Bath street, and Saratoga and Bath streets up to Davis street, and Lombard, Second and Pratt streets up to Frederick street, and Gay street from Frederick street to the bridge, were inundated. Around the Centre and Fish markets, and in Holliday and Harrison streets, the depth of water was from three to six feet. All the cellars and first floors of the houses along the streets named were flooded. In some cases along Harrison street the water stood five feet deep in the rooms, and the occupants were compelled to seek safety by leaving the premises in boats.

Mr. Frederick W. Brune, of the widely-known firm of Von Kapff & Brune, died in this year, aged 84, universally respected. Mr. Von. Kapff died in 1828. These gentlemen were successfully and most honorably engaged in a varied commerce with all parts of the world.

Friday the 8th of June had been looked for with more than ordinary interest by our citizens, as the day upon which the Japanese Ambassadors, the guests of the Government of the United States, were to pay Baltimore a visit, before showing themselves in Philadelphia or New York. In anticipation of the event, great preparations had been made by the City Council to make their stay here, although short, of the most pleasant and interesting character. At an early hour the streets were alive with people of every class, moving to and fro, some to take part in the pageant about to follow, and others anxious to gain accessible points to view a spectacle unknown hitherto to the city or the country. The streets along the route of procession were gaily decorated with the American and Japanese flags, and other appropriate devices. Along all the thoroughfares the crowd was immense, greater perhaps than on any previous occasion in the history of the city. Baltimore street being most central, was densely packed on either side with people. The windows of the store-houses, dwellings and public offices were crowded with ladies, and where the storekeepers could not accommodate them inside, platforms built of packing-boxes and counters were erected on the sidewalks, so as to afford all an opportunity to gratify their curiosity. About ten o'clock the strangers arrived at Camden Station, where a scene of wild excitement ensued; men, women and children, white and black, sent up loud huzzas and screams, and ran towards the train as if they might be anxious to throw themselves under the wheels of the cars. They were greeted in a cordial manner by Mayor Swann, and with remarkable promptitude the guests were seated in the conveyances assigned them, and in about twenty minutes the procession moved. The Paid Fire Department of the city appeared in public procession for the first time since its organization, and seemed to be the most attractive feature in the whole procession. The procession, which was preceded by a large body of police under the immediate direction of Marshal Kane and Deputy Marshal Gifford, moved up Eutaw to Baltimore street, and down Baltimore street to the hall of the Maryland Institute, where a halt was made and the formal reception of the strangers took place. After speeches were made, the Embassy and their attaches and the officers of the United States army and navy proceeded out of the hall and resumed their seats in the carriages. When the procession reached Monument Square the members of the Embassy were conducted to the Gilmor House, where apartments were prepared for them. In the evening they were entertained with an exhibition of the Fire Department and a brilliant display of fireworks. The visitors left next morning for Philadelphia.

On the 12th of June, Mayor Swann sent a communication to the City Council nominating John H. B. Latrobe, Robert Leslie, Wm. E. Hooper and Columbus O'Donnell, to act as commissioners for the purchase of a site for a park or parks. In the middle of July they determined to purchase the present Druid Hill Park for the sum of $500,000 from Mr. Lloyd N. Rogers. The deeds were signed on the 27th of September.

The National Democratic Convention, in accordance with the order of adjournment adopted at Charleston, re-assembled in this city on Monday, June 18th. The Front street theatre, selected for the holding of the convention, had been arranged so as to take advantage of its fullest capacity for the accommodation of the delegates and of the public anxious to attend the proceedings of the convention. The whole stage and parquette, the latter being floored over, were appropriated to the use of the members of the convention, its officers, and the representatives of the press. The rostrum for the president and officers, an elevated double semicircular platform, occupied the extreme rear of the stage, and afforded a commanding view of the whole interior of the house. In front of the platform were placed a double row of desks and chairs for the reporters of the press, of whom nearly two hundred were in attendance. The delegates occupied seats to the right and left of the chair, and extended over both stage and parquette.

At ten o'clock the attendance of delegates was not full, a large number having supposed that the convention would not be called to order until twelve o'clock. The president, Hon. Caleb Cushing, appeared on the platform, but did not take the chair. At eleven o'clock he directed the secretary to call the roll of States in order to ascertain if the delegates were present. On the calling of the roll the following States were found to be fully represented: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, California, Oregon. Subsequently on a call of the States, Connecticut and Kentucky were found to be fully represented. Pennsylvania was represented with but two exceptions. Two delegates were present from Delaware. When the State of South Carolina was called, the chair directed that only those States be called which were present at the adjournment of the convention at Charleston; consequently South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, were not called. After a fervent prayer by Rev. John McCron, the convention proceeded to business. The delicate and difficult question concerning the admission to seats in the convention of representatives of States whose delegates had withdrawn from that body, was the first to present itself, and Mr. Cushing in the chair refused to make any decision, and referred the whole matter to the convention. It was claimed that the seceding delegates had a right to re-enter the convention if they chose to do so. This right was denied, and the language of the resolution respecting the adjournment at Charleston, by which the States represented by the seceders were called upon to "fill vacancies," was referred to as an expression of the convention, if fairly interpreted, against the right of the seceders to return. It was proposed, also, that no delegate should be admitted to a seat unless he would pledge himself to abide by the action of a majority of the convention and support its nominations. Debate speedily ensued. It was hot and acrimonious during at least six hours on the first day of the session; and in the evening there were two mass meetings of the Democracy in the streets of Baltimore, at which vehement speeches were heard for hours by tens of thousands of people, citizens and strangers.

On the following morning, the subject of contesting delegations was referred to the committee on credentials. They could not agree; and on the 21st of June, the fourth day of the session, two reports were submitted, the majority report recommending the admission of Douglas delegates (in place of seceders) from Louisiana and Alabama, and parts of the delegations from other States. The minority report was against the admission of the new delegates. These reports were discussed with great warmth, which sometimes reached the point of fierce personal quarrels. The pro-slavery men gave free scope to the expression of their opinions and feelings. Mr. Moffatt of Virginia, said: "I am an out-and-out pro-slavery man. I believe in the institution all the time. I believe it is right morally, socially and politically. I have fought in my State for the extension of pro-slavery views." Mr. Gaulden, a mercantile dealer in slaves from Georgia, said: "I am an advocate for maintaining the integrity of the National Democratic party. I belong to the extreme South. I am a pro-slavery man in every sense of the word, ay, and an African slave-trade man. (Applause and laughter). This institution of slavery, as I have said elsewhere, has done more to advance the prosperity and intelligence of the white race, and of the human race, than all else together. I believe it to be founded upon the law of nature and upon the law of God. I believe it to be a blessing to all races. I glory in being a slave-breeder, and though you may say now that I am wrong, yet I think I shall live to see the day when the doctrines which I advocate to-night will be the doctrines of Massachusetts and of the North. I say I go for non-intervention in the broadest sense of the term. I say that this whole thing should be taken out of the hands of the General Government. I say it is all wrong to be spending two or three millions of dollars annually from our pockets, and sacrificing thousands of lives upon the coast of Africa, in that terrible clime, to prevent our going there to get a few negroes." Finally, on Friday, the 22d, the majority report was adopted—New York throwing her controlling thirty-five votes against reconsideration; and the die was cast, filling the places of the seceders with Douglas men.

The second act of the secession drama — or tragedy — commenced. Virginia, with twenty-five of her thirty delegates, announced that she could no longer remain in the convention. North Carolina, California, and Oregon followed Virginia; Kentucky and Tennessee retired for consultation; Georgia refused to re-enter the convention; Missouri and Maryland were preparing to carry out a moiety of their delegations. The scene was an impressive and interesting one. Mr. Smith, of California, before withdrawing with his delegation, said amid great confusion: "This convention has properly been held in a theatre, and upon that stage a play has been enacted this evening that will prove a tragedy, of which the Democratic party will be the victim." The night of the 22d was a gloomy one for those who earnestly desired the unity of the Democratic party. On the following morning their hopes were utterly blasted, when Caleb Cushing, the president of the convention, and a majority of the Massachusetts delegation, also withdrew. "We put our withdrawal before you," said the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of that delegation, "upon the simple ground, among others, that there has been a withdrawal, in part, of a majority of the States; and further (and that perhaps more personal to myself), upon the ground that I will not sit in a convention where the African slave-trade —which is piracy by the laws of my country— is approvingly advocated." These remarks created a great sensation. On the retirement of Mr. Cushing, Governor David Todd, of Ohio, one of the vice-presidents, took the chair, and the convention proceeded to ballot for a Presidential candidate. A considerable number of Southern delegates who were satisfied with the Cincinnati platform, remained in the convention, and as their respective States were called, some of them made brief speeches. One of these was Mr. Flournoy, of Arkansas, the temporary chairman of the convention at Charleston. "I am a Southern man," he said, "born and reared amid the institution of slavery. I first learned to whirl the top and bounce the ball with the young African. Everything I own on earth is the result of slave labor. The bread that feeds my wife and little ones is produced by the labor of slaves. They live on my plantation with every feeling of kindness as between master and slave. Sir, if I could see that there is anything intended in our platform unfriendly to the institution of slavery—if I could see that we did not get every constitutional right we are entitled to—I would be the last on earth to submit in this Union; I would myself apply the torch to the magazine and blow it into atoms before I would submit to wrong. But I feel that in the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty are enough to protect the interests of the South."

The original convention, when freed from the withdrawing delegates, nominated Mr. Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency. Of the one hundred and ninety-four and a half votes cast on the second ballot, he received one hundred and eighty-one and a half. When the vote was called on the resolution of Mr. Hoge of Virginia to make Mr. Douglas unanimously the "regular nominee of the Democratic party of the United States for the office of President of the United States," an overwhelming unanimous "ay" was given, and the whole convention rose, the members cheering, waving their hats and yelling frantically. The galleries responded with the most enthusiastic acclamations, in the midst of which the banner of the "Keystone Club" of Philadelphia was displayed from the upper gallery and the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." For five minutes the enthusiastic demonstration continued. The cheering would die away and be renewed, the convention and spectators all being on their feet and apparently wild with excitement. At the evening session a unanimous nomination was made of Senator Fitzpatrick of Alabama for the Vice-Presidency, which partook of the same characteristics of enthusiasm and concord. Two days afterwards Fitzpatrick declined the nomination, when the National Committee substituted Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia. On the evening of Saturday, the 23d, the convention made a final adjournment.

On the 21st, just at the moment when the most intense anxiety prevailed in the theatre as to the presentation of the report of the Committee on Credentials, and when Mr. Krum of Missouri was expected to rise, a loud crash proceeded from the centre of the floor, and about one hundred and fifty of the delegates, including the New York delegation, were observed, in the true theatrical manner, to be going down through the stage. For a moment a scene of the wildest excitement ensued, which was communicated to all parts of the house. The calmness of the president and the members of the press soon allayed all apppehensions of danger. The flooring being cleared it was ascertained that the front of the stage and the portion covering the orchestra had given way, and suddenly sunk about three feet in the centre, throwing the settees and those who were on them, within a circle of about forty feet, into one wedged mass, from which they extricated themselves as rapidly as possible, and fled in all directions to distant parts of the house.

Fortunately no one was injured. The convention soon after adjourned to repair damages.

The delegates who had withdrawn from the convention at the Front Street Theatre, together with the delegations from Louisiana and Alabama refused admission, met at the Maryland Institute at noon on Saturday the 23d of June. The following States were represented by partial or full delegations: New York, Vermont, Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Georgia, California, Oregon, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, Mississippi, Massachusetts, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. At 5 o'clock the convention was permanently organized by the appointment of Hon. Caleb Cushing as president. That gentleman was greeted when he ascended the platform with the most vociferous applause, and other demonstrations of satisfaction. On taking the chair, he declared that the body then assembled formed the true *National Democratic Convention*, composed as it was of delegates duly accredited thereto from more than twenty States. The convention then proceeded to business with the greatest harmony. They resolved that the delegates to the Richmond Convention should be requested to unite with their brethren of the *National Democratic Convention*, then assembled, on the same platform of principles with themselves, if they felt authorized to do so. They took seats accordingly. Mr. Avery of North Carolina offered the majority report, which he had submitted in convention at Charleston, and it was adopted without dissent as the platform of principles of the sitting convention, and of the party it represented. After some further business, the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, when George B. Loring of Massachusetts arose and said: " We have seen the statesmen of Mississippi coming into our own borders and fearlessly defending their principles, ay, and bringing the sectionalism of the North at their feet by their gallantry. We have admiration for this courage, and I trust to live by it and be governed by it. Among all these men to whom we have been led to listen, and whom we admire and respect, there is one standing pre-eminently before this country—a young and gallant son of the South." He then named John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, as a nominee for the Presidency. Vehement applause then followed. A vote by States was taken, and Breckenridge received eighty-one ballots against twenty-four for Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York. The latter candidate was withdrawn and the nomination of Breckenridge was declared unanimous. Joseph Lane of Oregon was nominated for the Vice-Presidency. The closing speech of the Breckenridge Convention was made by Hon. William L. Yancey, of Alabama, and it was without doubt the most powerful address to the Democracy of the campaign.

On Monday, December 17th, the cars of the City Passenger Railway Company commenced running day and night for the better accommodation of the public—the cars passing the corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets every half hour after twelve o'clock, the fare being after that hour ten cents. The running of all night cars continued for one week only, when they ceased.

On the 24th of February an act was passed by the General Assembly of Maryland incorporating the Baltimore, Catonsville and Ellicott's Mills Passenger Railway Company.

On the 10th of October the election to fill the offices of Mayor and City Council was held, and the result was as follows: For Mayor — Brown, Reform, 17,625; Hindes, Know-Nothing, 9,684; Brown's majority, 7,991. A reform Mayor and a City Council wholly of Reformers were lifted into power by majorities so enormous, and amid the shouts of a triumph so overwhelming as to beggar the most enthusiastic expectations. Every hope and desire of the great conservative movement with which the good citizens acted was realized, and the community stood once more where it was before the departing dynasty dragged it down and degraded it — a self-governing people, knowing its rights and peacefully maintaining them.

The formal ceremony of opening the magnificent Druid Hill estate to the uses of a public park took place at noon on Friday, the 19th of October, in the presence of an immense concourse of men, women and children, and with a military display of an unusually imposing character. The narrow lane running from Boundary avenue to the entrance of the Park was literally packed with people and vehicles — a continuous string of carriages, buggies, hacks, wagons, and, in fact, every class of vehicle. Between three and four thousand children of the public schools, under the charge of their respective teachers, marched in file from the cars to the Park. Lieut.-Col. William H. Hayward, soon after the Mayor and Park Commissioners had taken position on the stand near the mansion, stepped forward and announced that the ceremonies would be commenced by prayer, which was offered by Rev. Dr. Cummins in the most fervent and eloquent manner. Volandt's band then played a beautiful air, after which Mayor Swann was introduced and delivered the oration, at the close of which the Blues' band played the "Star Spangled Banner," which was received with cheers. The school children then sung an ode, composed for the occasion by John H. B. Latrobe, Esq., one of the Board of Park Commissioners. The Mayor and other dignitaries then left the stand and retired to their carriages. They then by invitation proceeded to the residence of Mr. Orem, adjoining the Park, where they were handsomely entertained. The artillery cadets from St. Timothy's Hall, after the conclusion of the address of Mayor Swann, fired a gun for each State and Territory in the Union, and a salvo for the Park. The immense crowd of people and the numberless vehicles all hurried homeward, and thus ended the celebration of opening Druid Hill Park.

On the morning of the 31st of October the old and well-known banking-house of Josiah Lee & Co. suspended payment; also on the 23d of November the banking-house of Samuel Harris & Son.

In November, just after the Presidential election, the following letter was written by Governor Hicks, and notwithstanding its treasonable and murderous import, the writer became conspicuously loyal before spring, and lived to reap splendid rewards and high honors under the auspices of the Federal Government, as the most patriotic and devoted Union man in Maryland. The person to whom the letter was addressed was equally fortunate, and instead of drawing out his comrades in the field to "kill Lincoln and his men," he was sent to Congress by power exerted from Washington at a time when the administration selected the representatives of Maryland, and performed all his duties right loyally and acceptably.

"STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
"ANNAPOLIS, *Nov. 9th*, 1860.

"Hon. E. H. WEBSTER:

"*My Dear Sir*:—I have pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your favor introducing a very clever gentleman to my acquaintance (though a Demo.). I regret to say that we have at this time no arms on hand to distribute, but assure you at the earliest possible moment your company shall have arms; they have complied with all required of them on their part. We have some delay in consequence of contracts with Georgia and Alabama, ahead of us, and we expect at an early day an additional supply, and of the first received your people shall be furnished. Will they be good men to send out to kill Lincoln and his men? If not, suppose the arms would be better sent South. How does late election sit with you? 'Tis too bad. Harford nothing to reproach herself for. Your obedient servant, THOMAS H. HICKS."

The first evidence of the co-operation of any portion of our citizens in the secession movement was manifested November 26th, by unfurling to the breeze two Palmetto or South Carolina flags. The first was displayed at the old Liberty engine-house, on Liberty street, near Fayette (since torn down), by a number of men belonging to a branch of an association of Southern volunteers.

In pursuance of a call published in the daily papers, a meeting was held on Saturday night, December 22d, in the Universalist Church building, North Calvert street, to "take some action in regard to the convening of the Legislature by the Governor." The Hon. John C. Legrand, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, was made president. Addresses were then made by William H. Ryan, Coleman Yellott and William H. Norris.

1861. In answer to a call published in the newspapers for some days, the citizens of Baltimore, favorable to the perpetuation of the union of the States, met in mass-meeting at the hall of the Maryland Institute on the evening of the 10th of January. The meeting was called for seven o'clock, but long before that hour every available spot on the lower floor and galleries was occupied by the immense throng, who pressed and wedged themselves together, until it was almost impossible for another creature to gain access to the building. The stage was occupied by the officers of the meeting, and distinguished invited guests from this and other States. The meeting was called to order by Wm. McKim, Esq., who announced the officers who had been nominated at a previous meeting. President, Archibald Stirling, Sr., and a number of vice-presidents and secretaries. The meeting adopted a set of resolutions, and were addressed by Wm. H. Collins, Esq., Augustus W. Bradford, Reverdy Johnson, B. Deford, Wm. E. Hooper, Joseph Cushing, Jr., and Hon. J. A. Pearre.

In response to a call, published in the papers, for "the citizens of Baltimore who are in favor of restoring the Constitutional Union of the States, and who desire the position of Maryland in the existing crisis to be ascertained by a convention of the people," a number of people assembled on the night of the 1st of February, at the Maryland Institute hall. The hall was well filled, and about half-past seven o'clock Hon. Joshua Vansant called the meeting to order by nominating Dr. A. C. Robinson as president. The meeting was addressed by Dr. A. C. Robinson, Wm. Henry Norris, Hon. R. M. McLane, S. Teackle Wallis, ex-Governor Lowe, and Mr. Kilgour. After Mr. Kilgour's remarks, a set of resolutions were unanimously adopted with loud cheering.

During the night of Friday, February 22d, Mr. A. Lincoln, President of the United States, passed through this city on his way to the Capital, from Harrisburg, Pa., by a circuitous route through Philadelphia.

Died, on the 19th of March, Mrs. Thomas Winans, the wife of one of our most enterprising and estimable citizens. She was a Russian by birth, and was distinguished for her extensive charities.

The Universalist Church edifice erected on Baltimore street, near Aisquith, was dedicated on Sunday, March 24th, the religious ceremonies being performed by Rev. B. M. Tillotson, Rev. J. R. Johnson, Rev. Moses Ballou, and Rev. A. Bosserman. The Home of the Friendless was dedicated Tuesday, April 2d. Messrs. C. Sidney Norris and his Honor Mayor Geo. W. Brown delivered appropriate addresses on the occasion.

Never before, perhaps, in the history of the old Monumental City did the citizens, one and all, labor under such a perfect *furore* of excitement as prevailed from Friday, April 12th, 1861, to the end of the month. At a late hour on the evening of the 12th, a dispatch was received from Charleston, announcing the startling intelligence that the war had been inaugurated. This dispatch was no sooner received than it became generally known throughout the entire city, and the immediate result was that a crowd of several hundred persons assembled around the bulletin boards, and the excitement became intense. "Extras" were issued by the various newspapers, and were caught up with anxious hands by the multitude, who hardly seemed to realize the alarming state of affairs as stated in the dispatches. Additional dispatches, detailing briefly the particulars of the battle, were received during the night, and at early morning the newspaper offices were besieged by hundreds of excited people. The expressions of feeling at the reception of the dispatches were varied, many expressing their heartfelt regret at the idea of the sheding of fatricidal blood, others expressing strong Union sentiments, and many giving expression to their feelings in favor of the South. As the crowd increased in numbers the excitement became more intense, but, although many were violent in their argument and gesticulations, no difficulty of any kind took place until about eleven o'clock, when a young man made his appearance in the neighborhood of South street wearing upon his hat a Southern cockade. He was saluted with hisses and groans by the Union men, who raised a shout of "take it off," "hurrah for the Union," &c. Extras were again issued during the morning, and toward noon many of those assembled dispersed, and the excitement partially subsided until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when it became known that additional news had been received announcing that Fort Sumter was on fire. As this report became circulated, the Union men assembled about the news offices in great numbers, and divers threats were made against any one sympathizing with the South. In spite of these threats, however, the Southern men gathered in their strength, and for some time serious difficulties were apprehended. Through the exertions of the efficient police department, however, quiet was partially restored. About four o'clock, however, the crowd again became excited by the appearance of another "cockade" upon Baltimore street. Many of those assembled made a rush toward the party wearing it, who proved to be a gentleman from North Carolina who was stopping at Barnum's hotel, and cries of "Go in, Union men," "Rally, minute men," and other riotous shouts were heard. The crowd pressed rapidly around the stranger, and although he was immediately surrounded by a number of sympathizing friends, he was forced up Baltimore street until opposite the clothing establishment of Messrs. Noah Walker & Co., when a decided stand was made, and with the assistance of Sergeant McComas, of the police department, the gentleman was enabled to return to the hotel. Extras were also issued on Sunday, April 14th, containing further details of the surrender of Major Anderson.

Died on the 15th of April, "Old Moses." Moses Small, the venerable old newspaper carrier, died at his residence in the court in the rear of Charles street church. He was about 80 years of age, and until about four years before was quite active, when he was prostrated by sickness. Perhaps there was no person better known in Baltimore than Moses Small; he was universally respected and esteemed. From 1813 to 1838 he carried the *Federal Gazette*, and when that paper was merged into the *Baltimore Patriot*, he continued in the same capacity upon the latter until 1857; and in all that long period of nearly half a century he never missed a single day. Such a long instance of uninterrupted service is as rare as it is remarkable.

On Sunday, the 14th of April, a secession flag was displayed from the mizzen topmast of the barque *Fanny Crenshaw*, lying at Chase's wharf, at the foot of Thames and Caroline streets, which was not at first perceived; but on being particularly noticed several hours afterward, the captains of other vessels in the neighborhood, the *Agnes*, the *Mondamin*, the *Washington*, the *Chase*, and the *Seaman*, immediately ran up the National flag. Ere long a crowd of persons, belonging mostly to East Baltimore, assembled at the wharf, expressing very emphatic disapproval of the secession flag, and then going on board the *Crenshaw*, ordered it to be lowered. No one was on the vessel at the time excepting a boy left in charge; and he, by the orders of the visiting party, hauled down the flag. In the course of an hour or two it was run up again and kept flying, this time being protected by a police force. It was understood the flag was displayed by the express orders of the owners of the barque, Messrs. D. and J. Crenshaw, of Richmond, Va. The 18th of April was a day of much excitement; strong parties of Union men and Secessionists appearing on the streets and giving vent to their political sentiments. Col. George P. Kane, Marshal of the police, actively exerted his authority in preserving order. An attempt was made to display a Secession flag on Federal Hill, and fire one hundred guns in honor of South Carolina, or perhaps more immediately of the secession of Virginia the day before. On the third round, however, the cannon was seized, and with the powder thrown into the Basin, while the gun-carriage was broken up and the flag torn into shreds. No other disturbance occurred there, although upwards of two thousand persons had gathered at the scene. Another large Confederate flag was hoisted about 4 P. M. at the intersection of Greenmount avenue and Charles streets, and saluted with one hundred guns.

The announcement by a special dispatch from Harrisburg, Pa., that the Northern Central Railroad had been requested to furnish accommodations for the transportation of a number of troops through Baltimore, caused on the 18th of April the greatest excitement which had prevailed in this city since the news of the attack on Fort Sumter. Large crowds assembled, and curses and imprecations were freely uttered. An earnest and wide-spread determination was manifested to resist this threatened "invasion of the soil of Maryland." About 9 o'clock an impromptu meeting of the National Volunteers was held, and T. Parkin Scott, Esq., was called on to preside. Upon taking the chair he made a brief address, followed by W. C. N. Carr, William Byrne and others. Throughout their addresses these gentlemen were very earnestly applauded. About 2 o'clock P. M., two trains, containing twenty-one cars, which left Harrisburg at ten minutes past eight o'clock, arrived at the Bolton depot, Northern Central road. There were six companies of troops: two companies of United States artillery from St. Paul, under command of Major Pemberton, two companies from Pottsville, Pa., one from Reading, and one from Lewistown, Pa., called the Logan Guards, in all numbering a fraction over six hundred men. Several hundred persons had congregated at the depot to await their arrival, and amused themselves in the interim by singing "Dixie's Land," and cheering for the Southern Confederacy. Upon the troops disembarking, they were jostled and pushed about considerably by the crowd. The line of march was finally taken up for Mount Clare Station, where fifteen freight cars, with seats placed in them, had been prepared for their transportation. From the commencement of the march to the close of it, they were greeted with groans, hisses, cheers for Jefferson Davis, South Carolina, the Southern Confederacy and Virginia. Opposite the Howard House the hissing was remarkably strong. Upon arriving at Mount Clare the troops were subjected to numerous indignities, such as being spit upon, having their coat tails pulled, and references made to their beggarly appearance, cries of "let the police go and we'll lick you," "wait till you see Jeff Davis," "we'll see you before long," "you'll never go back to Pennsylvania," and many similar expressions. But for the efficient police arrangements there would undoubtedly have been a collision between the populace and the military. About the time of the departure of the train bearing them, a stone was thrown into one of the cars. In the latter part of the afternoon the crowd assembled in front of the headquarters of the Minute men, where there was a fight. Several parties were slightly damaged about the face. In this row, although there were perhaps 2000 participants, no weapons were drawn. This was likewise quelled by the police, who rushed in and carried off several parties. The excitement then subsided until about 7 o'clock in the evening, when an immense concourse of the Southern sympathizers collected at Taylor's Building, on Fayette street, to attend the States Rights Convention held there. Being excluded, the proceedings of the convention being secret, they formed in a body, numbering about 800 persons, and proceeded to parade the streets.

About the hour of eleven o'clock on Friday, the 19th of April, a train of thirty-five cars arrived in the city via the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, containing about 1200 troops from Lowell, Boston, and Acton, Massachusetts, under the command of Col. Jones, of that State, together with about 1000 volunteers from Philadelphia, Pa., under General John Small. No sooner had the announcement been made than the entire community was perfectly wild with excitement; and in less than fifteen minutes, hundreds of people were rushing in crowds towards the railroad track on Pratt street, leading from the Philadelphia to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the intention of preventing the passage of the troops. Having assembled on Pratt street, from Light street as far down as the bridge, some time was spent in giving vent to sheer indignation by groans for Hicks, Lincoln, and the Federal Government, and cheers for Jefferson Davis and the Southern Confederacy. About half-past eleven o'clock, a car drawn by horses was seen approaching from the bridge over Jones Falls, and a general shout was sent up by the crowd in favor of Jefferson Davis and the South. This car, together with eight others, was allowed to pass unmolested, except that the multitude groaned and hissed at them as they passed. As the tenth car arrived opposite Commerce street, the brake upon the car became disarranged by some means, and the car was consequently stopped, when a man standing upon the sidewalk threw a stone into one of the windows. This was a signal to all assembled, and in an instant the stones were flying thick and fast. The driver of the car becoming frightened, attached his team to the opposite end and drove rapidly toward the Philadelphia depot, the car being stoned until it disappeared from view. After the lapse of a few moments spent in cheers and groans, the crowd, which had by this time increased to the number of about 800, proceeded to tear up the street for the purpose of blockading the track, to prevent the passage of any more of the cars. Picks and shovels were soon procured, and in a short time the entire street, for a distance of about fifty yards, was entirely torn up, the bridges over the gutters were taken up, and the paving-stones thrown in large piles in the centre of the track. About this time some one among the party discovered several large anchors lying upon the wharf near by, and a rush was immediately made to gain possession of them. A number of negroes employed as sailors upon schooners hailing from the South came ashore from their vessels and rendered every assistance in their power, hauling the immense anchors to the centre of the railroad track, with cheers for the "Souf," and "Massa Jeff. Davis." By their assistance, some eight of the anchors were piled upon the track. A car loaded with sand happened at the time to be passing, and it was also seized upon, and being backed up, the contents were spilled on the centre of the track.

A messenger here arrived from the Philadelphia depot, announcing that the troops were about to form and march to the Camden Station, being unable to proceed thither by rail. This announcement led to a yell of disappointment from those assembled, when a cry of "to the depot" was heard, and the greatest portion of them moved off at a rapid rate down President street. As the crowd arrived in the neighborhood of the depot, hundreds of citizens joined in to discover the cause of the excitement, and the mass soon swelled to over 2,000 persons. Passing rapidly down President street, as far as the depot, they assembled beside the train containing the remainder of the military, and immediately sent up a shout for the Southern Confederacy, accompanied by the most unearthly groans for the troops and the Federal Government. No movement was made by the troops for about fifteen minutes to alight from the train. During this delay among those in command the crowd became furious with excitement, and were about to force an entrance into the cars, when a large detachment of police under charge of one of the captains made their appearance, and rushing forward at the risk of their lives, succeeded in preventing the attack upon the cars. The order being given by the captains of the various companies of the troops, six car-loads of them proceeded to alight from the train. As they descended single file into the crowd, they were hustled quite violently, and were hooted at and hissed by all assembled, but finally succeeded in pushing their way, with the assistance of the officers, to the footway alongside the depot, where they formed in double file, awaiting further orders. At this instant, a commotion was perceptible on President street, and a man appeared, accompanied by about one hundred friends, bearing in his hands a pole having upon it a flag of the Southern Confederacy. As it became perceptible, a loud shout of enthusiasm was sent up by the multitude, and for several moments the air was rent with cheer upon cheer for the Southern flag. Some one here stole silently into the crowd, and grasping at the flag-staff, tore it partially in half, when he was seized by the throat by the man who bore the flag, and would have been killed upon the spot had the police not saved him from their vengeance. The shreds of the flag were immediately caught up by the crowd, and being tied upon the staff, was again saluted with cheers. The most bitter taunts were thrown at the troops by those surrounding the flag, many of whom declared that they should march behind it, which they were compelled to do, as will be shown by the sequel.

The arrangement having been perfected for a march, the order was given, and the whole body made a movement towards President street, when those surrounding the Secession flag made a bold and determined stand, and refused to give an inch to allow them to pass. Finding it impossible to proceed, they wheeled around and started in an opposite direction, when cries of "head them off" were re-echoed through the vast assemblage, and a rush was made to the southern end of the depot. At this point they were completely surrounded, and for several minutes it was found to be impossible for them to move in any direction. Finally, however, the body of military were formed into platoons four abreast, when three or four of those in the rear were attacked and separated from their comrades. Here again the police, who were untiring in their efforts to preserve the peace, rushed in and protected the men, enabled them to regain their places in the ranks, when the body again made a move, and by their broad front, aided by the police, they forced a passage through the crowd. As the body moved off the Confederate flag was borne to the head of the ranks, and saluted with cheers. Groans were given for the troops, and the flag was immediately surrounded by about 200 persons, who marched in front of the troops, protecting the flag and compelling the volunteers of Massachusetts to march for a distance of two squares behind the Confederate banner. When about one hundred yards from the depot, a second attempt was made by several Union men to seize the flag; and, upon being attacked by the citizens, they endeavored to escape by retreating behind the ranks of the military. This action exasperated the entire mass of citizens to such an extent that an attack was immediately made upon the troops with stones and such missiles as could be found. As the attack began one of the soldiers, a man named William Patch, from Massachusetts, was seen to fall about midway of the ranks, having been struck in the back with a large paving stone. As he fell upon his side into the gutter, his musket was seized by a portion of the crowd, apparently in a great state of exasperation, who set upon him, and before the police could prevent them, beat the unfortunate soldier most unmercifully. The gun was borne rapidly off to some distance, but was finally given up to an officer. As the man Patch was seen to fall, the commanding officer of the troops gave a hurried order to the troops to "run," and dipping their heads, they were soon running at a rapid rate, followed by the crowd, who continued to throw stones into their midst as they retreated. When at the corner of President and Stiles streets the crowd pressed closely upon them, and rallying around them, knocked down two of the soldiers and seized their muskets, which were very promptly delivered into the hands of the police, who checked them in the attack. One of the soldiers who was knocked down managed to regain his feet and make his escape, but the second one was quickly picked up by an officer, and carried to the Middle station-house, where he was protected from the crowd.

The body of troops continued to run with great rapidity across Pratt street bridge, and as far as Commerce street, the point where the street had been torn up, where an immense concourse of people had assembled, completely blockading the entire street from one side to the other. As the troops advanced towards them a tremendous shout of indignation resounded among them, and determined resistance was depicted upon every countenance. Almost every man of them provided himself with a huge paving-stone, and as the troops advanced a shower of the stones was poured into them. This had the effect of checking the speed of the troops completely, and for a few minutes the citizens were decidedly victorious. Finding themselves hemmed in, the commanding officer of the troops ordered them to "fire," and the order was no sooner given than several of the men foremost in the ranks took deliberate aim, and at the first fire a young man named Francis X. Ward, a member of the City Guard Battalion, fell to the earth, pierced by a minie-ball in the left side of the groin. The remainder of the troops fired in rapid succession upon the crowd in front, shooting several persons, hereafter named, some of whom were instantly killed. "A resident of this city was forced by the rush of the crowd in close proximity to one of the soldiers. He raised his gun, and taking deliberate aim, pulled the trigger. The cap exploded, but the gun failed to go off. The citizen rushed forward, and seizing the musket, plunged the bayonet almost entirely through his body."

As those who were shot down by the soldiers continued to fall, the citizens, who were entirely unarmed, wavered somewhat, and giving way before the fixed bayonets of the troops, they opened a passage and the troops were again in motion, running rapidly up Pratt street towards Camden Station. When at the intersection of Pratt and Charles streets, one of the soldiers, a man named Andrew Robbins, from Stoneham, Massachusetts, was shot in the neck by one of the citizens, and being picked up, was carried into the drug store of Mr. Jesse S. Hunt, where he was attended by Dr. Dunbar. Upon the arrival of the nine cars at Camden Station they were greeted with hisses, groans, and insulting threats of every description. The troops appeared to be somewhat crest-fallen, and looked upon the crowds who surrounded the cars upon the outside with rather suspicious glances. While they were waiting for their comrades at the President street depot, the crowd gradually diminished, and a great many persons left the place under the impression that the excitement was subsiding, but in reality the greater part of them had gone off to the conflict on Pratt street, while others had repaired to the outskirts of the city for the purpose of tearing up the track and making preparations to attack the train as it moved off from the depot. A few minutes past twelve o'clock the appearance of Marshal Kane again drew the people together at the Camden Station, when the state of affairs in the lower section of the city became more generally known. At once a rush was made for the scene of disturbance. In a few minutes the crowd came swelling up Pratt street, hooting at the military, but kept somewhat at bay by the strong police force present, until arriving near Howard street, when a volley was fired by the troops, in which one or two persons were wounded. Immediately after firing they started in a run, which was kept up until near Camden street, when about a dozen shots were fired by them, but no one was injured at this time. The run was then resumed and kept up until they reached the cars, into which they very unceremoniously jumped. Thirteen cars were then drawn out, which were entirely occupied by troops, and being attached to a locomotive, about a quarter before one o'clock moved out of the depot amid the hisses and groans of the multitude. At every point within the city they were stoned, and this was kept up until they were a considerable distance beyond the city limits.

A deep gloom was cast over the community by the wanton and brutal murder of Mr. Robert W. Davis, of the firm of Paynter, Davis & Co., dry-goods dealers on Baltimore street. It appears that Mr. Davis had gone out along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad early in the morning, for the purpose of looking at some land which he contemplated purchasing. He was accompanied by Thos. W. Hall, Jr., and other gentlemen, and at the time of his murder he was standing at a point near the foot of Eutaw street, known as McPherson's. The train carrying the troops at about this point was greeted by some boys with cheers for the Southern Confederacy, when Mr. Davis laughingly shook his fist at the train as it passed, all unconscious of any difficulty having occurred in the city. One of the soldiers ran his gun out of the window, and taking deliberate aim at Mr. Davis, shot him. Upon the shot being fired, Mr. Hall asked him if he was hurt. His only reply was, "I am killed."

About half-past two o'clock the populace, who about this time filled the streets, proceeded in a body, to the number of about eight or ten thousand, to the President street depot, a rumor having been spread abroad to the effect that the renowned 7th Regiment would arrive at 3 o'clock. On arriving at the depot they assembled around the train containing the Philadelphia volunteers, and began an attack upon those who were in the passenger cars, by throwing stones through the windows of the cars, all of which were soon smashed to atoms. Marshal Kane here appeared in company with General Egerton, and it was announced that the train would soon leave for Philadelphia. With this understanding the crowd withdrew for a short time, but becoming impatient, a second attack was made, during which about twenty of the volunteers, who were unarmed, were badly injured, being struck with stones about the body and head. Those in the passenger cars were removed to freight cars for safety, when a large body of them, numbering 110, including many members of the band accompanying the troops, became separated and were taken into the eastern station-house by the officers for protection. After the lapse of a few moments, about 2½ o'clock, an engine was attached to the train consisting of some twenty cars, and it passed slowly out of the city, an order having been issued by the railroad company for their return to Philadelphia.

The following is a complete list of killed and wounded in the riot: Citizens killed—Robert W. Davis, Philip S. Miles, John McCann, John McMahon, William R. Clark, James Carr, Francis Maloney, Sebastian Gill, William Maloney, William Reed, Michael Murphy, Patrick Griffith. Citizens wounded—F. X. Ward, —— Coney, James Myers, boy name unknown. Soldiers killed—Addison O. Whitney, a young mechanic of Lowell, Mass.; Luther C. Ladd, another young mechanic from Lowell; Charles A. Taylor, a decorative painter of Boston; and Sumner H. Needham, a plasterer by trade. And many soldiers wounded.

The excitement continuing with unabated fury throughout the town, the citizens during the day broke into the stores of Patterson & Woolford, and John C. J. Meyer, and seized a large number of firearms, &c. During the afternoon an order was issued by Governor Hicks calling out the military throughout the city, and in a short time every company responded to the call, and reported themselves on Holliday street by five o'clock P. M. Detachments consisting of portions of each company were out upon guard during the night, to assist the police department in suppressing any riotous demonstrations. In the afternoon the following letter was telegraphed to Washington:

"To His Excellency the President of the United States:

"*Sir:*—A collision between the citizens and the Northern troops has taken place in Baltimore, and the excitement is fearful. Send no troops here. We will endeavor to prevent all bloodshed. A public meeting of citizens has been called, and the troops of the State have been called out to preserve the peace. They will be enough. Respectfully,

"(Signed) Thomas H. Hicks.
Geo. Wm. Brown, *Mayor.*"

After the departure of the troops, information was dispatched to the police department, to the effect that a freight car was standing at the Philadelphia depot containing a large quantity of arms and ammunition belonging to the Massachusetts troops. Gen. James Anderson was immediately dispatched to the spot to take possession of the car, which he did, leaving a large force of police officers to guard it until the contents could be removed. The baggage was conveyed to the Middle Station-house; the arms were subsequently seized upon and appropriated by the city. About 3 o'clock A. M. Saturday, an order was issued for the destruction of all bridges on the line of the Northern Central and Philadelphia railroads within the State of Maryland, so as to prevent the passage of more troops. In pursuance of this order the police and military and a number of armed citizens performed the duty.

On the 19th of April a committee of citizens, consisting of Hon. H. Lennox Bond and John C. Brune and George W. Dobbin, proceeded to Washington in order if possible to effect some settlement of the difficulties caused by the transportation of large bodies of troops through the city to Washington. They bore a letter from Mayor Brown and Governor Hicks, to the President, of which the following is a copy:

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, *April* 19*th*, 1861.

"*Sir*:—This will be presented to you by the Hon. H. Lennox Bond, and Geo. W. Dobbin and John C. Brune, Esqs., who will proceed to Washington by an express train, at my request, in order to explain fully the fearful condition of affairs in this city. The people are exasperated to the highest degree by the passage of troops, and the citizens are universally decided in the opinion that no more should be ordered to come. The authorities of the city did their best to-day to protect both strangers and citizens, and to prevent a collision, but in vain; and but for their great efforts a fearful slaughter would have occurred. Under these circumstances it is my solemn duty to inform you that it is not possible for more soldiers to pass through Baltimore unless they fight their way at every step. I therefore hope and trust, and most earnestly request, that no more troops be permitted or ordered by the Government to pass through the city. If they should attempt it, the responsibility for the bloodshed will not rest upon me.

"With great respect, your obedient servant,

"GEO. WM. BROWN, *Mayor*.

"To His Excel'y ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President United States*."

"I have been in Baltimore city since Tuesday evening last, and co-operated with Mayor G. W. Brown in his untiring efforts to allay and prevent the excitement, and suppress the fearful outbreak as indicated above, and I fully concur in all that is said by him in the above communication. Very respectfully your obedient servant, THOMAS H. HICKS, *Governor of Maryland*.

"To His Excel'y ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President U. S.*"

The affair of the 19th of April naturally produced intense excitement in the community, and though the feeling against the Administration and the North was very general, almost all citizens regretted the collision that had taken place. But the feeling of the people of Baltimore was changed from one of mere excitement to one of stern determination when they heard, on the night of the 19th and on the following morning, that other Northern regiments, then on their way to Baltimore, were loud in their threats of vengeance against the people of the city. These troops were approaching Baltimore from the north and east, and thousands of them were within twenty-five or thirty miles of it. Information was also received by telegraph that the most vindictive feeling against the whole population of Baltimore had been aroused in the Northern cities, and that numerous bodies of men were organizing for the avowed purpose of marching on their own responsibility to inflict punishment upon our people. The Northern papers, too, were filled with the most savage denunciations and brutal threats. All were united in the resolution not to accept at the hands of

Northern regiments the punishment with which they indiscriminately threatened Baltimore. It is not necessary here to enter upon a narrative of the events of the succeeding days. A few facts will suffice to show that almost the whole population of the State and city was united upon that occasion. On the afternoon of the 19th of April, at four o'clock, a town meeting was held in Monument Square, at which the Governor, the Mayor, Dr. A. C. Robinson, Geo. M. Gill, Wm. P. Preston, S. Teackle Wallis, Marcus Duvall, John Wethered, Charles Marshall, and Robert M. McLane addressed the people, advising moderation, &c. Governor Hicks, in the course of his remarks, said, that "he had three conferences with the Mayor, and they had always agreed upon every point presented. He was a Marylander, and would sooner have his right arm cut off than raise it against a sister Southern State." On the same evening the following editorial article appeared in the *American* newspaper:

"LET US UNITE.—The results of this morning must determine the position of all men. We must agree first to secure the re-establishment of harmony among ourselves, and all then join in whatever measures may be determined upon. Whatever differences may have, or do yet exist, the blood of our citizens shed in our streets is an irresistible appeal to us all to unite as Marylanders, to meet firmly and together the responsibilities clustering thickly about us. There can be no difficulty now in the Governor, the Mayor and the police authorities from together concerting those measures which are necessary to the public safety. Let us first seek unity among ourselves, and then act. In such a crisis as this all other considerations must give way to our duty towards one another, and to the State and city."

On that night the Mayor and Police Commissioners determined, Governor Hicks consenting, to burn the bridges on the Philadelphia and Wilmington and the Northern Central railroads. The citizens also turned out *en masse* with arms in their hands, and began to enrol themselves in companies, and the Police Commissioners thought it the wisest, as indeed it was their only course, to assume command of these volunteer organizations. The action of the Police Board was subsequently explained by them in their report to the Legislature, from which the following is an extract:

"The absolute necessity of the measures thus determined upon by the Governor, Mayor and Police Board, is fully illustrated by the fact that early on Sunday morning, reliable information reached the city of the presence of a large body of Pennsylvania troops, amounting to about twenty-four hundred men, who had reached Ashland near Cockeysville, by the way of the Northern Central Railroad, and were stopped in their progress towards Baltimore by the partial destruction of the Ashland bridge. Every intelligent citizen at all acquainted with the state of feeling then existing must be satisfied, that if these troops had attempted to march through the city, an immense loss of life would have ensued, in the conflict which would necessarily have taken place. The bitter feelings already engendered would have been intensely increased by such a conflict; all attempts at conciliation would have been vain, and terrible destruction would have been the consequence, if, as is certain, other bodies of troops had insisted upon forcing their way through the city. The tone of the whole of the Northern press, and of the mass of the population, was violent in the extreme. Incursions upon our city were daily threatened, not only by troops in the service of the Federal Government, but by the vilest and most reckless desperadoes, acting independently, and as they threatened, in despite of the Government, backed by well-known influential citizens, and sworn to the commission of all kinds of excesses. In short, every possible effort was made to alarm this community. In this condition of things, the Board felt it to be their solemn duty to continue the organization which had already been commenced, for the purpose of assuring the people of Baltimore that no effort would be spared to protect all within its borders to the full extent of their ability. All the means employed were devoted to this end, and with no view of procuring a collision with the General Government, which the Board were particularly anxious to avoid; and an arrangement was happily effected by the Mayor with the General Government that no troops should be passed through the city."

The proceedings of the State and municipal authorities were heartily sustained by the community. On the afternoon of the 20th, the *American* put forth another appeal to the people, as follows:—"PREPARATION AND ORGANIZATION.—It is no longer a time to discuss, but to act so as to direct them. We have through our constituted authorities declared that the Northern troops shall not be passed through our city, and that declaration must now be supported with determination, energy and unanimity. There must be preparation, organization, and good counsel. To prevent the passage of these troops they should be met beyond the limits of the city by such an organized force as will make the prohibition effectual. We must keep the war away from our homes if possible. The facts stated elsewhere show what measures have already been taken to secure these ends." In the same article is referred to the specific measures which had been taken to place the city in a state of defence, all of which it evidently approved. It said: "The bridges on the Philadelphia and Northern Central railroads have been destroyed by order of the Mayor. This will prevent the attempt to suddenly precipitate any large bodies of troops upon us, and give time for preparation."

The *Baltimore County American*, which then was, and afterwards again became, a violent Union paper, published an "Extra" on the afternoon of the 20th, in which it said: "Civil war is in our midst. A riot has occurred between soldiers from the North and the citizens of Baltimore, and unarmed men have fallen beneath the musket-shots of soldiers from another State. We have stood long by the Union flag — we have contended thus far beneath its folds; but now we must coincide with Governor Hicks and Mayor Brown, as well as with the sentiment of the people of the entire State, in saying that Northern troops shall not pass unharmed through the State of Maryland for the purpose of subjugating the South. Northern troops are now, it is said, marching to Washington, intending to *force* themselves through Maryland; and we can but say to our people, respond to the call issued by the Governor, and defend your State."

At this time a few gentlemen, acting simply upon their own responsibility, undertook to obtain subscriptions among the merchants in their immediate neighborhood, to be devoted to "the purchase of arms to be placed in the hands of the police commissioners for distribution," or placing the city in a defensible position. Among the firms that subscribed and paid one hundred dollars each, were Messrs. Benner, Dennison & Co.; Wyman, Byrd & Co.; John S. Berry; Austin, Dall & Co.; Hodges Bros.; Isaac Coale, Jr., & Bro.; H. Tiffany & Co.; Eaton Brothers & Co.; Turnbull, Slade & Co.; Duvall, Keighler & Boyd; Rice, Chase & Co.; Henry Reiman & Son; Mills, Mayhew & Co.; Lanier Brothers & Co.; Miller, Cloud & Miller; Whiteley, Stone & Co.; Hambleton Bros. & Co.; Magruder, Taylor & Roberts; Wiesenfeld & Co.; Paynter, Davis & Co.; John W. Bruff & Co.; Robert Mowet & Bro.; Hamilton Easter & Co.; Thos. J. Carson; Boyd Brothers & Co.; A. J. Albert; R. Walter & Bro.; Sam'l Bevan & Co.; Meredith Spencer; Devries, Stephens & Thomas; C. D. Slingluff & Son; Orendorf & Beam; McDowell, Robinson & Co.; Cushing & Bailey; John Turnbull, Jr.; Orem, Hopkins & Co.; Hurst & Co.; F. B. Loney & Co.; F. Fickey & Sons, and others. When it is remembered that the gentlemen composing the committee from the banks, and many of those belonging to the above-named firms, and the editors of the newspapers referred to, were recognized shortly afterwards as the most violent partizans of Mr. Lincoln, it is not reasonable to suppose that there was much division of sentiment in Baltimore on and immediately after the 19th of April. It is equally capable of proof that, though the people were thus united, no violence was, with a solitary exception, done to the few whose opinions differed radically from those of the mass of the community. Men who were known always to have been strenuous supporters of Mr. Lincoln, and to have sympathized warmly with the most extreme politicians of the North, walked the streets unmolested. The people of Baltimore, though bent upon vindicating their own rights, did not then or afterwards desire or attempt to compel any citizen to forego his political opinions.

About ten o'clock on Saturday, the 20th of April, the following telegram was received by the Mayor:

WASHINGTON, *April* 20*th*, 1861.

TO MAYOR BROWN, *Baltimore.*—We have seen the President and General Scott. We have from the former a letter to the Mayor and Governor, declaring that no troops shall be brought through Baltimore, if, in a military point of view, and without interruption from opposition, they can be marched around Baltimore.

H. L. BOND,
J. C. BRUNE.
G. W. DOBBIN.

There was considerable dissatisfaction expressed on the streets at the unsatisfactory tone of the President's reply, many being of the opinion that "these Northern troops should not be allowed to pollute the soil of the State of Maryland by their march to the rendezvous." Throughout the entire day the matter was discussed, and preparations were made for the defence of the city in any emergency. During Saturday morning Mayor Brown issued the following proclamation:

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, *Baltimore, April* 20*th*, 1861.

"All citizens having arms suitable for the defence of the city, and which they are willing to contribute for the purpose, are requested to deposit them at the office of the Marshal of Police.

"GEORGE WM. BROWN, *Mayor*."

An immediate and hearty response was given to this call by citizens of every class and age. The members of the City Council met in their respective chambers at nine o'clock on Saturday, and after a brief session appropriated half a million of dollars for the defence of Baltimore against any danger that might arise from the then condition of affairs. Messrs. Nicholas, Blanchard, and Drakeley, were the committee on the part of the First Branch, and Messrs. Miller, Hicks and Higgins, the committee on the part of the Second Branch, to carry out the terms of the ordinance.

The directors of the various banks in Baltimore held a consultation at one o'clock on Saturday, and proffered the city the loan of half a million dollars, through Messrs. Columbus O'Donnell, Johns Hopkins and John Clarke, a committee on the part of the banks. At the dawn of day on Saturday morning, the flag of the Confederate States was unfurled at Taylor's building, Calvert street, the headquarters of the National volunteers, and the multitude assembled at that early hour greeted it with vociferous cheers. In addition to the committee of citizens sent by the Mayor, Hon. Anthony Kennedy and Hon. J. Morrison Harris visited Washington and had an interview with the President. They sent the following despatch to the Mayor: "WASHINGTON, *April 20th*—We have seen the President, Secretaries of State, Treasury, and War, also General Scott. The result is the transmission of orders that will stop the passage of troops through or around the city."

About six o'clock, a company of men numbering about seventy, under command of Bradley T. Johnson, arrived from Frederick, Md. About four o'clock, considerable excitement was occasioned by the appearance of a company of mounted men, styled the Patapsco Dragoons, Capt. E. J. Hinkle, from the fifth district of Anne Arundel county. At nine o'clock the Towson Mounted Guard, commanded by Capt. Charles Ridgely, rode into Monument Square. And on Sunday evening the steamer *Pioneer* arrived from Easton with two companies of troops. On the same evening the Howard Dragoons, Capt. Geo. R. Gaither, Jr., arrived in the city, and reported themselves for duty. A party of military, by authority of those in command, on Saturday took possession of five cannon belonging to the Catonsville Military Institute, and brought them to the city. They had been previously spiked, as was supposed by Rev. Mr. Van Bokkelen, the principal of the school. Quite a number of persons were kept upon the streets on Saturday night until a late hour, in consequence of a rumor that Fort McHenry would be attacked. A military force from the city was sent out in order to prevent such an attempt.

About 2½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the Turner Hall on Pratt street, near Howard, was entered by a band of about thirty persons, who, after breaking down the doors, sacked the entire building from top to bottom, destroying the furniture, liquors, fixtures, &c., and damaging the building to the amount of several hundred dollars. This act was committed, it is alleged, by a number of indignant Southern men who obtained information to the effect that the German Turners, who were accustomed to occupy the place, had departed for Washington to tender their services to the Government. During the day large numbers of arms of every description were taken possession of by the city, and in a few hours several thousand stand of arms were packed away at the office of the marshal of the police, to be distributed to those who enrolled themselves as volunteers.

At an early hour on Saturday morning Major Hayward, together with several other military gentlemen, opened a recruiting office at the old City Hall, when the building was immediately besieged by hundreds who enrolled themselves. During the day a large body were enlisted, and being formed into companies of forty each, they selected their own captains, and joined different regiments, headquarters being provided for them by the authorities in various localities. The fife and drum were to be heard in almost every direction, parties having secured them for the purpose of drumming up the recruits, and in a short time large bodies of the volunteers were in the streets organizing, drilling and concluding all arrangements for instant duty when called upon. About 6 o'clock all taverns were ordered to be closed, which was carried into effect forthwith.

During the afternoon of Saturday, a large crowd of persons proceeded to the office of the *Wecker*, a German abolition paper, on Frederick street near Gay, and under threats of death compelled the proprietor to hang out a secession flag. The excitement was most intense, and those assembled gave free expression to their contempt for the editor. During the night the office was again attacked, and the windows completely riddled. The occupants were compelled to flee for their lives and take refuge in the houses of their neighbors.

Sunday was a clear and lovely day, and nature appeared as if smiling upon us with every assurance that our troubles were at an end. About 9 o'clock a rumor was spread abroad to the effect that 700 Virginia troops had arrived on board the steamer *Louisiana*. An immense crowd soon collected, and in a short time the streets leading to the wharves were literally black with people who ran shouting and cheering towards the steamer, but were mistaken in their expectations. All excitement had generally subsided until about ten o'clock, when a man mounted on a horse came dashing through the streets and rode to the office of the Marshal of Police, bringing intelligence that about 5000 Northern troops were at Cockeysville and were marching direct for this city. This news gave the finishing touch to the smothering flame which had been burning for the past week. The startling announcement was very soon spread abroad by the newspaper offices, and in a few moments the whole town was on fire with excitement. The church bells were ringing for morning service, when the quick roll of the drums at the various armories was instantly heard calling the forces to arms, and the effect was instantaneous. The men rushed from the churches as if crazy, to the armories; the females ran shrieking through the streets, supposing that the enemy were already in our midst. Some of the churches were deserted; most of the ministers read only a portion of the morning service, and then dismissed their congregations, and in less than fifteen minutes after the first alarm the streets were filled with people flying to arms to meet the "invaders." The old "Town Clock" bell soon rung an alarm, and by eleven o'clock, Holliday street from Baltimore to the old city hall was packed with a dense mass of citizens and soldiers. They were rapidly enrolled in companies of forty, and electing their captains, were furnished with a gun. They were then marched to the headquarters assigned them to await further orders. Hundreds of persons made their appearance at the Marshal's office, armed with small bird and heavy duck guns, bowie knives, pistols and every description of weapon. After some five hours spent in hasty preparation the forces were all collected and ready for a move, when at 2 o'clock several cannon were taken as far as Eager street, near Greenmount avenue, where they awaited the arrival of the remainder of the force stationed on Holliday street. Nothing definite however was known until about 5 o'clock, when it was announced that the President had ordered the troops back to Harrisburg. Col. I. R. Trimble was appointed to the command of the ununiformed volunteers, with Messrs. William H. Norris, R. M. McLane, B. C. Presstman, E. Louis Lowe, Charles Wethered, Frederick Harrison and Grafton D. Spurrier as aides.

The following correspondence took place by telegraph between John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Mayor Brown:

BALTIMORE, *April 21st*, 1861.

HON. GEO. WM. BROWN, *Mayor of Baltimore at Washington:*

Three thousand Northern troops are reported to be at Cockeysville. Intense excitement prevails. Churches have been dismissed, and the people are arming in mass. To prevent terrific bloodshed, the result of your interview and arrangement is awaited. (Signed) JOHN W. GARRETT, *President.*

WASHINGTON, *April 21st*, 1861, 1:25 P. M.

JOHN W. GARRETT, President.

Your telegram received on our return from an interview with the President, Cabinet, and Gen. Scott. Be calm, and do nothing until you hear from me again. I return to see the President at once, and will telegraph again. Wallis, Brune, and Dobbin are with me. GEO. W. BROWN, *Mayor.*

WASHINGTON, *April 21st*, 1861, 3:15 P. M.

JOHN W. GARRETT, President.

We have again seen the President, Gen. Scott, Secretary of War, and other members of the Cabinet, and *the troops are ordered to return forthwith to Harrisburg. A messenger goes with us from Gen. Scott.* We return immediately.

(Signed), GEO. WM. BROWN, *Mayor.*

Upon the announcement of the news contained in the dispatches, the military and volunteers quickly dispersed and a perfect calm ensued, the streets being almost deserted in a short time. On Monday by eight o'clock in the morning, the volunteers were out in great numbers, and were soon collected at various points throughout the city engaged in drill practice. At about 9 o'clock an order was issued by Major Isaac D. Trimble, the commanding officer of the ununiformed volunteers, commanding the various companies to assemble and report themselves at the Calvert station of the Northern Central railway. The order was quickly complied with, and after a brief delay companies were to be seen approaching the depot in every direction. They underwent an examination by their commanding officer, and were thoroughly organized for immediate action wherever their services might be required. They were encamped in the vicinity for several hours. Sentinels were stationed around the lines, and every rule of camp life was kept up for some time. Early in the morning the Maryland guard battalion, consisting of six companies, under Captains Loney, Carroll, Murray, Conway, Woodville, and Pennington, took possession of the hall of the Maryland Institute for their headquarters.

Nearly all the pastors and ministers of the Gospel in the city met at the New Assembly Rooms on Hanover street, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, "in compliance to the public call to consider and adopt such measures as by God's blessing might promote the public peace." On motion of Rev. Dr. N. H. Schenck, of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Thomas Sargeant, of the M. E. Church, was unanimously appointed chairman, and led the meeting in prayer. On motion of the Rev. Dr. Morris, of the Lutheran Church, Rev. Dr. Dickson, of the Presbyterian Church, was appointed secretary. After a free and friendly conference the following resolution was offered by the Rev. F. Wilson, of the Baptist Church, and unanimously adopted: "*Resolved*, That we will request the respective churches under our pastoral care, and all other churches in this city, to meet in their respective places of worship on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, and spend that day as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer to Almighty God to avert the civil war which is now impending over our country." The meeting then adjourned with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Backus, of the Presbyterian Church.

On Monday morning between 200 and 300 of our most respectable colored residents made a tender of their services to the city authorities. The Mayor thanked them for the offer, and informed them that their services would be called for if they could be made in any way available.

We extract the following from the proceedings of the Board of Police, which met at 1 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Marshal, on Saturday morning, the 20th of April:

"Present, C. H. Howard, president, W. H. Gatchell, J. W. Davis, and Hon. Geo. Wm. Brown. The Mayor informed the Board of the nature of a dispatch received by the Master of Transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in reference to the further passage of troops from the North through the city. He further stated that his Excellency the Governor fully concurred with him in the opinion that the only security against the arrival of troops within not many hours, which they were perfectly assured would necessarily produce in the city a wide-spread scene of slaughter and devastation in our streets, would be the immediate destruction of some of the bridges on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad and the Northern Central Railroad. The Board of Police being fully convinced of the soundness of the above views, authorized Marshal Kane to proceed with a party to accomplish the object in view, on the Northern Central Railroad, and Isaac R. Trimble, Esq., to do the same on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Adjourned at half-past two o'clock A. M."

The following letter was written and complied with by Mr. Charles Howard, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, to Capt. Robinson, commanding at Fort McHenry:

"OFFICE BOARD OF POLICE,
"BALTIMORE, *April 20th*, 1861 (8 o'clock P. M.)

"CAPT. ROBINSON, U. S. A., *Commanding at Fort McHenry*:

"*Dear Sir:*—From rumors that have reached us, the Board are apprehensive that you may be annoyed by lawless and disorderly characters approaching the walls of the fort to-night. We propose to send a guard of perhaps 200 men to station themselves on Whetstone Point, of course entirely beyond the outer limits of the fort, and within those of the city. Their orders will be to arrest and hand over to the civil authorities any evil-disposed or disorderly persons who may approach the fort. We should have confided this duty to our regular police force, but their services are so imperatively required elsewhere that it is impossible to detail a sufficient number of men to your vicinity to ensure the accomplishment of our object. This duty has therefore been entrusted to a detachment of the regularly organized militia of the State, now called out pursuant to law, and actually in the service of the State of Maryland. The commanding officer of the detachment will be instructed to communicate with you. Permit me here to repeat the assurance I verbally gave you this morning, that no disturbance at or near your post shall be made with the sanction of any of the constituted authorities of the city of Baltimore, but that on the contrary all their powers shall be exerted to prevent anything of the kind by any parties. I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant,

"CHARLES HOWARD, *President*.

"P. S. There may probably be a troop of volunteer cavalry with the detachment; these will of course be under the orders of the officer in command. Yours, &c.,

"C. H., *President*."

No attack or even threatened movement was ever made against Fort McHenry, which in a short time afterward was fully garrisoned and powerfully armed.

We deem it necessary to give here other details with extracts from official documents, in illustrating the history of this stirring period. Maryland being a border State, in which the institution of slavery still existed, it was natural that the sympathies of her people should be divided on the outbreak of the late civil war; but the feelings of the majority both in the State and in the city of

Baltimore, were strongly enlisted on the side of the South. When, therefore, the President of the United States by his proclamation issued on the 15th of April, 1861, called out a volunteer force of seventy-five thousand men, who were to assemble in Washington, a violent feeling of indignation was aroused, because it was regarded as an attempt to overrun and subjugate the South. The passage of some of these troops through the city was the exciting cause of the memorable riot which occurred on the 19th of April, 1861, and as the events of that day and of the days which followed have furnished occasion for much misrepresentation of the motives and conduct of the chief executive authorities of the city, consisting of the Mayor and Board of Police Commissioners, a brief account of them will here be given. The following account of the riot and the subsequent events is extracted from the message of the Mayor communicated to the City Council on the 12th of July, 1861:

"On the 19th of April last, an attack was made by a mob in the streets of Baltimore on several companies of a regiment of Massachusetts troops, who were on their way to the city of Washington, in pursuance of a call for 75,000 men made by the President of the United States. On the day previous troops had been safely passed through the city, under the escort of the police. In the afternoon of the same day (18th), the regiments from Massachusetts were expected, and provision was made by the police for their reception; but they did not arrive, and the board of police could not ascertain when they would come, although two of the members of the board went in person to the station of the Philadelphia railroad company to obtain the necessary information. On the morning of the 19th, about ten o'clock, I was at my law-office engaged in the performance of my professional business, when three members of the City Council came to me with a message from Marshal Kane, to the effect that he had just learned that the troops were about to arrive, and that he apprehended some disturbance. I immediately hastened to the office of the board of police and gave notice. Geo. M. Gill, Esq., counsellor of the city, and myself got into a carriage and drove rapidly to the Camden Station, and the police commissioners followed without delay. On reaching Camden Station we found Marshal Kane in attendance, and the police coming in squads to the spot. The plan of the agents of the railroad companies was that the troops which were to arrive in the cars at the President street station, should in the same way be conveyed through the city, and be transferred to the cars for Washington at the Camden station. Accordingly, the police were requested by the agent of the road to be in attendance at the latter station. After considerable delay the troops began to arrive, and were transferred, under the direction of the police, to the Washington cars as rapidly as possible. There was a good deal of excitement, and a large and angry crowd assembled, but the transfer was safely effected. No one could tell whether more troops were expected or not. At this time an alarm was given that a mob was about to tear up the rails in advance of the train on the Washington road, and Marshal Kane ordered some of his men to go out the road as far as the Relay House, if necessary, to protect the track. Soon afterwards, and when I was about to leave the station, supposing all danger to be over, news was brought to Commissioner Davis and myself, who were standing together, that other troops were left at the President street station, and that the mob was tearing up the track on Pratt street. Mr. Davis immediately ran to summon a body of police to be sent to Pratt street, while I hastened alone down Pratt street towards President street station. On arriving at the head of Smith's wharf I found that anchors had been piled on the track so as to obstruct it, and Sergeant McComas, and a few policemen who were with him, were not allowed by the mob to remove the obstruction. I at once ordered the anchors to be removed, and my authority was not resisted. On approaching Pratt street bridge I saw several companies of Massachusetts troops who had left the cars, moving in column rapidly towards me. An attack on them had begun, and the noise and excitement were great. I ran at once to the head of the column—some persons in the crowd shouting as I approached, 'Here comes the Mayor.' I shook hands with the officer in command, saying as I did so, 'I am the Mayor of Baltimore.' I then placed myself by his side and marched with him as far as the head of Light street wharf, doing what I could by my presence and personal efforts to allay the tumult. The mob grew bolder, and the attack became more violent. Various persons were killed and wounded on both sides. The troops had some time previously begun to fire in self-defence; and the firing as the attack increased in violence became more general. At last, when I found that my presence was of no use, either in preventing the contest or saving life, I left the head of the column; but immediately after I did so Marshal Kane, with about fifty policemen from the direction of the Camden station, rushed to the rear of the troops, forming a line across the street, and with drawn revolvers checking and keeping off the mob. The movement, which I saw myself, was perfectly successful, and gallantly performed.

"It is doing bare justice to say, that the Board of Police, the Marshal of Police, and the men under his command, exerted themselves bravely, efficiently, skilfully, and in good faith to preserve the peace and protect life. If proper notice had been given of the arrival of the troops and the number expected, the outbreak might have been prevented entirely, and but for the timely arrival of Marshal Kane with his force, as I have described, the bloodshed would have been great. The wounded among the troops received the best care and medical attention at the expense of the city, and the bodies of the killed were carefully and respectfully returned to their friends. The facts which I have witnessed myself, and all that I have since heard, satisfy me that the attack was the result of a sudden impulse, and not of a premeditated scheme. But the effect on our citizens was for a time uncontrollable. In the intense excitement, which lasted for many days, and which was shared by men of all parties, and by our volunteer soldiers as well as citizens, it would have been impossible to convey more troops from the North through the city without a severe fight and bloodshed. Such an occurrence would have been fatal to the city, and accordingly, to prevent it, the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad were, with the consent of the Governor, and by my order, with the co-operation of the Board of Police (except Mr. Chas. D. Hinks, who was absent from the city), partially disabled and burnt, so as to prevent the immediate approach of troops to the city, but with no purpose of hostility to the Federal Government. This act, with the motive which prompted it, has been reported by the Board of Police to the Legislature of the State, and approved by that body, and was also immediately communicated by me in person to the President of the United States and his Cabinet.

"On the evening of the 19th of April a portion of the military of the city were called out. On the 20th of April your honorable body, by a unanimous vote, placed at my disposal the sum of $500,000 for the defence of the city, and the banks with great patriotism and unanimity voluntarily offered to advance the money, through a committee of their presidents, consisting of Messrs. Columbus O'Donnell, Johns Hopkins, and John Clark, who notified me in person of the fact on the morning of the 20th of April at the Mayor's office. A number of citizens in all the wards, volunteered for the purpose of defence, were enrolled under the direction of the Board of Police, and for their use arms were partially provided. The Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the United States, with the approbation of the President, in view of the condition of affairs then existing in the city, on the earnest application of the Governor of the State, of prominent citizens, and myself, ordered that thereafter the troops should not be brought through Baltimore, and they were accordingly transported to Washington by way of Annapolis. But great danger existed to Baltimore from large bodies of unauthorized men at the North, who threatened to cut their way through the city, and to visit upon it terrible vengeance for the acts of the 19th of April.

"As soon as this danger had passed away, and the excitement among our own citizens had sufficiently subsided, the military were dismissed, and the citizens who enrolled were disbanded by order of the Board of Police. The peace of the city had been preserved, and its safety, and the persons and property of men of all parties protected under circumstances of great peril and the most intense excitement, and it was hoped that affairs would be allowed to return as nearly as possible to their previous condition.

To this end my efforts and those of the board were devoted. Large bodies of troops from the North have ever since passed through the city without molestation, and every proper precaution to accomplish that object was taken by the Board of Police and carried out by the force. But civil war had begun on the immediate border of our State. A great division of opinion in regard to it existed among the people, and the events which had occurred in the city and their consequences seemed to have made an indelible impression on the minds of the authorities in Washington, that the police force of the city of Baltimore was prepared to engage in hostility against the General Government whenever an opportunity should occur. The result has been very unfortunate. On the ground of military necessity, of the existence of which, and of the measures required by it, the Federal officers claim to be the sole judges, our city has been occupied by large bodies of troops in its central points; picket-guards have been stationed along many of our streets; the arms provided by the city for its defence, and those left by private individuals with the authorities for safe-keeping, the station-houses and other property of the city, have been seized; operators in the police and fire-alarm telegraph office have been displaced and others substituted in their stead; the Marshal of Police and Board of Police, with the exception of myself, have been arrested, and are now imprisoned in Fort McHenry — one only, who is in bad health, has been released on his parole; the writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended; the police force, established under a law of the State, has been set aside by superceding the only power which could lawfully control it; a new police, without authority of law, has been established, under the control of a marshal appointed by the commanding general; and all power to hold elections in the city has been for the present set aside, by suspending the functions of the board under which alone elections can lawfully be held.

"Indeed, my experience of the fidelity of the board to its legal obligations during my whole official connection with it, and the common understanding between myself and my colleagues as to our course of duty since the present troubles began, justify me in saying that if any organizations in this city for resistance to the laws could have been discovered by proper vigilance, they would have been found out and suppressed to the extent of the powers conferred on the board by law. I mention these facts with profound sorrow, and with no purpose whatever of increasing the difficulties unfortunately existing in this city, but because it is your right to be acquainted with the true condition of affairs, and because I cannot help entertaining the hope that redress will yet be afforded by the authorities of the United States upon a proper representation made by you. I am entirely satisfied that the suspicion entertained of any meditated hostility on the part of the city authorities against the General Government is wholly unfounded, and with the best means of knowledge, express the confident belief and conviction that there is no organization of any kind among the people for such a purpose. I have no doubt that the officers of the United States have acted on information which they deemed reliable, obtained from our own citizens, some of whom may be deluded by their fears, while others are actuated by baser motives; but suspicions thus derived can, in my judgment, form no sufficient justification for what I deem to be grave and alarming violations of the rights of individual citizens of the city of Baltimore and of the State of Maryland."

This message of Mayor Brown is a calm and frank statement of the occurrences of the 19th of April, and of the action of the police commissioners at and subsequent to that time, and it thoroughly vindicates the authorities from the false and malignant aspersions of the unscrupulous partisans who have so persistently libelled them. Mr. Brown shows that the Police Board, and the officers and men under its control at the time, did impartially and manfully discharge the duties assigned them; and that whatever might have been their individual sympathies and opinions, they did in the trying circumstances in which they were placed strenuously and successfully exert themselves to preserve the peace of the city and to enforce the laws of the State. The assault was an unpremeditated one, and the authorities did all in their power to preserve the peace. The police commissioners had not only been unable to obtain any information in regard to the precise time at which the troops were expected to reach Baltimore, but there is every reason to believe that such information was designedly withheld. But they were not the less energetic in their efforts to protect the troops. The police had been on duty in force the previous day and evening awaiting the arrival of these very troops. When the latter reached Baltimore at an unexpected hour, the police were sent to the Camden street depot, where most of the soldiers were assembled. It was not known to Marshal Kane that another detachment was on its march through the city, until he received information that it was then being attacked about a half a mile from where he was stationed. He instantly marched a police force to the place, and as he met the retreating soldiers, he formed his men, with their revolvers in hand, across the street between the troops and their assailants. The police of Baltimore that day saved the soldiers from extermination. No one doubted the good faith and efficiency of the authorities. The evidence on this point is conclusive. Mr. Lincoln at an interview between him and the Mayor and other gentlemen of Baltimore, on the 22d of April, "*recognized the good faith of the City and State authorities.*" The following is an extract from the editorial columns of the *Baltimore Clipper* of April 20th, 1861, a leading Union journal of the city:

"We cannot too highly commend the conduct of Mayor Brown throughout the troubles of yesterday. He acted honestly, firmly and bravely. Placing himself at the head of a detachment of the Massachusetts volunteers passing through Baltimore, he did all in his power to stay the violence of the assembled mob, and willingly exposed his person in the defence of the soldiers who were thus wantonly assailed. From the beginning of our troubles until now, he has shown himself a chivalrous gentleman, and a brave, honorable and right-meaning citizen and upright officer. It gives us pleasure to bear testimony to his right bearing. Notwithstanding all that has been said and feared of the police, we are assured that their efforts to preserve the public peace yesterday, where they had reason to apprehend difficulties, were strenuous and well directed. They had a difficult duty to perform, and although they failed to prevent a riot, they were not wanting in effort to do so. The result only shows the impossibility of a simple police force to suppress such a riot as was seen among our people yesterday."

The following letter was written by Col. Edward F. Jones, of the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, to Marshal Kane, in reference to the remains of the unfortunate soldiers who fell in the riot of the 19th of April:

"HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT, M. V. M.
" WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 28th*, 1861.

"MARSHAL KANE, Baltimore, Maryland.

"Please deliver the bodies of the deceased soldiers belonging to my regiment to Murrill S. Wright, Esq., who is authorized to receive them and take charge of them through to Boston, *and thereby add one more to the many favors for which, in connection with this matter, I am, with my command, much indebted to you. Many, many thanks for the Christian conduct of the authorities of Baltimore in this truly unfortunate affair.* I am with much respect, your obedient servant,

EDWARD F. JONES,
"*Colonel Sixth Regiment, M. V. M.*"

On the 25th of April, Gov. Hicks had occasion to send a message to the Legislature at the opening of the special session, in which he said: "On Friday last a detachment of troops from Massachusetts reached Baltimore, and was *attacked by an irresponsible mob*, and several persons on both sides were killed. *The Mayor and Police Board gave to the Massachusetts troops all the protection they could afford, acting with the utmost promptness and bravery.* But they were powerless to restrain the mob. Being in Baltimore at the time, I co-operated with the Mayor to the full extent of my power in his efforts."

Now let us see what one of the parties most interested and most likely to know, thought of the conduct of our "treasonable" authorities on the occasion. The following is the card of Captain Dike on the subject, taken from the Boston *Courier:*

"BALTIMORE, *April 25th*, 1861.

"It is but an act of justice that induces me to say to my friends who may feel any interest, and to the community generally, that in the affair which occurred in this city on Friday, the 19th inst., *the Mayor and city authorities should be exonerated from blame or censure, as they did all in their power, as far as my knowledge extends, to quell the riot, and Mayor Brown attested the sincerity of his desire to preserve the peace, and pass our regiment safely through the city, by marching at the head of its column, and remaining there at the risk of his life.* Candor could not permit me to say less, and a desire to place the conduct of the authorities here on the occasion in a right position, as well as to allay feeling, urges me to this act of sheer justice. JOHN H. DIKE,

"*Captain Co. C, 7th Reg. attached to 6th Reg., Mass. V. M.*"

In such a period of intense excitement, many foolish and unnecessary acts were undoubtedly done by persons in the employment of the city as well as by private individuals, but it is undoubtedly true that the Mayor and board of police commissioners were inflexibly determined to resist all attempts to force the city into secession or into acts of hostility to the Federal Government, and that they successfully accomplished their purpose. If they had been otherwise disposed they could easily have effected their object.

The election to represent this city in the extra session of the State Legislature, which met on the 26th of April, 1861, at Frederick, Md., took place on the 24th of April. There was but one ticket nominated, the "States Rights candidates," who were John C. Brune, Henry M. Warfield, T. Parkin Scott, S. Teackle Wallis, Wm. G. Harrison, Ross Winans, J. Hanson Thomas, H. M. Morfitt, Chas. H. Pitts, and Laurence Sangston. The aggregate number of votes cast exceeded nine thousand two hundred.

Late on the evening of the 11th of May 1861, Mayor Brown received the following urgent application for assistance from Edward G. Parker, aide-de-camp of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler:

"CAMP AT RELAY, *Saturday*, P. M.

"TO MAYOR BROWN:

"*Sir*:—I represent Gen. Butler at this camp during his absence at Annapolis. I have received intimations from many sources that an attack on us by the Baltimore roughs is intended to-night. About 4 P. M. to-day these rumors were confirmed by a *gentleman* from Baltimore, who gave his name and residence in *Monument St.* He said that he heard *positively* that on Saturday night the attack would take place by more than a thousand men, every one 'sworn to kill a man' before he returned; a portion were Knights of the Golden Circle, &c. I wish you to guard every avenue from your city, and prevent these men from leaving town.

They are coming in wagons, on horses and on foot, we are informed. We are also told that a considerable force is approaching from the West, probably Point of Rocks, to attack on that side and co-operate with the Baltimore mob, with whom they have constant communication. Mr. Clark, whom I have already sent to you, will tell something about it. It may be all a sham, but the evidence is very cumulative, and from several sources.

"EDWARD G. PARKER, *Aide-de-Camp.*"

The Mayor, although he well knew that the alarm of Colonel Parker was wholly unfounded, immediately referred the application to Col. Kane, who promptly sent detachments of the police to guard all the roads leading from the city so as to prevent the dreaded attack on Gen. Butler's camp by the roughs of the city.

On the 13th of May Gen. Butler, with a force under his command composed of a portion of the Boston light artillery, Major Cook, a strong detachment of the 6th Massachusetts regiment, Col. Jones, and about 500 of the 8th New York regiment, Lieut.-Col. Waltenburg, marched by night to the city and took possession of Federal Hill, no one offering the slightest resistance. He remained here in command until removed for acting without orders, by an order of Gen. Scott, and for this exploit, which was the most successful of his military achievements, was made a Major-General.

On the 14th of May Col. Hare, with 28 of the New York volunteers, marched to the warehouse on the southeast corner of Gay and Second streets, where were stored a large number of muskets and pikes, similar to those captured at Harper's Ferry during the John Brown raid. Over sixty wagon-loads of the arms were removed, and it was not until after dusk that all had been taken to Fort McHenry. The arms consisted of about 2900 muskets, of which about 2000 were of the old flint-lock pattern, and 3500 pikes manufactured in this city for the authorities. The arms were the property of the city.

On the same day Ross Winans, Esq., was arrested at the Relay House as he was returning to the city from Frederick, where he was in attendance as one of the members of the Legislature, and conveyed under guard to Fort McHenry.

Mr. John Merryman having been arrested by the government troops on the charge of treason, a petition was filed May 25th in the United States Circuit Court by him, through his counsel, Messrs. George M. Gill and G. M. Williams, praying the issuing of a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted by Chief Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court, and refused by General Cadwallader. Subsequently the Chief Justice issued an attachment for contempt of Court. It was thought best, however, by the Marshal to leave the matter to the President.

At three o'clock on the morning of the 27th of June, a detachment of military proceeded to the residence of George P. Kane, Marshal of Police, which they surrounded, and upon the door-bell being rung the Marshal made his appearance at the window, and was immediately informed that he was wanted. He then came down to the front door, and was informed that they came to arrest him. A hack was in waiting in which the Marshal was placed, and he was driven to Fort McHenry. The policemen on the route were taken into custody to prevent any unnecessary alarm, but were liberated on the arrival of the troops with their prisoner at the fort, where he was confined. On the same day, by order of Gen. Banks, Col. John R. Kenly suspended the board of police, and assumed command of the police force of the city. As usual when anything exciting occurred, crowds of people collected on the street corners, and of course indulged freely in conversation that grew more angry as it progressed, and in some instances led to blows, though no one was seriously hurt.

On Friday evening, June 28th, the *St. Nicholas*, a steamer running between Baltimore and various landings on the Potomac river, left the city at her usual time, having on board about fifty passengers. Nothing in their appearance indicated that anything unusual was about to happen, and all passed off very quietly until after the boat had touched Point Lookout, about 10 o'clock P. M. Here several of the passengers landed, and a gentleman came on board, who afterwards proved to be Captain Hollins, late of the Federal Navy, who had resigned and joined the Confederate service. He took his station on the deck in the rear of the ladies' saloon. Among those passengers who had embarked at Baltimore, was a very respectable-looking "French lady," heavily veiled, who had appeared much concerned about the arrival of the boat at Washington, but on reaching the Point *she* retired to her stateroom, reappearing shortly after the boat had resumed its course as a stalwart man in a Zouave uniform, climbing over the railing of the deck, who whispered to Captain Hollins, when both rushed below and in a moment or two more the boat stopped. A party of some twenty-five men who had gone on board at Baltimore, disguised as mechanics, &c., now proved to be fully in the secret, and under the directions of Captain Hollins and the "French lady," who was Col. Zarvona Thomas of the Confederate Army, but formerly of St. Mary's county, overpowered the officers and crew of the boat. She was then headed for the Virginia shore; Captain Kirwin, the commander of the boat, being informed by Thomas that she was now to be engaged in a privateering expedition. At Cone Point, on the Virginia shore, most of the passengers were landed, and one hundred and twenty-five officers and men of Virginia and Tennessee troops were taken on board, Captain Kirwin and fourteen of his crew being held as prisoners. The steamer was then run down as far as the mouth of the Rappahannock river, where three large brigs were hailed, lying off the shore. These vessels were at once boarded and taken as prizes, laden with ice, coal and coffee, into Fredericksburg, where the steamer with her captain and crew were delivered into the hands of the Virginians, who shortly after released them. About ten days after this bold exploit the "French lady" was captured on her return to Baltimore, and shut up in Fort McHenry. Marshal Kenly had dispatched Lieutenant Carmichael and Mr. John Horner to Fair Haven to arrest Neal Green, a barber doing business on Pratt street near Frederick, charged with being a participant in the assault on the Sixth Massachusetts regiment on the 19th of April, and other offences. They arrested Green on July 8th, and were returning with him and his wife on the steamer *Mary Washington*, and on conversing with some of the passengers, Lieutenant Carmichael learned that Captain Kirwin, with the engineer and another officer of the captured *St. Nicholas*, were on board the *Mary Washington* returning to Baltimore, as was also Col. Thomas, who had seized him, with seven or eight others of the captors. As soon as these facts were ascertained, and each one of the party recognized beyond doubt, Lieutenant Carmichael directed Captain M. L. Weems, the commander of the *Mary Washington*, to proceed on reaching Baltimore harbor to land the passengers at Fort McHenry, the direction being given while the steamer was off Annapolis. Soon afterwards Carmichael and Horner, who were in the ladies' cabin, were approached by Thomas, who demanded to know by what authority the steamer had been ordered to land at Fort McHenry. Carmichael informed him through authority vested in him by Provost-Marshal Kenly. On hearing this, Thomas drew a pistol and called his men around him, while Carmichael and Horner, provided with revolvers, displayed them, and the other passengers supporting them, matters thus stood until the steamer stopped at Fort McHenry, when Carmichael at once informed General Banks of his capture. The General instantly ordered out a company of infantry, who marched to the steamer and secured all the accused excepting Thomas, who could not be found for an hour and a half. At length he was discovered secreted in a bureau-drawer in the ladies' cabin. He and the other prisoners were then marched into the fort and placed in confinement, while the witnesses, some ten or twelve in number, were also detained over night.

A new sensation was created on the first day of July by the arrest of the Police Commissioners, with the exception of the Mayor. These arrests took place between three and five o'clock in the morning by Col. Morehead's Philadelphia regiment, who first proceeded to the residence of John W. Davis, arrested him, and sent him under guard to the fort. They next visited the residences and arrested Charles D. Hinks, Charles Howard, and William H. Gatchell. All four of the Commissioners were conveyed to Fort McHenry, and were afterwards imprisoned for more than a year in Fort Warren, Boston harbor. William McKewen, the clerk of the police, was arrested, and discharged by Marshal Kenly, there being no charge against him. A force of the military was marched into the city at an early hour, and posted in the different quarters. A portion of Col. Cook's Boston light artillery were stationed in Exchange Place, while three companies of Col. Pratt's 20th New York were marched into the Exchange building as a guard over the custom-house and post-office. Another portion of the Boston artillery and some infantry occupied Monument Square. Detachments were also stationed in Broadway, opposite St. Patrick's Church, and were on guard about the steamboat wharfs and other places. The 13th New York regiment broke camp at "Bellevue Garden," and marched out to the hill known as McKim's, overlooking the jail and Jones Falls, on the York Road, and encamped there, the officers taking possession of the mansion. The Eastern police-station was taken possession of, and also the public school on the corner of Broadway and Bank street.

On the 11th of July Col. Kenly was relieved of the office of Provost-Marshal at his urgent request. George R. Dodge was appointed in his place, and the troops which had been quartered in the heart of the city were withdrawn and marched back to their several camps.

The United States Government being resolved on permanently holding Baltimore during the continuance of the war, extensive additions were made to the fortifications from time to time, and in August Federal Hill, first occupied by Gen. Butler, was crowned with a strong work, mounting upwards of fifty heavy guns, and effectually commanding the city, as well as Fort McHenry, being some thirty feet higher than that post. Colonel Brewerton, of the United States Topographical Engineers, designed the plans of the work, which were carried out in construction by a New York Zouave regiment. It enclosed the entire crown of the hill. The angles of the bastions were so arranged that the guns mounted on them would rake by an enfilading fire all the streets by which the hill could be approached. As completed the work was a very strong one, its huge cannons in close proximity to South Baltimore, and effectually overlooking the city across the basin and the shipping below. A number of other forts were afterwards constructed, that of Fort Marshall being the chief, a very strong work to the east of Patterson Park; and Fort Worthington, northeast of the Maryland Hospital. These were fully mounted and garrisoned, Fort Worthington towards the middle of the war, after one or two of the threatened Confederate raids had convinced the military authorities that the key of Baltimore lay in the heights to the northeast of the city, an invading column being sure to attack by way of the Belair road and others in its vicinity. Besides these regular works a number of others were at different times erected, and completely defended the city. These were numbered, beginning at the head of Baltimore street, on the estate of General George H. Steuart. His property there was confiscated, and his mansion and extensive grounds devoted to the use of a hospital, known as the Jervis Hospital. Adjoining, on a ridge overlooking a wide extent of country, an extensive fortification was reared, the lines of which may still be traced. This was Fort No. 1, and these earthworks, regularly numbered, encircled Baltimore. Many of them were never used at all, and a number of the smaller ones within the inhabited parts of the city have now disappeared. Fort No. 4 stood at the intersection of Gilmor street with the Liberty road, and No. 5 is now distinguished as the little eminence just within the gate of Druid Hill Park. These two posts were garrisoned after the raid of 1864. No guns were ever mounted in No. 5, although several pieces of heavy ordnance were sent out there, the company of the Veteran Reserve Corps occupying it only a few weeks. Fort No. 7 was the extensive work near Mount Royal Reservoir, and was garrisoned for a few days also in July, 1864, by the Union Club Company. Two heavy pieces of cannon were sent out there, but not mounted, and shot and shell provided. In addition to these strong lines of defence there were numerous great hospitals in different sections of the city, as well as camps and barracks. Jervis Hospital, already mentioned, was very extensive, and considered one of the finest in the country. The National Hotel, in Camden street, near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was converted into another. That of "West's Buildings," on the Union dock, was also very extensive, as well as that in Patterson Park. But now in this beautiful city, since

"Grim-visaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled front,"

it is almost impossible in many cases to reproduce the scenes of the past. Patterson's Park and Lafayette Square, the favorite pleasure grounds of Baltimore, presented far different aspects: one the site of an immense hospital, its long rows of wards and barracks filled with soldiers; and the other the camp of various companies, armed sentries pacing where happy children now disport. So late as 1865 Lafayette Square was filled with ugly wooden sheds, swarming with rough troops, while not one of the elegant mansions now surrounding it had been reared.

On September 5th the United States authorities promulgated an order forbidding the display and sale of all secession badges, flags, pictures, songs, photographs, music, neckties, infants' socks, &c.

On Saturday night, September 14th, Mr. W. W. Glenn, one of the proprietors and editors of the *Exchange*, was arrested by the police and taken to Fort McHenry "for treasonable expressions published in the *Exchange*," which was a few days after suppressed. Mr. John L. Crise was also arrested charged with treason.

On the 18th of July the following resolutions of thanks were introduced in the First Branch of the City Council by Mr. Crout, and unanimously passed:

"*Resolved by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore*, That the thanks of the corporation are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to Mrs. George Brown and Thomas Winans, Esq., for the great and munificent liberality displayed by them in establishing, and keeping daily in operation, extensive soup-houses for the benefit and relief of the suffering thousands in our city. *And be it further resolved*, That the Mayor be requested to transmit to Mrs. Brown and Mr. Winans a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution, with the seal of the city of Baltimore attached thereto."

The following order was issued on the 12th of September by Major-General Dix, then commanding in Baltimore, with his headquarters at Fort McHenry, for the arrest of the parties therein named.

FORT MCHENRY, 12*th September*, 1861.

GEORGE R. DODGE, ESQ., *Provost Marshal:*

Arrest without an hour's delay George Wm. Brown, Coleman Yellott, Stephen P. Dennis, Charles H. Pitts, Andrew A. Lynch, Lawrence Sangston, H. M. Morfitt, Ross Winans, J. Hanson Thomas, Wm. G. Harrison, John C. Brune, Robert M. Dennison, Leonard D. Quinlan, and Thos. W. Renshaw.

JOHN A. DIX, *Major-General Commanding.*

And in pursuance thereof the most important arrests of the times occurred between eleven o'clock on Thursday night and 11 o'clock Friday morning, September 12th and 13th. The arrests transpired as follows: Hacks containing two police officers halted in front of the dwellings of those arrested. The door-bell was rung, and the sought-for party was informed that his presence was required at Fort McHenry. When the news of the arrest of the parties became known in the city, it created great excitement, and many declared that a most flagrant outrage had been committed. The following were the arrested parties: Geo. Wm. Brown, Mayor of Baltimore; S. Teackle Wallis, Francis Key Howard, Lawrence Sangston, T. Parkin Scott, Chas. H. Pitts, T. C. Morfitt, John C. Brune, Thomas W. Hall, Dr. Lynch, L. G. Quinlan, Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, Wm. G. Harrison, Robert Denison, Benjamin C. Howard, Ross Winans, Henry M. Warfield, and Henry May, member of Congress from the fourth district. They were all committed to Fort McHenry. Mr. Thomas W. Hall, Jr., was proprietor of the *South*, and Mr. Frank Key Howard was editor of the *Exchange*, newspapers which were suppressed. It was the intention of the authorities then in power to send these gentlemen, with the police commissioners arrested on the 1st of July, to the "Dry Tortugas," as the following telegraphic dispatches sent at the time show:

"United States Military Telegraph, received August 28th, 1861:

"From Fort McHenry, to Major-Gen. N. P. BANKS.

"There is but one sea-going steamer here; sailing vessels can be obtained, but I suppose there would be too much hazard in sending one. JOHN A. DIX."

"United States Military Telegraph, received August 28th, 1861:

"From Fort McHenry to Major-Gen. BANKS.

"Do you still want the vessel to go to Tortugas? There is but one here suitable for the service. Three hundred ($300) dollars per day. She must be chartered at once or cannot be had.

"JOHN A. DIX."

Mr. Henry E. Johnson, of the banking firm of Johnson Bros. & Co., was arrested and conveyed under guard to Fort McHenry, September 24th; and on the 15th of October, Wm. McKewen, late secretary to the board of public commissioners; and on the 16th of October, Mr. Robert Renwick.

The venerable Thomas Wildey, familiarly known as the "Father of Odd-Fellowship in the United States," died at his residence in this city, on the corner of Front and Gay streets, early on Saturday morning, October 19th, at the advanced age of eighty years. It is in connection with the order of Odd-Fellowship that Mr. Wildey is best known, and his efforts in that behalf have been time and again acknowledged throughout the whole country. He was born in the city of London on the 15th day of January, 1783, during the reign of George III., and at the close of the Revolutionary War. He was initiated into Lodge No. 17, of the Order of Odd-Fellows in the city of London, in which he served in every capacity, from the humblest to the highest office, and was so distinguished for his zeal and diligence as an officer and member as to secure at the early age of twenty-three the substantial approbation of his brethren. On the 30th day of July, 1817, he bade adieu to his native land and embarked for America; he reached Baltimore on the 2d of September following, and without delay sought and obtained employment. In the following year, having formed the acquaintance of Mr. John Welch, a fellow-countryman, who had also been an Odd-Fellow in England, the subject of introducing the order in this country was discussed. Mr. Welch cordially entered into Mr. Wildey's suggestion for the formation of a lodge, and after various unsuccessful efforts to increase their number, they adopted the expedient of advertising through the public press; accordingly the advertisement was so made in the Baltimore *American*, in the following words:

"Notice to all Odd-Fellows.—A few members of the society of Odd-Fellows will be glad to meet their brethren for consultation upon the subject of forming a Lodge. The meeting will be held on Friday evening, the 2d of March, 1819."

This advertisement was continued for one month and failed to assemble a sufficient number to form a lodge. But two persons appeared, who acquiesced in the purpose; one other was required to make up the number necessary, and the advertisement was re-inserted in the same paper on the 27th of March, 1819, which produced the desired effect. On the 13th of April, 1819, Messrs. John Welch, John Duncan, John Cheatham, and Richard Rushworth assembled at the dwelling of Mr. Thomas Wildey, and arranged with him the preliminaries for the formation of a lodge of Odd-Fellows, and on the 26th day of the same month pursuant to previous accord, they assembled in an upper room of a tavern on Fell's Point, and organized the first Odd-Fellows' lodge on this continent. This lodge they called, as an earnest of their respect for their adopted country—being all foreigners—Washington Lodge No. 1. Within ten years from the 26th of April, 1819, Thomas Wildey instituted four lodges in Maryland, organized the Grand Lodge of Maryland and of the United States, and originated the Patriarchal Order: he had extended the institution to Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, in each of which States Grand Lodges had been formed, and out of these Grand Lodges the present Grand Lodge of the United States. In the year 1826, at his own cost, Thomas Wildey made a pilgrimage across the ocean to Manchester, England, the then Mecca of Odd-Fellowship, and arrived in Liverpool on the 17th of June, 1826. The order which he had instituted, although self-created, or organized independently of England, nevertheless obtained the approval of the authorities of the Order in that country, and Washington Lodge No. 1 of Maryland accepted a charter from the Duke of York's Lodge at Preston, Lancaster, bearing date the 1st day of February, 1820. From this lodge the order in America originated; yet in the progress of Odd-Fellowship the English charter had been ignored, and a wholly independent form of government had been substituted. After being greeted with a perfect ovation by the order in England, on the day fixed for his return to his adopted country, Thomas Wildey was surprised by a visit of the grand officers of the order, and after a formal address to him, pronounced by a distinguished brother, he was made the bearer of several memorials of fraternity, which were presented to the Grand Lodge of the United States as a testimony of the interest awakened in that country by the success of Odd-Fellowship in America. Among these memorials was a charter, engrossed upon parchment, from the Grand Master and officers of the order in England, recognizing the Grand Lodge of the United States, and surrendering all claim to jurisdiction in Odd-Fellowship in America. This was the great purpose of Thomas Wildey's ambition, and although it had been the subject of much conversation and deliberation between him and the brethren in England, this was the first intimation of their purpose to comply with his request, and was therefore the more gratifying. On the 26th of April, 1831, the members of Odd-Fellowship now numbering six hundred in Baltimore, dedicated their new hall with the first public procession of the kind in the United States. From this period the order progressed with unparalleled rapidity.

On the 22d of October Mr. Wildey was buried in Greenmount Cemetery, with one of the most imposing funeral pageants that was ever gathered in our city.

There assembled on the morning of the 5th of December, at the House of Refuge, upwards of two hundred ladies and gentlemen, to witness the opening of that portion of the institution intended for females.

The following resolution was passed by the Legislature of Maryland, whilst in session at Frederick, June 22d, "requesting the representatives and senators of the State of Maryland, in the Congress of the United States, to urge and vote for an immediate recognition of the independence of the Confederate States."

Died, on the 1st of September, at Yonkers, near New York city, Philip E. Thomas, Esq., of this city, aged nearly 85 years. He was a merchant and a philanthropist, and was always respected. Hon. John C. Legrand, late Chief Justice of the Maryland Court of Appeals, died at his residence in this city, early on Saturday morning, in the 47th year of his age.

In October a wagon train of nearly one hundred wagons was established between Baltimore and Washington city. This was rendered necessary by the closing of the Potomac by the Confederate batteries at Evansport, Virginia, and the great amount of freight thus thrown upon the railroad.

On the 3d of October, a United States gunboat, the *Pinola*, was launched from the ship-yard of Abrahams & Ashcraft. This was the first government vessel built in Baltimore since the opening of the war. The contract for building her was made on the 8th day of July, and she was ready for water in seventy days, including Sundays. The *Pinola* was 540 tons burthen, and was pierced for thirteen guns, and had accommodations for one hundred men.

On the 20th of November Miller's Hotel, Messrs. Joseph H. McGee & Bro., proprietors, was taken possession of by the police, who, placing guards at the avenues of entrance and exit, proceeded to search for articles contraband of war, taking the keys of the safe and desk for that purpose. Several persons connected with the house were arrested, to answer the charge of treason in holding communication with the Confederate States. A number of letters and papers were also seized to await examination at the station-house. A man by the name of Webster, passing under the name of Hart, was seized and ordered to Fort McHenry, and while on his way thither at night in the charge of several police officers, he suddenly, when near the fort, sprung from the wagon and made good his escape in the darkness.

1862. The Fourth Presbyterian Church, situated on the corner of Carey and Fayette streets, was dedicated on Sunday, February

16th, in the presence of a large congregation. The services were conducted by Rev. Jacob A. Lefevre, Rev. Dr. Backus, Rev. J. T. Smith, and Rev. Dr. Dickson.

On Monday night, February 17th, several policemen specially employed by the provost-marshal, arrested Colonel Samuel S. Mills and Mr. Thomas S. Piggott, one a proprietor and the other the principal editor of the "South" newspaper. They were placed in close confinement at Fort McHenry; and a few days afterward the police also arrested John Mills, the publisher of *The South.*

On Friday, March 7th, private Joseph H. Kuhns, of the Second Maryland regiment, was hung within the works of Fort McHenry by order of General McClellan, for the wilful murder of Lieutenant David E. Whitson, on the 10th of December previous.

On the 27th of March, the Maryland brigade U. S. A. was designated the First Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps.

On Thursday night, August 14th, Deputy-Marshal Lyons, with Sergeant Pryor and a posse of policemen, entered the establishment of the *Maryland News Sheet*, and after a parley of a half hour arrested Wm. H. Carpenter, Esq., one of the editors, and sent him to Fort McHenry. The paper was suppressed and the office taken charge of by the police authorities, in pursuance of orders from Major-General Wool.

An act was passed by the General Assembly on the 13th of February, "That Henry Tyson, John W. Walker, William Chesnut, John W. Randolph, Conrad S. Grove, Jonathan Brock, and Albert W. Markley, and others their associates, assignees of all the rights, powers and privileges granted to William H. Travers, William S. Browning, William D. Goey, Robert Cathcart, and Joshua B. Sumwalt, and their associates and assignees, by an ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, approved on or about the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, be, and they are hereby, incorporated by the name and style of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company."

On the 6th of March the General Assembly passed an act "relating to crimes and punishments, by defining treason, and providing for the punishment of treason and other kindred offences;" and on the 5th of March an act was passed appropriating the sum of seven thousand dollars, for the relief of the families of those belonging to the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts volunteers who were killed or disabled by wounds received in the riot of the 19th of April in Baltimore, 1861. The committee to whom was referred the distribution of the money given by the State for the relief of the families of those who were killed or wounded in the riot, made the following award:

No. 1—Samuel H. Needham, of Company I, killed, eight hundred dollars, to be placed in the hands of W. H. P. Wright and George P. Wilson, of Lawrence, in trust for the support of the deceased.....	$800 00

No. 2—Addison O. Whitney, of Company D, killed, six hundred dollars, to be paid to his father, John F. Whitney, of Waldo, Maine	600 00
“ 3—Luther C. Ladd, killed, three hundred dollars, to be paid to the father of the deceased, John Ladd, of Alexandria, New Hampshire	300 00
“ 4—John E. Ames, wounded severely	1,200 00
“ 5—Edward Coburn, Company D, wounded severely	750 00
“ 6—Daniel B. Tyler, Company D, wounded	750 00
“ 7—Captain John H Dike, Company L, wounded	500 00
“ 8—Charles L Gill, Company L, wounded	450 00
“ 9—James Keenan, Company L, wounded	350 00
“ 10—William H. Lawson, Company D, wounded	300 00
“ 11—Charles H. Chandler, Company D, wounded	400 00
“ 12—Michael Green, Company F, to be paid to his mother	100 00
“ 13—Victor Gingrass, Company I	100 00
“ 14—Alonzo Joy, Company I	100 00
“ 15—George W. Lovering, Company D	50 00
“ 16—Daniel C. Stevens, Company G	50 00
“ 17—Gorham Reid, Company A	50 00
“ 18—John F. Sweet, Company A	50 00
“ 19—Charles B. Stinson, Company G	50 00
“ 20—Andrew Robbins, Company L	50 00
Total	$7,000 00

Messrs. Hindes & Wood, who were appointed by the Legislature, with the Mayor, the new board of police commissioners, were sworn into office before Mr. Geo. E. Sangston, the clerk of the Superior Court, on the 7th of March, and entered upon the discharge of the duties on Monday the 10th.

On Sunday, the 25th of May, when the news of Gen. Banks' retreat, and the rumor of Col. Kenly's death at Front Royal, Virginia, reached Baltimore, crowds of excited people were permitted by the police to assemble about the news-offices and to obstruct the streets. Among these crowds were persons of all descriptions and of every shade of opinion — unionists and secessionists, loyal and disloyal, those who deplored and those who exulted over the slaughter of our gallant Maryland "First." In a number of instances secessionists expressed their satisfaction at Col. Kenly's supposed death; they were knocked down. But personal violence was not confined to cases like these. Persons who said nothing, but who were supposed, and in many cases most unjustly supposed, to be disloyal, were assailed and beaten. One gentleman who was driving a carriage up Baltimore street was said to be a secessionist; he was taken out of the vehicle, and would have been severely beaten but for the exertions of the police, who protected him. Mr. Bolivar D. Danels was attacked and dealt several blows about the head; he was rescued from the mob by the police, and taken to the office of the police commissioners, followed by a crowd of five or six hundred men, who cried out "hang him! hang him!" and two in the crowd drew out ropes from their pockets intent upon the execution, but the strong detachment of police succeeded, with great difficulty, in his protection. For three or four hours after nine o'clock the crowd continued to increase until Baltimore street was filled with excited men. Occasionally a secessionist would be seen, when he would either be chased away, or beaten if caught. The Independent Methodist Episcopal Church South, who held their meetings at the Assembly Rooms, were advised to suspend their services and retire, as the members were threatened by an attack upon them when they should leave the building. The suggestion was accepted, and they retired as privately as possible; the usual afternoon and evening services were dispensed with. Among those who were injured during the day we find Messrs. Robert Morrow, Thomas J. Warrington, Mr. Passano, James Knox, Thomas W. Gorman, and others. Shortly after 5 o'clock Samuel Hindes, one of the police commissioners, mounted a box near the corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets, and made a spirited address to the crowd, urging those composing it to pay respect to the law by quietly dispersing to their homes, which had the desired effect. During the day General Dix sent for Marshal Van Nostrand, and asked if his force was sufficient to preserve the peace of the city, and received an answer in the affirmative. He assured the Marshal that such proceedings should not be tolerated in his department, and that if necessary he would call out the military. On Monday and Tuesday there were other outbreaks and disturbances. Houses supposed, or said, to be occupied by the disloyal were broken into and entered, and plundered by persons claiming to be unionists. On Monday afternoon an attack was made on five of the shops and buildings of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad corporation, near the Mount Clare depot, by a large party of disorderly persons, who claimed to be Union men, among whom were several custom-house officers, who beat and wounded seven unoffending workmen, whom they accused — in most cases, if not all, most untruly — of being secessionists. On Tuesday the same gang renewed their attack and wounded two other workmen. The police took no notice of these outrages, but Gen. Dix, as soon as they were made known to him, arrested the ringleaders, which act created a vast amount of excitement amongst the passionate class of Union men. On Monday the crowd which had gathered on Baltimore street, near the *American* office, constituted themselves into a committee on flag displays, and proceeded to the office of the *Maryland News Sheet*, with a demand for the display of the stars and stripes from that building. There was no person found in the office but a boy, who expressed his willingness to display the flag, but stated that none of the proprietors were in at the time, and that he could not find a flag. They then proceeded to the Maryland Institute with a view of compelling those in the building to display the flag. They then proceeded to the establishment of Mr. John H. Weaver, and to the Holliday street theatre, where a flag was soon stretched across the street. The march was then past the room of the police commissioners, who appeared on the front steps of the building and counselled the leaders of the crowd to disperse, and not to commit any breaches of the peace. The crowd without stopping continued on to the establishments of Messrs. Egerton & Keys, Magraw & Koons, and the Maryland Club House, where similar demands were made, but no persons could be found on the premises. The crowd then went to the *Sun* office with a similar demand, the policemen following, and, as at the *News Sheet* office, preventing any damage being done; the demand was promptly complied with. The crowd then proceeded to the *Republican* office, where, in compliance with their demand, a small national flag was displayed from the third story window. The office of the *German Correspondent* was then visited, but the proprietors stated that they were about to display their flag, when the crowd proceeded to Messrs. Weisenfield & Co's, corner of Centre Market Space, where a small flag was displayed from the awning post. On returning, the crowd went again to the *Correspondent* office, where a portion of a flag, showing the stripes, was hanging from an upper window, but this was not satisfactory to the crowd, who required that the entire flag, with the stars, should be exposed to view. This being accomplished, they made another bolt at the *News Sheet* office, but the police succeeded in preventing them from entering, the establishment being entirely closed up. They then returned to the *Republican* office and made the proprietors there run out a pole with a larger flag. Among those who were unjustifiably maltreated by small crowds of men, were Mr. Frick, General C. C. Egerton, Messrs. Wm. L. Montague, John E. Morgan, James Hammond, John H. Ing, Thomas Bean, —— Thompson, —— Bennett, Lewis Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Upton, and others.

On the first of June, General John A. Dix was transferred from his command of the Middle Department in Baltimore, to Fortress Monroe, and was succeeded by General John E. Wool, who arrived in Baltimore on the 18th.

On the 30th of June, Mr. C. C. Fulton, one of the proprietors and editors of the *Baltimore American*, and Agent of the Associated Press, was arrested by order of the Secretary of War and committed to Fort McHenry, for transmitting the following dispatch to the Associated Press in New York:

BALTIMORE AMERICAN OFFICE,
Baltimore, Sunday, June 29th [9 P. M.]

I am writing for the *American* a detailed account of events at White House, before Richmond, and on the Peninsula, during the last four days, including facts obtained from Washington, having been sent for by special train to communicate with the President. If you desire it I will send it to you. It will make four or five thousand words. We have the grandest military triumph over the enemy, and Richmond must fall. C. C. FULTON.

Previous to leaving the city for the fort, Mr. Fulton addressed the following dispatch to President Lincoln:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Sir:—I find myself under arrest and on my way to Fort McHenry. I appeal to you for a hearing and prompt release, in behalf of my family, who will be in great distress at the execution of this inexplicable order. The Secretary of War authorized me to publish my statement. Respectfully, C. C. FULTON.

To this the following reply was received.

WASHINGTON, *June* 30*th*, 1862.

To C. C. FULTON, *Fort McHenry*:

I am authorized to say to you that your arrest was not made for publishing the statement, but upon your statement that you were preparing a detailed account, including facts obtained from Washington, having been sent by special train to communicate with the President. This is regarded by the President and the War Department as a flagrant and outrageous violation of the confidence with which you were treated. The publication of facts obtained from Washington under such circumstances is a high military crime. Respectfully,

E. S. SANFORD, *Military Superintendent.*

To the dispatch from Colonel Sanford Mr. Fulton replied as follows:

"COL. SANFORD—*Sir*:—The dispatch I sent to New York was a private one, addressed to Mr. Craig, for his information as to whether he desired to receive the report I was preparing for the press. It was not intended for publication, and would not have been published if my report had been permitted to go through by telegraph. I never dreamed of its being published. To find myself in Fort McHenry, the depot for traitors, is a mortification I cannot express. Having risked both life and property in defending the Union cause when our city was in the possession of traitors, and rendered services as editor and proprietor of the Baltimore *American* to the Government in sustaining the laws which no one has excelled, I ask, in common justice, that I should at least be released on my parole. Respectfully yours,

CHAS. C. FULTON.

By an order from the authorities at Washington, Mr. Fulton, on Tuesday night, July 1st, was unconditionally released.

At a late hour of night, June 29th, the utmost consternation was caused by the ringing of alarm bells generally throughout the city. The impression readily prevailed that the Confederate troops were indeed marching upon the city, and the streets were soon thronged with anxious inquirers after the cause of alarm. It seems that the authorities received information of the approach of the "Rebels," supposed to be in large force, from the direction of Westminster, and it was currently reported and believed that fighting had taken place at so near a point to the city as Reisterstown. Under these exciting circumstances it was thought a measure of safety to sound an alarm and call the Union Leagues and loyal citizens together, so that arms could be placed in their hands to meet the invaders. The streets were lively with processions of armed men, and the work of barricading the approaches to the city was pushed with great vigor. One of the features of the excitement was the rapid retreat down Baltimore street of several city passenger railroad cars cf the various lines, supposed to have been caused by a desire to remove to some place of safety should an attack actually take place. At the request of Gen. Schenck, Commodore Dornin placed in position two gun-boats at the foot of Broadway, and one at the Long Bridge, over the Ferry Bar road. Major-General Schenck the day following issued a proclamation declaring martial law in Baltimore and the western shore counties of Maryland.

The community was startled and pained on the morning of the 8th of July, by the sad intelligence of the sudden death of Archbishop Francis Patrick Kenrick, of the Catholic Church. His council had assembled in the Cathedral at the usual hour (6 o'clock) for the purpose of solemnizing mass, and the bishop not making his appearance at the regular time, fears were entertained that he might be ill. Upon proceeding to his bed-chamber, he was found in his bed, clasped in the cold embrace of death. Dr. Donovan and two other physicians were immediately summoned, who gave as their opinion that his death was caused by apoplexy. The bishop was a man of remarkable literary abilities, he having translated the Bible and written many religious works of sterling merit. He was one of the most profoundly learned men in America.

At a large public meeting, held on Monday the 28th of July, in Monument square, and at which Governor Bradford presided, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to "instruct the General in command of this Military Department to require all male citizens above the age of eighteen to come forward" and take an oath to "maintain the national sovereignty paramount to that of all State, county, or corporate powers," and to "discourage, discountenance, and forever oppose secession, rebellion, and the disintegration of the Federal Union." Those who should refuse to take the oath which it was thus proposed to tender them, and which was to bind every man to "forever" oppose what was already an accomplished fact, were, if the President had endorsed the resolution, to be banished from their homes. The proposition brought forth no public remonstrance from any portion of the "Union" party. On the contrary, the First Branch of the City

Council adopted a resolution, a few days afterwards, requesting General Wool "to administer such an oath to all the citizens of the City of Baltimore at the earliest possible period." General Wool rejected this advice, "for the reason," as he said, that it would, at a critical moment, "send twenty thousand men to swell the army of Jefferson Davis."

On the 25th of July the following members of the Second Branch City Council resigned their positions in that body, according to the suggestion of Major-General John E. Wool: Charles J. Baker, President, 13th and 14th wards; Decatur H. Miller, 11th and 12th wards; William Dean, 1st and 2d wards; Jesse Marden, 3d and 4th wards; Asa Higgins, 19th and 20th wards; William Swindell, 17th and 18th wards; Joseph Robb, 15th and 16th wards; Francis W. Alricks, 9th and 10th wards; John W. Wilson, 7th and 8th wards. This action was caused by the majority of the members of the Second Branch of the City Council in refusing to concur in an ordinance passed by the First Branch, appropriating $300,000 to encourage enlistments of volunteers. On the 23d of July, when the bounty bill was taken up, the crowd in the lobby evinced great interest, and the announcement of its rejection was received with marked disapprobation. Cries of "Put them out!" "Hang the traitors!" and similar expressions were indulged in; but order was finally restored by the interposition of Marshal Van Nostrand, who had been requested by the president to preserve order. The Branch soon afterwards adjourned, and the crowd proceeded to the pavement below to await the egress of the members. Mr. Charles J. Baker drove off in his buggy-wagon, followed by groans from the crowd. The other members remained in the Council chamber until a police force was procured, and each, under an escort of six policemen, left the hall. As Captain Asa Higgins was descending the stairs he was assaulted by the crowd, but the police protected him from severe injury. At the corner of Holliday and Saratoga streets the crowd made a rush for Mr. Decatur H. Miller, who was in charge of a squad of policemen, and he was struck several times before he could be rescued.

There was considerable excitement in Baltimore on the 7th of September, principally in the neighborhood of the newspaper offices, where large crowds had assembled to hear the news from Western Maryland, in reference to Lee's invasion of Frederick. In view of the excitement in the streets it was deemed advisable by the Mayor and police authorities to appoint four hundred special policemen. Gov. Bradford appointed Gen. John R. Kenly to the command of a brigade of troops to be used in the defence of the city.

On the 19th of December Major-General Robert C. Schenck, having been appointed to succeed Major-General Wool, arrived in this city.

Shortly after the battle of Gettysburg, the body of Capt. Wm.

D. Brown, of the Chesapeake artillery (Confederate), who was slain in that engagement, was brought to this city and embalmed, and placed in the mausoleum at Greenmount Cemetery, where it remained until Friday, July 31st, when it was removed to the cemetery chapel, where the funeral rites of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which the father of the deceased officer belonged, were observed; Revs. Dr. Slicer, Sargent, and Owens being the officiating ministers. A company of friends were present to witness the funeral services, and were just returning from the lot where the remains had been interred, when a detachment of soldiers appeared by order from headquarters, and took into military custody all the male attendants, save the officiating ministers, who escaped the attention of the soldiers. They were conducted to the headquarters of Brig. Gen. Tyler at the Gilmor House, and after a short detention, Col. Chesebrough appeared, and released them to appear the next day at headquarters.

1863. Major-General Schenck on the 11th of September issued an order for the suppression of the *Baltimore Republican* and the arrest of the editors, and in accordance with the order, the office was visited by the military about two o'clock in the afternoon, and the further publication of the paper stopped. Mr. Beale H. Richardson, editor and proprietor of the paper, and his son, Francis A. Richardson, and Mr. Stephen J. Joice, associate editors, were taken into custody and conducted to the office of Col. Fish, military provost-marshal, where an order was shortly received from Major-General Schenck directing that they be sent South by way of Harper's Ferry, with orders not to return under penalty of being treated as spies. The ground of arrest was alleged to be the publication of a piece of poetry entitled "The Southern Cross," which has been attributed to Mrs. Ellen Key Blunt. On the 29th of September the *Baltimore Daily Gazette* was also suppressed by the military authorities, and Messrs. E. F. Carter and W. H. Neilson, editors and proprietors, were taken into custody. On Tuesday, September 29th, Mr. Michael J. Kelly and John B. Piet, of the book publishing house of Messrs. Kelly, Hedian & Piet, were arrested by Government detectives upon the charge of selling a work entitled "Fourteen Months in the Bastiles of America," written by Francis Key Howard, Esq., of the Baltimore bar. Col. Wm. S. Fish issued an order from headquarters on the 10th of November, forbidding the further publication of the *Evening Transcript*, a paper started but a few weeks before, under the proprietorship of Wm. H. Neilson, formerly of the *Gazette*.

On the 30th of November ex-Gov. Pratt, and Col. Nicholson, his private secretary, were sent South by the way of Fortress Monroe, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance.

On the 17th of October, the heirs of John E. Howard sold at private sale, to Messrs. Thomas G. Scharf, Edward Wheat, and George Scott, the "General Wayne Inn" and stables, for the sum of $30,000 cash. On the 1st of October, 1864, Mr. Scharf purchased the interest of Messrs. Wheat and Scott at an advance of $3,000, making in all $33,000 paid for the entire property.

The subscribers or stockholders of the "First National Bank of Baltimore," upon the plan proposed by Secretary Chase, and approved by Congress, held their first meeting in the afternoon of the 2d of December, in the anteroom of the Citizens' Bank, corner of Pratt and Hanover streets, and elected directors, &c.

Mr. Hugh Jenkins, one of the most prominent merchants of Baltimore, died on the 1st of December, in the 65th year of his age. He was distinguished for his many virtues, but more especially his noble charities, his devotion to the poor, the orphans, the sick and the dying—not alone amongst his own immediate people, but especially to his stricken countrymen arriving on our shores in distress.

John Christian Brune, the first president of the Maryland Sugar Refinery, and a gentleman of high commercial honor, winning manners and generous hospitality, died on the 7th of December, when upon a voyage in a steamer from Southampton to Havana.

1864. Mr. Charles F. Mayer, a very prominent lawyer of Baltimore, died on Sunday, January 3d. He was a Senator in the Legislature under the old constitution, and was highly respected for integrity of character. For nearly forty years he held a high position as a lawyer, the result of a clear and penetrating intellect and untiring research.

The General Assembly at the January session incorporated the following companies: The Safe Deposit Company of Baltimore, the Baltimore Academy of Music, the Franklin and Powhatan Passenger Railway Company, and the Baltimore, Hall's Springs and Harford Passenger Railway Company.

On Wednesday, May 18th, Mr. William H. Neilson, proprietor of the *Evening Transcript*, of this city, received an order from Gen. Wallace, commander of the middle department, directing that the publication of the paper cease at once; which, it is scarcely necessary to add, was complied with.

William Knabe, Esq., a well-known and much esteemed citizen, died on Saturday evening, May 21st, in the 61st year of his age. Mr. Knabe was the principal of the house of Wm. Knabe & Co., the extensive piano-forte manufacturers of this city.

On the 23d of May, a man named Andrew or Isadore Laypole, (as he bore several aliases), having been court-martialed and condemned for being a Confederate spy and guerilla, was hung inside of Fort McHenry. He made a short speech from the gallows denying that he was a felon, then prayed fervently and died bravely.

Col. Fish was arrested late in the evening of the 24th of January by an order from the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, on the charge of official corruption and fraud, while acting as Provost-Marshal of this city. He was arrested by Col. Olcott, and was closely confined in Campbell's jail, near the Camden street depot. He was afterwards tried by court-martial, found guilty on nearly all the charges preferred against him, and was cashiered.

The Union National Convention assembled in this city at the Front Street Theatre on the morning of the 7th of June, and on the 8th finished its business and adjourned *sine die.* The nomination of Mr. Lincoln for re-election was with but the slightest opposition, and made by acclamation amidst the most enthusiastic demonstrations. The nomination for the Vice-Presidency was conferred on Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, who received the largest vote on the first ballot, there being several other names placed in nomination.

Early on the morning of the 11th of July the city was filled with rumors of the approach of the Confederates, but nothing definite could be ascertained, except the destruction of the country residence of Governor Bradford. The City Council passed an ordinance conscripting and placing in defence of the city all able-bodied male citizens from the age of sixteen years and upward. The Mayor, after the passage of the resolutions of the City Council relative to the defence of the city, waited on General Ord, the new commander of the military forces of this city and vicinity, to inform him of the proceedings of the local authorities. The General deemed it unnecessary to take any steps in the direction intimated by the resolutions, for the closing of business and calling out the citizens *en masse.* A large force of colored men, however, were actively employed in strengthening the fortifications in and around the city. The Governor, through John S. Berry, Adjutant-General, called out the city militia for the defence of the city. Orders were given to remove a large number of locomotives from the Mount Clare depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the main stem to the track on Pratt street, which was done to prevent them from being injured by the Confederates.

On September 27th George McDonald, alias M. M. Dunning, of the Third Maryland Cavalry, was shot to death by musketry in Fort McHenry for desertion and attempt to kill several persons.

The Right Rev. Martin J. Spaulding, of the Diocese of Louisville, was consecrated Archbishop of Baltimore at the Cathedral at 11 o'clock, Sunday morning, July 31st. The ceremonies which marked the consecration of Bishop Spaulding were of an imposing character, and the sermon by the Bishop was an elegant analysis of the Scriptures, and was listened to with great attention. Rev. Bishop Wood and Rev. Dr. Harra, of Philadelphia, assisted Bishop Spaulding in the Grand Pontifical Mass, assisted by Rev. Father Burlando, Rev. B. F. McManus, Rev. John Dougherty, and Rev. Father Leguerra, master of ceremonies.

The interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the

Concordia Opera House by the Concordia Society, was observed Monday, September 5th. Several addresses were made, and at night the association partook of a banquet at Western Hall, corner of Howard and Lexington streets.

The *Evening Post* was suppressed Sept. 30th, by order of Gen. Wallace. The offence consisted in the publication of articles deemed offensive to the loyal citizens.

The mercantile community of this city was greatly agitated on Monday morning, October 17th, in consequence of the wholesale arrest of several business firms and their clerks by the military authorities, but upon what charge could not be ascertained. A communication was received by Colonel Woolley from the War Department, directing him to arrest the firms and all persons employed in the following well-known houses: Hamilton Easter & Co., dry-goods dealers, Baltimore; Weisenfeld & Co., clothiers, corner of Centre Market Space and Baltimore street, also of Hanover street; Jordan & Rose, dry-goods dealers, corner of Baltimore and Hanover streets; Isaac R. Coale & Bro., commission merchants, 17 and 19 Hanover street; Charles E. Waters & Co., hardware merchants, 15 South Charles street; A. & L. Freidenrich, gentlemen's furnishing articles, corner of Liberty and Baltimore streets; Simon Frank & Co., jobbers, corner of German and Hanover streets. As the work of effectually arresting all parties connected with the above firms would require a strong force, the Colonel ordered out a sufficient number of men, and with Capt. Wiegel, visited the different stores, took possession of the same, and placed the firms and their employees under arrest. The stores were immediately closed, a guard stationed at the doors, and the prisoners sent to Washington in a special train. During the day several stores in Washington, and in Philadelphia and New York, were seized by the military authorities and the same programme observed. At the store of Hamilton Easter & Co. the scene was exciting in the extreme. The large number of clerks were taken by surprise at the summons to "fall in," and in less than five minutes a large number of notes were handed to Colonel Woolley, with instructions that they might be forwarded to wives, mothers, brothers, sisters, boarding-house keepers, &c. Some required a change of clothing, some desired a change of linen, others wanted supplies of money. One individual was seized with cramp, and a large dose of brandy was given him. A large number of ladies were in the store when the soldiers entered, and when it became known that the establishment was under the ban of the government, the fair creatures beat a hasty retreat, and neglected to finish their shopping. It was estimated that the value of goods guarded by orders of Col. Woolley was upwards of eight millions of dollars.

Died on Wednesday, the 14th of October, in Washington City, D. C., in the eighty-eighth year of his age, Roger Brooke Taney, of Maryland, fifth Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. A man of spotless and benevolent life, he must, alike in the humblest as in the highest sphere, everywhere and always, have commanded the sympathy, respect, and homage of all good men who knew him or felt his influence. To see him and to speak with him was enough to give assurance of this. To know him intimately was to make this assurance doubly sure. He served his native State as a member of the House of Delegates, as Senator, and as Attorney-General of Maryland. It was a notable tribute to his distinction as a lawyer and his worth as a private gentleman, that he was called by President Jackson to the office of Attorney-General of the United States at a time of great party strife, when a new order of things was about to be inaugurated, and when he was known to belong to the constitutional school, of which Chief-Justice Marshall was the living type, as his name remains the enduring monument. Under Jackson he was also Secretary of the Treasury. Profoundly learned in the law, and naturally gifted with a clear, direct, and logical mind, he nevertheless listened for instruction from the humblest advocate who appeared before him in any cause. With all the qualities of a great Judge, and with the natural consciousness of his superiority to ordinary men, he was ever attentive and respectful to those whose duty brought them before him to attempt to influence his determination as a Judge, and none who knew him could doubt that his conclusions were always the result of conscientious and enlightened study and reflection.

On November 1st the *Evening Loyalist* was suppressed by order of General Wallace.

1865. The gale which passed over our city on Thursday afternoon, March 23d, was the most severe that had visited this section of the country in many years. From all quarters chimneys and fences were blown down, and trees that had withstood the blasts of years were twisted from the earth as if they were reeds. A large number of houses in the city were unroofed, and in several instances walls were blown down, entailing a heavy loss upon the owners of the damaged property. A portion of the hospital buildings on Townsend street extended was blown down, killing a colored boy named John Nicholson and dangerously wounding three workmen. A portion of the boiler-shop of Messrs. Murray & Wiegand, on York street, was also blown down, and a number of workmen were buried in the ruins; one of them, Philip Hughes, was killed.

The excitement on Monday, April 3d, consequent upon the receipt of the exhilarating news from the victorious army of General Grant before Richmond, surpassed anything of the kind ever witnessed in this city. In less than one hour after the glad tidings had been bulletined at the different newspaper offices, thousands of men wended their steps to the centre of the city, and as the dispatches from the army were posted up, vociferous cheering was wafted upon the air. Merchants quitted their places of business, laborers threw down their instruments of toil, shopping was neglected, and the Union citizens rejoiced that the rebellion had at last been dealt a fatal blow. Towards noon it was feared that a disturbance would occur among the thousands who had congregated about the different newspaper offices, and to arrest the anticipated difficulty, squads of police officers from the different station houses and a strong force of soldiers were detailed for duty at the points named, for the preservation of order. Several encounters, however, occurred during the afternoon, but not of a serious character. At three P. M., in accordance with an order issued by Mayor Chapman, flags were unfurled from the engine houses, and the bells rung. At night the Union citizens illuminated their dwellings and places of business, and it was not until midnight that the exuberant feeling began to subside. A large stand was erected in front of the *American* office, where the thousands were addressed by several popular speakers.

On the 6th of April, in pursuance of a resolution of the Mayor and City Council, the city was draped in flags, the bells rung, and the cannon roared their congratulations of Union thunder. It was indeed the brightest epoch that ever befel our city for those participating in the Union cause. Houses streamed with bunting, guidons and battle-flags. Pennants and revenue colors were suspended in all directions. The city was dressed in red, white and blue. Baltimore street was decorated from Broadway to Carey street, and the display of bunting was richer and more profuse than in any similar demonstration ever witnessed in the city. Secessionists who had since the breaking out of the war refused to display the stars and stripes, became alarmed, and gave to the wind the bright colors. The streets were filled with countless thousands of people, and at night the city was illuminated in all directions, especially the newspaper offices, which were the centres of attraction.

The distinguished naval hero, Admiral Farragut, arrived in this city on the morning of the 11th of April, from Norfolk. He was received at the wharf by the Mayor, a committee of both branches of the City Council, a large detachment of military ordered out by Brig. Gen. Morris, U. S. A., and several hundred citizens. The line of march was taken up, and upon arriving at the Eutaw House, the Admiral made a few remarks and received the congratulations of our citizens. In the afternoon the distinguished guest and his friends were entertained at an elegant banquet.

With the advent of dawn on Saturday, April 15th, the centre of the city betokened that our citizens had heard of the awful tragedy enacted in Washington on Friday night. Groups of persons could be seen at the newspaper offices and the principal corners, eagerly seeking after the latest intelligence from Washington, and as usual when exciting news is expected, the city was quickly filled with the most extravagant rumors. As the recital of the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln was detailed by the morning papers, friends and foes of the Union alike mingled their tears in one sincere lament for the irreparable loss which the country had sustained. The countenances of persons on the street wore a troubled expression, and fears were expressed that terrible deeds of blood would be witnessed in our city; but thanks to Gen. Morris and the police commissioners, no outbreak occurred. During the morning the Mayor issued a proclamation ordering the closing of all drinking saloons and places of amusement until further orders. At all of the departments of the government business was suspended for the day, and by noon there was but little business of any character being transacted in the city; many workshops and stores were closed, and the houses draped with the sombre hues of mourning. Between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock the fire, church, and other bells of the city tolled forth their solemn clang of death, and all business was voluntarily suspended. From an access of joy the people were suddenly called upon to bow their heads in grief, and the bright scenes of a few days before were now turned into mourning. Those buildings that had been festooned with wreaths, garlands and the ensign of our country, were now solemnly draped in sable hues. The *Sun*, *American*, *Clipper*, *Gazette*, *German Correspondent*, *Wecker*, and *Sunday Telegram* newspapers, had their buildings draped in sombre habiliments, while the flags trimmed with mourning floated at half-mast from each of the offices. In fact, along the entire extent of West Baltimore street there were but few buildings which had no emblem of grief. Upon the receipt of the news of the murder of the President, all the military in and about the city were ready at a moment's notice to aid in the suppression of any outbreak that might be agitated. The entire police force was also on duty ready to assist the military; but happily the city assumed a remarkable quietude. The remains of the martyred President arrived here at half-past ten o'clock on the morning of the 21st of April, and were escorted by a large military and civic procession to the rotunda of the Exchange, where the coffin was opened, and at least ten thousand persons viewed the remains during the two hours allotted. In the afternoon the military again escorted the body to the depot, and in a few minutes the funeral train was wending its way to Harrisburg, Pa.

The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Wildey Monument on North Broadway were observed on Wednesday afternoon, April 26th. The members of the order, without regalia, assembled at their hall on Gay street, and marched to the spot where the monument was to be erected, reaching the place at half-past three o'clock. The ceremonies were commenced by the Rev. Dr. McCron, Grand Chaplain, who asked the Divine blessing upon the proposed monument. The Grand Master then delivered the oration, closing with an invitation to the Most Worshipful Grand Sire to officiate in laying the stone.

The reception of the Maryland Brigade (Federal) on the 6th of June, if not an imposing affair as regards numbers, was an ovation in spirit that will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed and participated in it. Gov. Bradford welcomed home the soldiers in an eloquent speech, in front of the stand at the mansion, Druid Hill Park. The Maryland Brigade was under command of Brig. Gen. A. W. Denison, and consisted of the fourth, seventh, eighth, and eleventh regiments. The First Maryland regiment (Federal) was welcomed home on the 2d of July. This regiment turned out one of Maryland's best brigadier-generals (John R. Kenly) who was afterwards made major-general of volunteers. The Third Maryland regiment infantry arrived home on the 2d of August. The First Maryland Cavalry regiment arrived home on the 3d of July. The Fifth regiment Maryland infantry arrived home on the 3d of September.

1861. Although our history of Baltimore endeavors in its general plan to set forth facts in strict chronological sequence, we are in some instances obliged to deviate from this course, in order properly to illustrate certain remarkable scenes and occurrences. Such is the case now, in dealing with the unhappy civil war which for four long and anxious years involved our whole country in arms and had its marked effect on our beloved city. In this chapter therefore we endeavor, in the first place, to give a faithful picture of those stirring scenes of which Baltimore was the theatre during the war; and, in the next place, to record impartially those deeds of valor done in the field, alike by Union and Confederate soldiers, the sons of Maryland. Without partisan bias, and only with a sincere desire to do justice to all, we write their history. Of the causes, real or presumed, which led to the memorable contest we do not treat; our province is simply to detail the part of Baltimore and her people in the remarkable events of that trying period.

In the course of our narrative we are occasionally obliged to reiterate facts, in order to present clear and impartial statements of events. It is, therefore, here necessary to repeat that on the 12th of April Fort Sumter was attacked by the Confederates, and on the 15th of that month the first decided step was taken toward offensive efforts on the part of the United States Government against the rebellion. On that day the proclamation of the President calling for 75,000 militia for three months' service to aid in suppressing it was issued, the quota of the State of Maryland being fixed at four regiments. In consequence of the unsettled condition of the affairs in the State, Governor Hicks did not comply with the provisions of the aforesaid call until the 14th of May, when he promulgated his proclamation calling "for four regiments of infantry or riflemen to serve for a period of three months, within the State of Maryland, or for the defence of the capital of the United States, and not to serve beyond the limits aforesaid." On the 2d day of May the President issued another proclamation calling for 42,034 volunteers to serve for a period of three years, and in consequence thereof the Government declined to accept any more troops for three months' service under the call of the 15th of April. Consequently, the tender of the three months' men from the State of Maryland was not accepted, but very many of them immediately joined companies which were then being organized for three years' service, in accordance with the President's second proclamation, said companies subsequently constituting a part of the First regiment.

On the 6th day of May a recruiting office for three years' volunteers was opened at No. 112 W. Baltimore Street, by John C. McConnell. The response to the call for recruits was met with alacrity and enthusiasm by the "loyal Baltimoreans," so much so that by the 16th inst. the organization of four companies of the First regiment was completed, each company as it was filled being sent to the old National Hotel building on Camden street for quarters, at which place they were severally mustered into the United States service, and designated respectively A, B, C, and D. Meanwhile, recruiting for the remaining companies was being vigorously pushed forward at other points in the city and State, and attended everywhere by the same response, so that by the 27th inst. the organization of the regiment was fully completed, and on that date companies F, G, H, I, and K, were accepted and mustered into the United States service at the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, whither all the companies had previously been ordered to rendezvous. Company E had been previously mustered in on the 25th inst.

The first regular encampment was located at the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and was named "Camp Cooper," in honor of Brigadier-General James Cooper, then engaged in the raising of a brigade of Maryland volunteers. He was appointed the first brigadier-general from Maryland, and subsequently died on the 28th of May, 1863, at Columbus, Ohio, aged about 53 years. The regiment remained at "Camp Cooper" for a brief period, and then removed to Baltimore on the 6th of June, where it went into camp for instruction and drill, on the grounds familiarly known to Baltimoreans as "Camp Carroll." At this place Colonel John R. Kenly assumed command of the regiment, having been appointed by President Lincoln. On the 7th of July the regiment took its departure from Baltimore, for active service in the field near Downsville, Maryland, where they were joined on the 16th of July by Col. John R. Kenly. This regiment subsequently bore a gallant part in various battles. In the memorable action of a later period at Ball's Bluff, the First Maryland regiment was on the opposite side of the river, and Col. Kenly in his report, speaking of the affair, concludes with the remark: "I feel it to be a duty to say that the soldiers of the First Maryland regiment of infantry saved numbers of our army from destruction or capture. I am very proud of that night's work."

The First Maryland Confederate regiment was organized at Harper's Ferry in June, with the following regimental officers: Colonel Arnold Elzey, Lieut.-Col. George H. Steuart, Major Bradley T. Johnson, acting Adjutant Frank X. Ward. The regiment numbered over seven hundred men, and in bravery and discipline was second to none in the Confederate army. Upon the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, much valuable property was saved through their exertions, which would have been otherwise destroyed. For their services upon this occasion, Gen. Joseph E. Johnson issued the following complimentary order:

HEADQUARTERS, WINCHESTER, *June 22d*, 1861.

Special Order. The Commanding General thanks Lieut.-Col. Steuart and the Maryland regiment for the faithful and exact manner in which they carried out his orders of the 19th inst. at Harper's Ferry. He is glad to learn that, owing to their discipline, no private property was injured and no unoffending citizen disturbed. The soldierly qualities of the Maryland regiment will not be forgotten in the day of action.

By order of Gen. JOS. E. JOHNSON.

W. M. WHITING, *Inspector General.*

On the 21st of July, at the first battle of Manassas, the Maryland Regiment had the right of the line under the command of Colonel Steuart, Col. Elzey commanding the brigade. The Federals held a strong position on a ridge difficult of ascent, and immediately in front of a dense pine-thicket. Col. Elzey ordered a "charge." At the command, with one wild, deafening yell, the Confederates emerged from the woods where they were formed, and, amidst a perfect storm of bullets, the gallant soldiers rushed across a wheat field, and dashing up the acclivity with an impetuosity which could not be withstood, drove the enemy pell-mell from their strong position into the thicket in the rear. With the successful charge of Elzey upon their right flank the whole of the Federal army had given away, and was rushing terror-stricken in the direction of Washington. Whilst pursuing the enemy, Jefferson Davis, Gens. Johnston and Beauregard rode up to Col. Elzey, amid the joyful shouts of the men, and the former, with countenance beaming with excitement and enthusiasm, seizing him by the hand and giving it a hearty shake, exclaimed: "*General* Elzey, you are the Blucher of the day." In answer to a letter written to General

Beauregard for his personal observations of the Marylanders who served under his command, he answered as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, *November* 5*th*, 1873.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 18th ult. was received here during my absence. I had no Maryland troops, as well as I can now recollect, in my army of the Potomac; but at the battle of the first Manassas, the 1st Maryland Regiment, Elzey's Brigade, Kirby Smith's Division Army of the Shenandoah, contributed greatly to the success of that battle by checking the flanking movement of the Federals, until Early's Brigade could get into position to outflank them (see my report of the Battle of Manassas.) The officers and men of that Maryland regiment behaved with much gallantry on that occasion; and afterwards, while on duty in front of Munson's Hill (near Alexandria) and while in winter quarters about Centreville, they were noted for their discipline and good behavior. Generals Elzey and Steuart subsequently attained high distinction as Confederate officers.

I remain yours very truly, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MR. J. THOMAS SCHARF, *Baltimore, Md.*

In answer to a letter for the same object, Mr. Jefferson Davis wrote as follows:

"MEMPHIS, *August* 28*th*, 1873.

"COL. J. THOMAS SCHARF, *Baltimore, Md.:*

"*Dear Sir:*—Yours of the 22d inst. received, and I am glad to know that you are about to make a durable record of the services of the Baltimoreans in the great struggle for the assertion of State rights and the preservation of constitutional government. The world will accord to them peculiar credit, as it has always done to those who leave their hearthstones to fight for principle in the land of others. I am glad that your old commander, so distinguished for skill and gallantry, survives to bear testimony to the individual merit of the members of his company. Wishing you long life, prosperity, and happiness,

"I remain very respectfully and truly yours,

"JEFFERSON DAVIS."

1862. Never in his previous or subsequent campaigns did "Stonewall" Jackson's military genius and daring show to greater advantage than in the spring of 1862, in the Valley of Virginia. In less than six weeks he had beaten the army of Milroy, destroyed that of Banks, baffled that of Fremont, and annihilated that of Shields, and all with less than twelve thousand men; besides capturing millions of dollars' worth of stores, &c. From General Ewell's official report of the Valley campaign, we take the following highly complimentary extract: "The history of the Maryland regiment, gallantly commanded by Col. Bradley T. Johnson during the campaign of the Valley, would be the history of every action from Front Royal to Cross Keys. On the 6th (June), near Harrisonburg, the Fifty-Eighth Virginia Regiment was engaged with the Pennsylvania 'Bucktails,' the fighting being close and bloody. Colonel Johnson came up with his regiment in the hottest period, and by a dashing charge in flank drove the enemy off with a heavy loss, capturing Lieut.-Col. Kane commanding. In commemoration of this gallant conduct I ordered one of the captured 'Bucktails' to be appended as a trophy to their flag. The action is worthy of acknowledgment from a higher source, more particularly as they avenged the death of the gallant General Ashby, who fell at the same time. Four color-bearers were shot down in succession, but each time the colors were caught before reaching the ground, and were finally borne by Corporal Daniel Shanks to the close of the action. On the 8th instant (June), at Cross Keys, they were opposed to three of the enemy's regiments in succession." General Jackson also, in his official report of the Valley campaign, thus speaks of the First Maryland's participation in the battle of Harrisonburg: "Apprehending that the Federals would make a more serious attack, Ashby called for an infantry support. The brigade of General George H. Steuart was accordingly ordered forward. In a short time the Fifty-Eighth Virginia Regiment became engaged with a Pennsylvania regiment called the Bucktails, when Colonel Johnson of the First Maryland Regiment coming up in the hottest period of the fire, charged gallantly into its flank, and drove the enemy with heavy loss from the field, capturing Lieut.-Col. Kane commanding." At Gaines' Mills, in the seven days' battles around Richmond, a historian of the war says: "Taking advantage of a rise in the ground, he (Col. Johnson) halted the men under its shelter, and ordered them (the 1st Maryland Confederate Regiment) to rest preparatory to making the desperate assault. Scarcely had the command been given when Captain McHenry Howard, of General Charles Winder's staff, galloped up with orders to remain where we were until that General could overtake us with the Stonewall Brigade. 'The General has observed your movements, sir, and thinks the place too strong for you; we will, therefore, charge together.' In a few moments Jackson's favorite brigade was with us. At the command of General Winder we moved forward with irresistible impulse, and scrambling over the enemy's breastwork of knapsacks, we swept everything before us. The last charge had been made and the last battery captured at Gaines' Mills, and the right of McClellan's army was seeking safety in flight." On the 17th of August, the First Maryland Confederate Regiment was disbanded, their term of enlistment having expired. In the autumn of 1862, the First Maryland Battalion of Infantry was organized, and perfected a short time afterwards by the election of the following battalion officers: Lieuten-

ant-Colonel, James R. Herbert; Major, W. W. Goldsborough; Acting Adjutant, Lieutenant George Thomas; Quartermaster, Major James Hardin; Commissary, John E. Howard; Surgeon, De Wilton Snowden.

Col. John R. Kenly was promoted as brigadier-general of the United States Volunteers August 22d, 1862, "for gallant conduct at the battle of Front Royal," and on the 6th of September he was ordered by Major-General Halleck "to organize and command a brigade of new troops." Two days thereafter, the 8th of September, 1862, General Kenly assumed command of the "Maryland Brigade," in accordance with the following orders:

"HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
"BALTIMORE, *Sept. 8th*, 1862.

"*General Orders No.* 36:

"The First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth regiments of Maryland Volunteers, now in process of formation near this city, together with Captain Alexander's battery Baltimore light artillery, are hereby placed under the command of Brigadier-General John R. Kenly, United States Volunteers. When the organization of the above-named regiments shall be completed, they will constitute a brigade, still to be commanded by Brigadier-General Kenly until further orders.

"By command of Major-General Wool,
"WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, *Assistant Adjt.-Gen.*"

1863. At the battle of Gettysburg, July 1st and 4th, the 1st Maryland battalion of Confederate infantry fought desperately at "Culp's Hill"; only two hundred reported after the battle, out of five hundred who went into the fight. The following account of the part taken by the 1st Maryland Confederate artillery in the battle of Chancellorsville appeared in the Richmond *Dispatch*: "FIRST MARYLAND ARTILLERY.—This well-known corps, commanded by Captain William F. Dement, formerly R. Snowden Andrews, defended an important position on the right of Marye's Hill on Sunday morning [May 3d], and did such service as to elicit the especial notice and commendation of Major-General Early." Lieutenant-General Richard S. Ewell, in his official report of operations of the Second Army Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, in the Confederate States, forwarded late in 1863 to the Confederate authorities, thus speaks of the Marylanders who served in his command in the summer of 1863: "At Winchester the Maryland battalion was attached to Gen. Stuart's brigade, and the Baltimore light artillery to Col. Brown's battalion, with which they served with their usual gallantry throughout the campaign." Col. Andrews, a gallant officer from Baltimore, Lieutenant-General Ewell mentions on several occasions in his report, but in one instance as follows:*" Lieut.-Col. Andrews of the artillery, not fully recovered from his serious wound at Cedar Run, was again wounded at Winchester, and while suffering from his wounds appeared on the field at Hagerstown and reported for duty." At Winchester " Lieut. Charles S. Contee's section of Dement's [First Maryland] battery was placed in short musket-range of the enemy on the 15th of June, and maintained its position till thirteen of the sixteen men in the two detachments were killed or wounded, when Lieut. John A. Morgan, of the 1st North Carolina regiment, and Lieut. R. H. McKim, A. D. C. to Brigadier-General George H. Stuart, volunteered and helped to work the guns till the surrender of the enemy. The following are the names of the gallant men belonging to the section: Lieut. C. S. Contee, A. J. Albert. Jr., John Kester, William Hill, B. W. Owens, John Glascock, John Harris, William Wooden, C. C. Pease, Frederick Frayer, —— Duvall, William Compton, John Yates, William Brown, William H. Gorman, Thomas Moore, Robert B. Chew. Colonel Brown, chief of artillery, recommends Lieut. Contee for promotion to the captaincy of the Chesapeake (Maryland) artillery, *vice* Capt. W. D. Brown, a most gallant and valuable officer, killed at Gettysburg." Gen. Ewell, also in his report, expresses his thanks to the officers of his staff for their distinguished gallantry and valuable services during the campaign, and among whom, in this connection, he mentions Lieut. Elliott Johnson, of Baltimore. Major-General Early, in his official report of the battles around Winchester, also said: " I must also commend the gallantry of Lieut.-Col. Herbert and Major Goldsborough, of the Maryland Line, and their troops."

1864. At the battle of Reams' Station, on the Weldon railroad, on the 19th of August, the second Maryland Confederate infantry again proved of what material it was made. A historian of the war says: " Disdaining to retreat without the command, when all others were seeking safety in flight they stood to their post to the last. Again and again were they assaulted, but again and again they drove their assailants back with heavy loss. At length in overwhelming numbers the enemy came upon them and reached the breastworks. But there that little band remained for a time as firm as the rock of Gibraltar. But the enemy crossed the breastworks, and the struggle was hand to hand. Desperately the bayonet was thrust, and the butts of muskets crashed through human skulls. But this unequal struggle could not be of long duration, and surrounded and overwhelmed, the survivors sought to fight their way out. Many succeeded, but one-third of that gallant band lay dead and wounded, or were prisoners in the hands of the foe." On the 30th of September, at the battle of Pegram's farm, the second Maryland Confederate infantry took a conspicuous part in that desperate engagement, but losing fearfully in killed and wounded. Out of one hundred and forty-nine men that went into the fight, forty-three were killed and wounded. On the next day, October 1st, they again encountered the enemy on the Squirrel Level road, and repulsed them after a sharp engagement, with severe loss. For a long while after the battle of Squirrel Level road, the Second Maryland remained in the trenches, or were engaged in picketing along their front. It had been reduced to about one hundred men, and still these men were compelled to do the duty of a battalion. So numerous were the desertions in the brigade to which they belonged that it at last became necessary to keep the Marylanders almost constantly on picket, for as sure as this duty was entrusted to other troops just so sure were they to find deserted posts in the morning. And still these brave men never complained of what was imposed upon them. Throughout that dreary fall and the long cold winter, nearly naked and hardly half-fed, they silently did their duty, whilst thousands were proving recreant to the cause. Elegant and refined gentlemen, who at home never knew what it was to want for a single comfort, were in rags and tatters, sleeping in mud and filth; and when the bleak winds of December pierced many a rent in their wretched garments, they only drew their sorry blanket the closer around their gaunt and shivering limbs, and cheerfully responded to the call for any duty. Was it a wonder, then, that after the battle of Cold Harbor General Breckenridge should have exclaimed, "What could not be done with a hundred thousand such men!" General Breckenridge, it is well known, had occupied most conspicuous positions in the civil service of the country before the war; he was an eminent member of the Democratic party, and had been Vice-president of the United States. Having requested Major-General John C. Breckenridge to favor us with his views regarding the services of the 1st Maryland battalion of Confederate infantry in the battle of "Cold Harbor," he very kindly answered as follows:

"LEXINGTON, KY., *January* 6*th*, 1874.

"*My dear Sir:*—Since September last I have, until very recently, been hindered by sickness from attending to my correspondence, and I offer this as an apology for the delay in not answering your letter of November 30th, 1873. You desire me to tell you something of a Maryland regiment that was in my command toward the close of the war, with a view to use the information in your proposed 'History of Baltimore.' When I crossed over from the Shenandoah Valley in May, 1864, and joined Gen. Lee on the North Anna, near Hanover Junction, a battalion of Maryland infantry was sent to me, and it remained under my command until I returned to the Valley in the following month. It had seen rough service, and I think all the field officers were absent from disabling wounds. While with me it was commanded by Capt. Crane. I had occasion to observe this battalion along the North Anna, on the Sotopotomy, and in a series of other engagements of greater or less importance, ending with the battle of Cold Harbor early in

June, and I take pleasure in saying that its conduct throughout was not merely creditable, but distinguished. Not being incorporated into any brigade, it came more frequently under my eye, and I presently fell into the habit of holding it in hand for occasions of special need. For an instance, at Cold Harbor, where a point in my line was very weak, and was actually broken for a time by Gen. Hancock's troops, the Maryland battalion and Finnegan's Florida brigade (the latter borrowed from Gen. Hoke for the occasion) aided decisively to restore the situation, and behaved with the greatest intrepidity. During their brief service with me I was every way favorably impressed by those Marylanders. Not in courage only, but also in discipline, tone, and all soldierly qualities they were quite equal to any troops I saw during the war. After my return to the Valley I did not see them any more, yet I never think of them but with admiration and affection. Some Maryland cavalry and artillery under the command of Col. (afterwards Brigadier-General) Bradley Johnson reported to me for a few days after my arrival at Hanover Junction. They seemed to be fine troops and well-instructed, but I cannot speak of them more particularly.

"With good wishes, I am yours truly,

"John C. Breckenridge.

"Col. J. Thomas Scharf, *Baltimore, Md.*"

The following is what "a Virginian" says, in the Richmond *Sentinel*, of the part taken by the Marylanders in the sanguinary battle of Cold Harbor:

"Near Richmond, *June 6th*, 1864.

"*Mr. Editor*:—The public have already been informed, through the columns of the public journals, of the great results of the late engagements between the forces of General Lee and Gen. Grant But they have not yet learned the particulars, which are always most interesting, and in some instances, owing to the confusion which generally attends large battles, they have been misinformed on some points. It is now known by the public that the enemy were momentarily successful in one of their assaults on the lines held by Major-General Breckenridge's division, which might have resulted in disaster to our cause. It will be interesting to all to know what turned disaster into victory, and converted a triumphant column into a flying rabble. The successful assault of the enemy was made under cover of darkness, before the morning star had been hid by the light of the sun. They came gallantly forward in spite of a severe fire from General Echols' brigade, and in spite of the loss of many of their men, who fell like autumn leaves, until the ground was almost blue and red with their uniforms and their blood. They rushed in heavy mass over our breastworks. Our men, confused by the suddenness of the charge, and borne down by the rush of the enemy, retreated, and all now seemed to be lost. At this juncture the Second Maryland Infantry, of Col. Bradley T. Johnson's command, now in charge of Captain J. P. Crane, were roused from their sleep. Springing to their arms they formed in a moment, and rushing gallantly forward, poured a deadly fire into the enemy and then charged bayonets. The enemy were, in turn, surprised at the suddenness and vim of this assault. They gave back, they became confused, and General Finnegan's forces coming up, they took to flight; but not until nearly a hundred men were stretched on the plain, from the fire of the Second Maryland Infantry, and many others captured. Lieutenant Charles B. Wise, of Company B, now took possession of the guns, which had been abandoned by our forces, and with the assistance of some of his own men and some of Gen. Finnegan's command, poured a deadly fire into the retreating column of the enemy. Thus was the tide of battle turned, and this disaster converted into a success. I am informed that the whole force of the enemy which came within our lines would have been captured, had it not been for the mistake of an officer who took the enemy for our own men and thus checked for a few moments the charge of the Second Maryland Infantry. I take pleasure in narrating these deeds of our Maryland brethren, and doubt not you will join in the feeling. A VIRGINIAN."

The consolidation of the Federal army of the Potomac into three corps instead of five was ordered on the 23d day of March, when the Maryland brigade became the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps. Brigadier-General John C. Robinson was assigned to the command of the division, and Major-General G. K. Warren to the corps. The consolidation of the army necessitated the removal of several valuable general officers to other fields of duty, among whom was General Kenly, a soldier and a gentleman whose departure was sincerely regretted by the troops under his command. General Kenly was assigned to the command of a military district in the Middle Department, and on the eve of his departure issued a farewell address, expressing his heartfelt regret at the separation and the kind feelings which he entertained for all of his command. The following complimentary address was signed by all the officers of his command, and presented to General Kenly on the day of its date:

"CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, VIRGINIA, *March* 25*th*, 1864.

"Brigadier-General John R. Kenly:

"*Sir:*—The undersigned officers, commanding regiments, and others in the first and second brigades, comprising the third division, first army corps, army of the Potomac, cannot part with you, our late division commander, without first conveying to you the assurance of the friendship, regard, and respect for you as a soldier and a gentleman, in the full comprehension of these terms, entertained for you by us, and by the officers and men of our several commands. The experiences and intercourse of more than eight months of active service in the field, furnishing an unerring test of competence and character, of courage and capacity, unite in impressing upon us a feeling of sincere regret at parting with you, the desire to retain a place in your memory, and the cordial prayer that your life and health may be spared, and your labors in the new field of duty to which you are to be transferred be crowned with eminent usefulness and success. With the hope of again renewing with you, General, an acquaintance to us so agreeable and profitable, we bid you a sincere and affectionate adieu."

At the battle of the Weldon Railroad on the 18th of August, the Maryland brigade U. S. A. suffered severely. "Every member of the First Maryland's color-guard, including the color-bearers, received severe wounds in the engagement. When the first color-bearer was struck, a second one seized the flag, but he too quickly fell; another and another grasped the standard, until seven had been shot down, when Lieutenant William Taylor took the banner and carried it until relieved by a newly-appointed bearer." The gallant Colonel Wilson, subsequently speaking of this affair, said: "At no time in my life could I have shed tears more freely than when I saw the men fall around my colors as fast as I could count one, two, and three."

At the battle known as "Dabney's Mill," fought on the 6th of February near Hatcher's Run, the Maryland Brigade U. S. A. again distinguished itself by that conspicuous gallantry which it had displayed on many hard-fought battle-fields. A correspondent of the *Baltimore American*, detailing the part taken by the Maryland brigade, says: "The brigades under command of Col. Bowerman advanced in column on the left, and in support of the Third Division, Fifth Corps, until some troops on the right became engaged with the enemy, when we formed in line and advanced. Our advance soon became engaged, when a charge was ordered, and executed with a will and loud cheering. The enemy could not stand the terrible and galling fire, but commenced a precipitate retreat, well followed up by the Maryland brigade. After charging for a considerable distance, we came upon his main line, where a general engagement ensued which lasted two hours and forty minutes, during which time we fired away every round of ammunition on the persons of the troops. The coolness and daring of the officers and men were universal themes of conversation and applause. The brigade was complimented for the stubborn resistance it offered when attacked, and its dashing energy when charging. Colonel Wilson was killed while gallantly leading his regiment. The brigade has certainly added incorruptible laurels to its well-established fame." A few days afterward, Gen. Meade in general orders granted furloughs for twenty-five days to a large number of enlisted men which he named, in recognition of the gallantry and good conduct which they displayed in this action. On the 27th of March orders were issued for a grand movement of the entire Army of the Potomac, which, at this time, embraced every available man within its geographical limits capable of bearing arms. The next day was devoted to preparations for the great event, which culminated in the capitulation of the whole Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, under command of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and virtually ended the war. The Maryland brigade participated in all the great battles up to the time of this great event, and none displayed more gallantry. The following letter was written by General Grant for the object mentioned therein:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 22d, 1865.

"To Corporal JACOB R. TUCKER,
"*Comp'y G., Fourth Regiment Md. Volunteer Infantry.*

"*Sir:*—The sum of four hundred and sixty dollars was sent me by patriotic citizens of the North, to be given as a reward for gallantry to the soldier who should first raise the United States flag over Richmond. As Richmond was not taken by assault, I concluded that the donors' wishes would be best carried out by dividing the sum between the three soldiers most conspicuous for gallantry in the final and successful assault on Petersburg. Major-General Charles Griffin, commanding Fifth Army Corps, has selected you as entitled to this honor, in behalf of that command, and I herewith transmit to you the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and thirty-three cents as one-third of the original sum. It affords me great pleasure to receive from your commanding general such unqualified testimony of your gallantry and heroism in battle, and to be the medium of transmitting to you this recognition of the worth of your services in defence of our common country. U. S. GRANT, *Lieut.-General.*

"T. S. BOWERS, *Ass't Adjutant-General.*"

Extracts from a letter of Major-General G. K. Warren, dated April 24th, 1866, to the Adjutant-General United States Army, recommending certain officers of the Maryland brigade for brevet appointments: "The following survivors, not brevetted since the close of the war, are, therefore, respectfully recommended as worthy of that honor: . . . Brevet Brigadier-General A. W. Denison, United States Volunteers, commanding Maryland brigade, to be Major-General of Volunteers, by brevet, for gallant conduct in the battle of White Oak Ridge, March 31st, 1865, in which he was wounded. . . . In the foregoing list of recommendations for the brevet Major-General of volunteers is included that of General

Denison, of the Maryland brigade. To this brigade especial honor is due, for they were the loyal men of a divided community. They had thus to sacrifice old personal associations and interests, and while doing their duty at the front, had repeatedly to endure the anxieties of having their homes invaded by the enemy. They, now that the war is over, have to encounter, socially, sympathizers and many active participants of the rebellion, and they should be strengthened in every proper way by the approval of the Government that they have so faithfully served. It would seem but just that the most liberal views attend the consideration of the brevets for this brigade; but their record is one that speaks for them, and in a way they may well be proud of. I will give a brief outline of their connection with the Army of the Potomac. They first joined it just after the battle of Gettysburg, and were joined to the First Corps. On its consolidation with the Fifth Corps, under me, their former commander, General Kenly, was transferred to another army, and Col. A. W. Denison, of the Eighth regiment, was left in command. The brigade was composed of the First, Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth regiments of Maryland volunteers, and they were placed in General Robinson's division. On the 8th of May their division commander was wounded; Colonel Denison, their brigade commander, was wounded; and Colonel C. E. Phelps, of the Seventh regiment, next in command, was wounded; and Col. Bowerman, of the Fourth regiment, took the command, which he kept till May 19th, when the arrival of Col. Dushane, of the First regiment, placed him in command. Col. Dushane retained this command till killed in battle, August 21st, on the Weldon railroad. The next brigade commander was Col. Graham, of the Purnell Legion, whose regiment had joined on the 30th of May. On the 12th of October Col. Denison, having recovered, with the loss of an arm, for which he was brevetted brigadier-general, returned, and again took command. On the 6th of February, 1865, Colonel Wilson, of the First regiment, was killed in battle. On March 31st, 1865, General Denison was again wounded, and Colonel Bowerman again succeeded to the command. On April 1st, at Five Forks, Colonel Bowerman was wounded, and the command fell to Colonel Stanton, of the First regiment. This brief mention of the loss in higher officers gives a fair representation of the proportionate loss and suffering of the brigade in battle while with me. I therefore recommend, besides General Denison for the brevet rank of Major-General of volunteers, the following additional ones: Col. Charles E. Phelps, Seventh regiment Maryland volunteers, to be brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, for gallant conduct in battle, May 8th, 1864, at Spottsylvania; Col. D. L. Stanton, First regiment Maryland volunteers, to be brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, for gallant conduct in battle of Five Forks; Major E. M. Mobley, who in much of the campaign of 1864 commanded the Seventh regiment Maryland volunteers, to be colonel of volunteers, by brevet, for faithful and gallant service.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"G. K. WARREN, *former Maj.-Gen. Vols., comd'g 5th Army Corps.*"

Mr. J. W. Kirkley, requesting General G. K. Warren to favor him, for his history of the 1st Maryland regiment, U. S. V., with a statement of his views regarding the services of the Maryland Brigade, received the following complimentary reply:

"NEWPORT, R. I., *October 26th*, 1871.

"To Mr. J. W. KIRKLEY, *Washington, D. C.:*

"*Dear Sir:*—I have received your letter of the 21st instant, requesting me to prepare a statement, such as I 'may know the Maryland Brigade to be worthy of,' to annex to your historical record of those troops. Since the war my official duties as an engineer have so occupied me that I have not been able to complete the official report of my command's achievements, as I intend to, and am always hoping to get the time to do soon. The events through which we passed made a lasting impression on my mind, and it would take a book to tell all I know of the worth of the Maryland Brigade. I am very glad to hear that you are making one. The frequent loss of commanding officers by that brigade in the campaigns of 1864-'65 brought it particularly to my attention, and its constancy under all the difficulties and hardships made me regard it with affection as well as esteem. As a part of the combined First and Fifth Army Corps it will always share in the common reputation; and this was a corps that never gave ground to the enemy, which marched and fought battles in every month but January from May, 1864, to May, 1865; which made all the extensions of the line of the Union army around Petersburg by contests with the enemy from the place where the mine was sprung in the summer of 1864 to the capture of his extreme right on the White Oak road, at Five Forks, on April 1, 1865, and which finally stretched its unflinching lines across the path of retreat of the Army of Virginia at Appomattox. It should hereafter be enough glory for any man to say, 'I bore an honorable reputation in the Maryland brigade.' Yours respectfully,

"G. K. WARREN."

From a letter to the author of the "Chronicles," dated the 5th of October, 1873, we extract the following: "Those who, like the Maryland troops, went to the war and served faithfully to the end, need no commendation from me or any one else to set off against malicious aspersion. The fact of the service will survive when words of praise as well as of detraction shall all have been forgotten."

On the 29th of September the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore presented "to Brevt. Major-General John R. Kenly, U. S. V., a son of Maryland, for distinguished services in defence of the Union, during the rebellion," a magnificent sword and belt. The General Assembly on the 5th of March, 1862, resolved "That without wishing to draw any invidious distinction, the gratitude of the people of Maryland is eminently due to Col. John R. Kenly, of the First Maryland Regiment, for his early, prompt and distinguished services in the cause of his country."

In the retreat of the Confederate army under Gen. R. E. Lee, across Hatcher's run near the Boydton plank road, the Second Maryland battalion assisted in bringing up the rear. They were then under the command of Captain John W. Torsch, and the privations they endured until the army reached Appomattox Courthouse are too well-known to repeat. On the 9th of April they laid down their arms in obedience to the last command they were ever to receive from their beloved Lee, and it was with feelings not easily imagined. As an organization the Second Maryland Infantry has ceased to exist, but it has left a heritage to its posterity and to its State of which they may be justly proud. They surrendered 63 officers and men.

We will here add, that the young men who went South did not organize themselves into one command, for there were batteries and companies of infantry and cavalry who were assigned to other commands whose States were accredited with their services. The books of the Confederate War Department contained the names of over twenty thousand Marylanders in the service, and still at no time could they be organized to the proportion of a brigade, much less a division. One great reason for this was the fact that they were required to officer companies, regiments, and brigades of troops from other States, for, as a general thing, the young men from Maryland were of a superior order intellectually, who were actuated by patriotism alone, and not driven into the service by the conscript officer, or influenced by mercenary motives. With the infantry already spoken of there was also in the Confederate service a battalion of cavalry which was organized at Winchester on the 25th of November 1862, with the following battalion officers: Major Ridgely Brown, Adjutant George W. Booth, Quartermaster Ignatius Dorsey, Surgeon Wilmer McKnew. This command fought gallantly throughout the war, the commander losing his life, and gave the last charge and struck the last blow for the army of Virginia. This battle, which closed the record of the army of Virginia, was fought on the 9th April, on the Lynchburg road while the articles of capitulation were being prepared. They did not surrender, but escaped to Lynchburg, where they remained about ten days, when they took up the line of march for General Johnson's army. They arrived at Cloverdale, Botetourt county, on the 28th day of April, where Colonel Dorsey, the commanding officer, received the following very complimentary letter from Brig. General Munford, commanding the cavalry division:

"CLOVERDALE, BOTETOURT COUNTY, VIRGINIA,
"*April 28th*, 1865.

"Lieut.-Col. DORSEY, commanding First Maryland Cavalry:

"I have just learned from Captain Emack that your gallant band was moving up the Valley in response to my call. .I am deeply pained to say that our army cannot be reached, as I have learned that it has capitulated. It is sad, indeed, to think that our country is all shrouded in gloom. But for you and your command there is the consolation of having faithfully done your duty. Three years ago the chivalric Brown joined my old regiment with twenty-three Maryland volunteers, with light hearts and full of fight. I soon learned to admire, respect and love them for all those qualities which endear soldiers to their officers. They recruited rapidly, and as they increased in numbers, so did their reputation and friends increase, and they were soon able to form a command and take a position of their own. Need I say when I see that position so high and almost alone among soldiers, that my heart swells with pride to think that a record so bright and glorious is in some part linked with mine? Would that I could see the mothers and sisters of every member of your battalion, that I might tell them how nobly you have represented your State and maintained our cause. But you will not be forgotten. The fame you have won will be guarded by Virginia with all the pride she feels in her own true sons, and the ties which have linked us together memory will preserve. You who struck the first blow in Baltimore, and *the last in Virginia*, have done all that could be asked of you; and had the rest of our officers and men adhered to our cause with the same devotion, to-day we would have been free from Yankee thraldom. I have ordered the brigade to return to their homes, and it behooves us now to separate. With my warmest wishes for your welfare, and a hearty God bless you, I bid you farewell.

"THOMAS T. MUNFORD,
"*Brigadier-General Commanding Division.*"

In the cavalry service of the Confederacy, Maryland was largely represented in the commands of Col. Harry Gilmor, Col. Mosby, Col. McNeil and others. The First Maryland Artillery, composed entirely of Marylanders, had no superiors and few equals in the Confederate service. This company was organized in Richmond, in August, 1861, with the following officers: R. Snowden Andrews, Captain; Wm. F. Dement, 1st Lieutenant, and Charles F. Contee, 2d Lieutenant. There was also in the Confederate artillery service from Maryland, the Chesapeake Artillery Company, Captain Wm. Brown, and the Baltimore Light Artillery, Captain J. B. Brockenbrough. There was also Captain J. Lyle Clark's battalion of infantry. General Jubal A. Early, in his memoir of the last year of the war, speaking of the privates who were in the Confederate army, says: "I believe that the world has never produced a body of men superior in courage, patriotism and endurance to the private soldiers of the Confederate armies. I have repeatedly seen those soldiers submit with cheerfulness to privations and hardships which would appear to be almost incredible; and the wild cheers of our brave men when their thin lines sent back opposing hosts of Federal troops, staggering, reeling, and flying, have often thrilled every fibre in my heart. I have seen, with my own eyes, ragged, barefooted, and hungry Confederate soldiers perform deeds which if performed in days of yore by mailed warriors in glittering armor, would have inspired the harp of the minstrel and the pen of the poet."

The following secret correspondence, illustrating the condition of affairs in Baltimore and Maryland, is published as a contribution to the materials of which the future history of Maryland is to be written. The endorsements on the backs of letters, as well as the letters themselves, are exact copies of the originals, which were captured during the war in Frederick, Md., when that place was seized by the Confederates. They were written to Major-General Banks of the U. S. A., by the parties whose names are attached.

S. M. Felton introducing two witnesses against Marshal Kane:

"PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE R. R. Co.,
"PHILADELPHIA, *June 27th*, 1861.

"O. B. CROSSMAN:

"*Dear Sir:*—I have just written Major-General N. P. Banks, of Baltimore, that I thought I could furnish him some positive information in reference to Marshal Kane. I wish you to take McClennahan with you and go and see Gen. Banks, and state to him what you stated to me this morning, and have McClennahan ready to make his affidavit if necessary. Show this to General Banks in order that he may know that they act at my request.

"Yours truly, S. M. FELTON."

Letter from Y. L. Gatchell, near Elkton, Md.:

"NEAR ELKTON, MD., *July 1st*, 1861.

"M. Genl. N. P. BANKS,
"*Commanding Departmt. Annapolis*

"*Sir:*—You will I hope excuse me for thus addressing you, my only object being to do Good. I will first state that I was in Virginia in the wood & lumber Buisiness untill 24th of May. after getting all my men out except 4, one an old man 70 and head of a family, who kept our Bourding-house, 2 Boys 17 & 18 Pressed in the army and one in jail for Expressing views favourable to the Administration, I left for home, 5 miles above Elkton, leaving my Property mostly in Va. I conclude I mite aid the officers some in the way of som Information which I hope will be confidential unless it is absolutely Nessary. I first will inform you that a Regular line of travel from Baltimore to Northern Neck, Va., is carried on by a Certain Maj. Davis, who lives at St. Leonards, 3 miles above leonardstown, St. Mary's Co. Md. their Dept. was McConkey & Parr in Baltimore, but I think it is mooved lately. A Lutenet Blakwell, of Va., on the Nomini River, Runs one line of the Boats, aided by Dr. Mayo, Massey, J. P. Marden in Va., Coleagues is old Bob Campbell, owns the Building No. 3 Wine St., a Mr. Wolf Failed at the Commission Buisiness, with Mr. Reip, Tiner on Baltimore St. the office in the watch-cleaning for Dis Guise, this old Campbell was in the South all Spring. he once was one of the Nobility of Park Row in Baltimore. I was on his Farm in Va. in the wood Buisiness; he tried to get me hung for an easy way to pay debts, or the Dept he owed me. he is a Naturelised and a pergued Irishman, bin concocting scheemes with J. Mason Campbell, J. C. Brune & Co. all Winter for the Overthrow of the Government. a Capt. L. Slemmer, Cor. Central Av. & Biddle St., is an Inocent fool for a Cecessionist; throu him I got word of the Powder in Greenmont Semetery. a Good Careful hand to take a Glass of Red-Eye with him can Pump him so as to Find out where there is 1300 Pikes, 1700 Pistles, some 20,000 Rifles sealed up in the sealing of houses in his Vicinity. a Number where at his house some time ago, and may be yet. Capt. Slemmer, with J. Whiting, Pratt st., near Boley's worf, knows where about 4000 Rifles are. Whiting has bin the Perchaser, as it suits the Hardware line of Business. A line of smugling is carried on through Kent County, on this Eastern Shore, with Arms and Ammunition. a J. Frasier and Ed. Miller, of a company of Rebles who Drill at Georgetown — Roads, in Kent County, is Prime Reble opperators. I probably will trouble you to much; you I hope will pardon me and keepe this confidential, as I have Barely Escaped a Rope or a Grapevine End. If you wont a Pilot for Va., I am on hand after a little; will go for the love I have for the Union. I conveyed some information through Capt. Ricketts, and would refer you to Wm. P. Ewing, Naval Agent, at Baltimore. Respectfully yours in haste,

"Y. L. Gatchell."

Mrs. Bonaparte answered:

"Major-General Banks, *Headquarters Department Annapolis*:

"*Dear General:*— I enclose a few names from a source *entirely reliable in every respect.* I have been waiting to add some others from another direction, but as Mr. Bonaparte thinks these will answer your present purpose, I beg leave to submit them to you exactly as I received them yesterday evening.

"Yours very truly, S. M. BONAPARTE.

"PARK ST., *Monday, July* 1, 1861."

Mr. McJilton, Surveyor of Baltimore, against employment of Secessionists in office, and recommending arrest of Edward Walters, of Baltimore:

"CUSTOM-HOUSE, SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
"BALTIMORE, *August* 14, 1861.

"Maj.-Gen. BANKS, U. S. A., *Sandy Hook, Md.:*

"*Sir:*— I deem it to be my duty to inform you that Mr. Edw. Walters, of the house of Wm. T. Walters & Co., of this city, says he has a permanent pass from Gen. Cameron to Virginia and back. He makes a trip nearly every week, *via* the Point of Rocks, &c. He is one of our 'unqualified' secessionists, and the house of which he is a member is one of the most notorious as advocating that faith. I learn also that Mr. Norris was in his company at the time of his (N.?) arrest. Mr. Walters will start for Virginia in a few days, and will no doubt take his old route. Would it not be well to have Walters *searched*, for he is after no good. General Cameron has been imposed upon, if he has given this man a permanent pass. I will see Gen. Dix this afternoon and state these things to him, and it may be he will interest himself at this end to have him (Walters) arrested, and compel him to give an account of himself. There is a considerable feeling here in regard to these matters, especially so in reference to the employment of several avowed Secessionists in the different departments here. I am resolved, as far as I can, to have these things corrected. If the Government will permit its officials to employ its enemies, as I *know* they are doing here, it will take a very strong army to protect the loyal citizens. This is doing us immense damage. If it were otherwise, the Union cause would increase and strengthen daily. As it is, I regret to say, it is waning.

"Very respectfully your obedient servant,
"JOHN F. MCJILTON."

J. Bly warns General Banks against Revs. Messrs. Krebs, Wilson, and Martin, Methodist preachers, &c.:

"WASHINGTON, *Sept.* 15, 1861.

"General BANKS:

"*Sir:*—Three preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church procured passes in Baltimore to go from that city to Winchester, Va., &c. They are all earnest Secessionists. Their names are J. S. Martin, Wm. Krebs, and A. W. Wilson. The last-named has gotten back to Baltimore, and is proclaiming his secession sympathies. It is the judgment of many good and true Union men that the other two should not be allowed to return to Baltimore. They have already done much mischief there. These passes were procured by E. Petherbridge, who knew their sentiments well, having co-operated with them and others during the last twelve months in efforts to divide the M. E. Church on the slavery question by Mason and Dixon's line. Strange as it may seem, this same Petherbridge is in the service of the Government as a recruiting officer. One day he procured passes for well-known and mischievous Secessionists, and the next recruits for the Government. The great body of the Methodist people of Baltimore are Union people, and it will be a service to them as well as the cause of the Union in that city if they are not permitted to return.

"Very respectfully, J. Bly."

G. E. Morgan, of Baltimore, informs Gen. Banks of arms se-creted on the premises of Rev. W. H. Wilson in Frederick County Virginia:

"Baltimore, *Sept.* 15, 1861.

"Gen. N. P. Banks:

"*Sir*:—I have received tolerably reliable information of a de-posit of arms at the mill of the Rev. W. H. Wilson in Frederick County, said to be 1100 navy revolvers. My informer (a Rev. also was under the impression they had been seized by some portion o your command. I alluded to the fact in the Grand Jury roon (U. S. Court), and was requested by that body to apply to you fo the truth, and if so, the necessary evidence. Any communicatio to this jury through this Marshal or myself will be promptly at tended to. Yours respectfully,

"G. E. Morgan, 66 *N. Calvert St., Balto.*

"Gen. N. P. Banks, *Army of the Potomac.*"

Gov. Seward's confidential letter. Received, September 28th answered, September 29th. Orders given to Col. Kenly, Williams port, September 29th:

"Department of State, *Washington, Sept.* 21, 1862.

"Major-General N. P. Banks, *Darnestown, Md.*:

"*General*:—If you can arrest Dr. Charles McGill of Hager town, Maryland, or cause him to be arrested and sent to For McHenry, to be thence conveyed to Fort Lafayette, let it be don

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"William H. Seward."

Col. Kenly, on the arrest of Dr. Magill, answered October 3d, same day of its receipt:

"HEADQUARTERS, WILLIAMSPORT, *Sept.* 30, 1861.

"Major-General N. P. BANKS, *Commanding Division.*

"*General:*—Dr. Magill is now a prisoner in my camp. If one man can be dangerous, he is the man. I shall send him direct to Fort McHenry by Catain Waltemyer of my regiment. He will be there to-morrow night. Affairs are tolerably quiet along my lines to-day, but one of my officers at Dam No. 4 is a little nervous and I have strengthened his post. You have been kind enough to say that you would assist me if attacked by overwhelming numbers; do not forget the First Maryland if you be attacked.

"With the highest regard,

"JOHN R. KENLY, *Col. First Maryland Regt.*"

Milton Whitney of Baltimore asks General Banks for a letter to the Government in favor of his appointment as District Attorney. Received October 8th:

"BALTIMORE, *October 8th*, 1861.

"GEN. N. P. BANKS:

"*Dear Sir:*—The Hon. H. Winter Davis, together with Mr. Hoffman, Collector; Mr. Purnell, Postmaster; Judge Bond and others, have united in recommending me to the Cabinet for District Attorney for Maryland. When approached in relation to this subject in the summer whilst in the country, I declined to have my name presented; but since my return to the city, in view of the treason cases pending in that court, and for other reasons, I have consented, and would now like the appointment. My friends above-named thought a letter from you would have more influence than all others, and I have taken the liberty of writing this letter and asking you the favor (if you think it consistent) of giving me a letter to the Cabinet favorable to my appointment. Trusting I have not assumed too much in addressing you upon this subject, and asking you this favor, I would simply say that I have occupied the position of State's Attorney for five years, have had that experience, and in view of being a Massachusetts man, and having been persecuted upon that ground, would now like to be placed in that position *independently* of the people of Baltimore.

"A letter directed to Baltimore will reach me. With great respect, your obedient servant, MILTON WHITNEY."

Relating to the arrest of the Maryland Legislature. Letter from Simon Cameron in relation to the Maryland Legislature:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, *September 11th*, 1861.

"*General:*—The passage of any act of secession by the Legislature of Maryland must be prevented. If necessary, all, or any part of the members must be arrested. Exercise your own judgment as to the time and manner, but do the work effectively.

"Very respectfully your obedient servant,

"SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War.*

"Major-Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Commanding near Darnestown, Md.*"

Legislative matters:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
"WASHINGTON, *September 12th*, 1861.

"*Confidential*—Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS, U. S. A.:

"*General:*—After full consultation with the President, Secretaries of State, War, etc., it has been decided to effect the operation proposed for the 17th. Arrangements have been made to have a government steamer at Annapolis to receive the prisoners and carry them to their destination. Some four or five of the chief men in the affair are to be arrested to-day. When they meet on the 17th, you will please have everything prepared to arrest the whole party, and be sure that none escape. It is understood that you arranged with Gen. Dix and Gov. Seward the *modus operandi.* It has been intimated to me that the meeting might take place on the 14th; please be prepared. I would be glad to have you advise me frequently of your arrangements in regard to this very important matter. If it is successfully carried out it will go far towards breaking the back-bone of the rebellion. It would probably be well to have a special train quietly prepared to take the prisoners to Annapolis. I leave this exceedingly important affair to your tact and discretion, and have but one thing to impress upon you—the absolute necessity of secrecy and success.

"With the highest regard, I am, my dear General, your sincere friend, GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, *Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.*"

Copeland's Report, Legislature, September 16.

"FREDERICK, *September 16th*, 1861.

"Maj.-Gen. BANKS:

"*Dear Sir:*—I find that there is some probability of no quorum—this is particularly Gen. S's opinion. He thinks the whole thing is crushed by the arrest. But there is reason to believe he is mistaken. Noakes is here, and says there are at least twenty-five in town; that they have spread the rumor that there will be no quorum in order to lull attention, but that there will be enough to meet and adjourn to a place outside of the town. He saw to-night four carriages and a party of men come in one of the back roads, and go to a drinking-saloon, where they were loud and deep in threats and imprecations; they left the tavern and came into the town and separated, where he could not tell, as he was on foot. He has got no evidence of any messenger from Virginia—thinks no one is here. But there is one bad thing: Gen. Dix has sent his son here, and a Major, and the Provost Marshal of B———, and party of police to make arrests. I have tried to get them sent back early in the first train to-morrow, accompanied at least as far as Monocacy by Mr. Dix. He does not like to get up and go at that time. It is a mistake. Gen. S. has no particular information and wants to shield some personal friends—would like, *for the future*, to make it easy for some men. I think that I shall get a plan arranged to take a number at any rate. The arrests in B. have terrified them very much, and all profess obedience there. None of the members from the Eastern Shore have come up yet, which inclines me to wait for day after to-morrow. I regret your letters to Col. R. did not put the matter more under my especial control, as he is rather disinclined to be as careful and patient as is desirable, and I do not feel authorized to direct. If anything occurs to you send by messenger to me, care of Col. R. I am at the U. S. Hotel.

"In haste, very respectfully, R. M. Copeland.

"Young Dix tells me his errand was to meet you, and give you a list of names of men to be arrested—nothing more. He will give me the paper to-morrow and await orders. You will get this at six—a messenger can return in three hours."

Copy of letter of instructions concerning Legislature.

"Important and confidential.

"Headquarters, Camp near Darnestown, 16*th Sept.*

"Lt.-Col. Ruger, Commanding Third Wisconsin Reg't.

"On special service at Frederick:

"*Sir*:—The Legislature of Maryland is appointed to meet in special session to-morrow, Tuesday, September 17th. It is not impossible that the members or a portion of them may be deterred from meeting there, on account of certain arrests recently made in Baltimore. It is also quite possible that on the first day of meeting the attendance of members may be small. Of the facts as to this matter, I shall see that you are well informed as they transpire. It becomes necessary that any meeting of this Legislature, at any place or time, shall be prevented. You will hold yourself and your command in readiness to arrest the members of both Houses. A list of such as you are to detain will be enclosed to you herewith; among them are to be especially included the presiding officers of the two Houses, secretaries, clerks, and all subordinate officers. *Let the arrests be certain and allow no chance of failure.* The arrests should be made while they are in session, I think. You will upon receipt of this quietly examine the premises. I am informed that escape will be impossible if the entrance to the building be held by you; of that you will judge upon examination. If no session is held, you will arrest such members as can be found in Frederick. The process of arrest should be to enter both Houses at the same time, announcing that they were arrested by orders of the Government; command them to remain, as they are subject to your orders. Any resistance will be forcibly suppressed whatever the consequences. Upon the arrests being effected, the members that are to be detained will be placed on board a special train for Annapolis, where a steamer will await them. Everything in the execution of these orders is confided to your secrecy, discretion and promptness."

Copeland's Report, Maryland Legislature, September 17th.

"FREDERICK, MD., *September 17th*, 1861.

"*Dear Sir*:—The arrests in Baltimore have entirely broken down and disorganized the secession element in the Legislature, and much less than a quorum have assembled. Of the members present the larger number are Union men, who, encouraged by our presence, are here to face the enemy. I have had pickets set since noon in all the roads leading to this place, with orders to let no one go out unless down to Frederick Junction, with a trusty man to see who should come up and make arrangements for them—only seven came. We find that there are only about six bad specimens here, but that there is a chance that more may arrive. We have spotted the house where these men board, and shall arrest them to-night. I have let the train go to B—— with a sergeant who will come up on the train, and will spot, and if needs be, arrest any man who tries to leave the train at Monocacy. To-day some persons left at the station below M—— to drive here in a carriage. As yet the Legislature has not convened; when it does I shall have the trap sprung on them. Your letter has just arrived. I will attend to it as you wish. You have by this time learned of the arrests in Baltimore yesterday, which has alarmed all. I sent Mr. Dix and the policemen away on the train and went myself, as we were surrounded by a crowd in which were ten of the worst men. They now think we are all gone. I and two of the policemen returned afoot. Noakes is on the watch to find out where every man lives, and I do not think we can fail to get some; but the worst men are too wary to come here. I shall send this to you just as soon as I can find a messenger, and shall telegraph when the arrest is completed. General S. and all his friends believe that nothing can be effected, as those whom we shall take are the least conspicuous. I shall arrest the clerks of the two Houses, who are mentioned as particularly venomous. Nothing more occurs to me now. I will add whatever happens later.

"Truly, your obedient servant, R. MORRIS COPELAND."

"To Major-General N. P. BANKS:

"It is now 5 P. M. We have arrested 12 of the worst men, and are progressing very well. We shall get the whole 18 I think, and if any come in on the train to-night we will bag them too. Gen. S. is invaluable. We have been besieged for passes — every avenue being blocked. It has taken three men all the time to write and inquire into the merits of the case. No news from Virginia; all seems quiet as far as we can learn. The House met to-day; was called to order by the clerk; four members present, and adjourned until to-morrow noon. Respectfully, R. M. C."

Copeland's report of arrest of members of Maryland Legislature, September 18.

"FREDERICK, MD., *Sept.* 18, 1861.

"To Major-General BANKS, *Darnestown:*

"*Sir:*—I have just telegraphed to Gen. Dix that we have seized seven members of the House of a very bitter character, and from officers, clerks, &c., who are intensely bitter, and are said to have been very forward, and to have kept some of the weaker men up to the work. Several arrests made of violent or resisting persons whom I shall let go after the others are gone. I shall send four men at least to Gen. Dix, at Baltimore, who are very bad men. I have advised Col. Ruger to send to Sharpsburg landing to seize 500 sacks salt which are waiting for the Southerners to come and take them; they have tried twice to do it. We have also heard of some arms, which the Colonel will look up. There is a very bitter man here, a Mr. Sinn, who is currently reported by General Shriver and others to be the medium of communication with the Southern Confederacy. The names of the members are B. S. Salmon, R. C. Maccubin, J. H. Gordon, C. J. Durant, Thomas Claggett, Andrew Kessler, and Bernard Mills. We shall get T. Lawrence Jones. The officers of the Legislature, J. N. Brewer, Chief Clerk, Senate; Thos. Moore, Reading do.; Samuel Penrose, Jr., Assistant; N. Kilgore, Reading do.; Milton Kidd, Chief of the House. Mr. Jones is taken; Edward Houser, citizen; Riley (very bad), printer to the House; John Hogan (very bad), citizen; Joseph Elkins, do.; Mr. Mason, Folder to the House. We shall leave here for headquarters this afternoon. The arrests were nearly all seized by the policemen.

"I am yours respectfully,

"R. MORRIS COPELAND, *Aide-de-Camp.*

"Mr. Macubbin is a person whom I should recommend you to set at large if he takes the oath, which I have no doubt he will. He is brother-in-law to General Hammond, and a man much respected; also a man of rather timid nature, and greatly troubled by his arrest. General Shriver has been very active for us, and is very earnest that we should let him go on these terms. If you can do it, it will be well to telegraph to Annapolis to have the oath tendered and release him. I should do it under my instructions, only that Col. Ruger thinks he has no authority to allow any man on the list any liberty. R. M. C."

This city witnessed on Sunday, the 9th of July, one of the grandest Catholic demonstrations since its existence; it was the laying of the corner-stone of St. Martin's R. C. Church, S. E. corner of Fulton and Fayette streets. The procession may have numbered from six to eight thousand persons, with ten bands of music and over forty gorgeous banners of the various benevolent and other associations, occupying a stretch of nearly two miles; it was estimated that the number of spectators on the spot exceeded twenty thousand. The Most Rev. Archbishop Spaulding conducting the ceremonies, assisted by the Pastor, Rev. John Foley, Rev. Edward McColgan and others.

On Monday, July 31st, a number of persons assembled at Greenmount Cemetery, to witness the dedication of the McDonough monument, erected by the authorities of Baltimore and New Orleans as a testimonial of their appreciation of his character and his munificent liberality for the promotion of a great public enterprise, the education of orphans. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Brown, after which Mayor Chapman introduced John H. B. Latrobe, Esq., the orator of the day.

The Concordia Society initiated their new hall for the first time on the evening of the 10th of September.

Wednesday, the 20th of September, will long be remembered in the history of the Monumental City, especially among the fraternity of "Odd-Fellows," as not only being the day for the dedicatory services of the Wildey monument to take place, but as a grand reunion of fraternal feeling among the brotherhood of the entire Union, members of the fraternity from North, South, East and West joining hand in hand again with the same brotherly love that characterized their meetings in past years, the strife of the past four years seemingly to have been forgotten while going heart and hand in carrying out the mottoes of the order, "Faith, love and charity," "Friendship, love and truth." The preliminary arrangements being effected, the word "march" was sounded about half-past ten o'clock, when one of the grandest processions that ever passed through Baltimore began to move from the hall on Gay street. The whole procession being clothed with the brilliant paraphernalia of the order, presented a view of the most dazzling character, attracting all along the route of the procession throngs of people to crowd every available point. The entire programme was directed by the committee of arrangements, R. W. Grand and Corresponding Secretary, James L. Ridgely; R. W. Grand Treasurer, Joshua Vansant, and Grand Representative, Joseph B. Escavaille.

The merchants of Baltimore on the evening of the 22d of September gave an elegant banquet to the Grand Lodge of the United States at the New Assembly Rooms. Mr. Jno. W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, presided on the occasion and delivered a spirited oration, which elicited immense applause. Major-General Hancock, Lieutenant-Governor C. C. Cox, Hon. E. H. Webster, Brigadier-General John S. Berry, Colonel W. H. Purnell delivered speeches. The applause after Gen. Hancock's speech was literally deafening; three cheers were offered to him, and most of those present left their seats to shake hands with the favorite hero.

Early in the spring an association was formed composed of thirty or forty colored men of this city, who purchased the building on Lexington street, near Davis, formerly occupied as the Newton University, for the sum of $16,000, and organized the "Douglass Institute," the object of which is the intellectual advancement of the colored portion of the community. On Friday night, September 29th, the Institute building, which had been previously renovated, was formally opened for the purpose indicated above by the delivery of a lecture by Frederick Douglass, whose reputation as an orator is well known. An audience of seven or eight hundred males and females, among them a number of white persons, was seated in the main saloon of the building, which was appropriately decorated on the occasion. Immediately over the stand whereon the lecturer and the officers of the Institute were seated was a full-length portrait of the late lamented President Lincoln, while on either side was placed the National flag. After prayer by Bishop Wayman, of the African M. E. Church, Mr. Douglass was introduced and delivered the address. Upon its conclusion a call was made for Rev. Mr. Lynch, who for a half an hour spoke on subjects relating to the future state of the colored people. The audience then retired.

The sailing of the steamship *Somerset*, the pioneer ship of the Baltimore and Liverpool line, took place promptly at noon on Saturday, September 30th, and was made the occasion of an impromptu demonstration, very pleasing and animated in character, and showing how earnest and general is the popular interest in this great enterprise, in the success of which the commercial and marine interests of Baltimore are so largely involved.

The Hon. Henry Winter Davis, for many years a distinguished representative of one of the Baltimore congressional districts, died on Saturday afternoon, the 30th of December, 1865, in the forty-ninth year of his age. Called from this life at an age when most men are just beginning to command the respect and confidence of their fellows, he has left, nevertheless, a fame as wide as our vast country. He was born in the city of Annapolis on the 16th of August, 1817. His father, Rev. Henry Lyon Davis, of the Protestant Episcopal church, was president of St. John's college at

Annapolis, Maryland, and rector of St. Ann's parish. His mother was Jane Brown Winter, a woman of elegant accomplishments, and of great sweetness of disposition and purity of life. She had only two children, Henry Winter and Jane, who married Rev. Edward Lyle. The education of Henry Winter began very early, at home, under the care of his aunt, Elizabeth Brown Winter, who entertained the most rigid and exacting opinions in regard to the training of children, but who was withal a noble woman. He once playfully said, "I could read before I was four years old, though much against my will." He was educated at Kenyon college, in Ohio, and the University of Virginia. While at the University he took up the German and French languages and mastered them; and he perfected his scholarship in Latin and Greek. Until his death he read all these languages with great facility and accuracy, and he always kept his Greek testament lying on his table for easy reference. After a thorough course at the University, Mr. Davis entered upon the practice of law in Alexandria, Virginia. On the 30th of October, 1845, he married Miss Constance T. Gardiner, daughter of William C. Gardiner, Esq., a most accomplished and charming young lady, who lived to gladden his heart for but a few years, and then, "like a lily drooping, she bowed her head and died." In 1850 he came to Baltimore, and immediately a high position, professional, social, and political, was awarded him. His forensic efforts at once commanded attention and enforced respect. The young men of most ability and promise gathered about him, and made him the centre of their chosen circle. He became a prominent member of the Whig party, and was everywhere known as the brilliant orator and successful controversialist of the Scott campaign of 1852. The Whig party, worn out by its many gallant but unsuccessful battles, was ultimately gathered to its fathers, and Mr. Davis led off in the American or Know-Nothing movement. He was elected successively to the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-sixth Congresses by the American party from the fourth district of Maryland. He supported, with great ability and zeal, Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency in 1856, and in 1860 accepted John Bell as the candidate of his party, though he clearly divined and plainly announced that the great battle was really between Abraham Lincoln, as the representative of the national sentiment on the one hand, and secession and disunion, in all their shades and phases, on the other. To his seat in the Thirty-eighth Congress he was elected by the unconditional Union party. He was married a second time, on the 26th of January, 1857, to Miss Nancy Morris, a daughter of John B. Morris, Esq., of Baltimore, and left two little girls, who were the idols of his heart.

Mr. Davis had gathered into his house the literary treasures of four languages, and had reveled in spirit with the wise men of the ages. He had conned his books as jealously as a miner peering for gold, and had not left a panful of earth unwashed. He had collected the purest ore of truth and the richest gems of thought, until he was able to crown himself with knowledge. Blessed with a felicitous power of analysis and a prodigious memory, he ransacked history, ancient and modern, sacred and profane; science, pure, empirical, and metaphysical; the arts, mechanical and liberal; the professions, law, divinity, and medicine; poetry and the miscellanies of literature; and in all these great departments of human lore he moved as easily as most men do in their particular province. His habit was not only to read but to reread the best of his books frequently, and he was continually supplying himself with better editions of his favorites. In current, playful conversation with friends he quoted right and left, in brief and at length, from the classics, ancient and modern, and from the drama, tragic and comic. In his speeches, on the contrary, he quoted but little, and only when he seemed to run upon a thought already expressed by some one else with singular force and appositeness. If oratory means the power of presenting thoughts by public and sustained speech to an audience in the best manner adapted to win a favorable decision of the question at issue, then Mr. Davis assuredly occupied the highest position as an orator. He always held his hearers in rapt attention until he closed, and then they lingered about to discuss with one another what they had heard. Those who had heard him most frequently were always ready to make the greatest effort to hear him again. Even his bitterest enemies have been known to stand shivering on the street corners for a whole evening, charmed by his marvellous tongue. His stump efforts never fell below his high standard. He never condescended to a mere attempt to amuse. He always spoke to instruct, to convince, and to persuade through the higher and better avenues to favor.

Mr. Davis's ripe scholarship tendered to his thought the happiest illustrations and the most appropriate forms of expression. His brain had become a teeming cornucopia, whence flowed in exhaustless profusion the most beautiful flowers and the most substantial fruits; and yet he never indulged in excessive ornamentation. His taste was almost austerely chaste. His style was perspicuous, energetic, concise, and withal highly elegant. He never loaded his sentences with meretricious finery or high-sounding supernumerary words. When he did use the jewelry of rhetoric, he would quietly set a metaphor in his page or throw a comparison into his speech which would serve to light up with startling distinctness the colossal proportions of his argument. Of humor he had none; but his wit and sarcasm at times would glitter like the brandished cimeter of Saladin, and descending, would cut as keenly. The pathetic he never attempted; but when angered by a malicious assault, his invective was consuming, and his epithets would wound like pellets of lead. Although gallant to the graces of expression, he always compelled his rhetoric to act as handmaid to his oratory. Henry Winter Davis was a man of faith, and believed in Christ and his fellow-man. He entered public life with almost unparalleled personal advantages. Having boldly presented himself before the most rigorous tribunal in the world, he proved himself worthy of its favor and attention. He soon rose to the front rank of debaters, and whenever he addressed the House all sides gave him a delighted audience.

1866. The hailstorm which passed over Baltimore on Tuesday night, May 1st, was one of the most remarkable meteorological phenomena of the kind ever witnessed. In force and fury, and the size and hardness of the hail stones, it was unparalleled. Many of the particles of ice discharged from the atmosphere were perfectly round, the largest ranging from three to four inches in circumference, clear as crystal, and of almost flinty hardness. The destruction of window-glass was immense. On the southern and eastern end of the city, where the storm spent its fury, there was hardly a window facing north that was not more or less shattered. The churches, large public buildings, and buildings with skylights, suffered most severely. It was computed that twenty thousand panes of glass were shattered by the storm.

The following acts were passed by the General Assembly at the extra session of January: authorizing the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to build a new city hall; incorporating Jacob Brandt, Jr., Robert Lehr, Henry R. Hazlehurst, Daniel Wiegand, Thomas C. Jenkins and William S. Raynor, as a body corporate by the name and title of the Baltimore and Savannah Steamship Company; incorporating George S. Brown, Charles de Garmendia, E. C. Wambersie, Henry R. Hazlehurst, James E. Ramsay, Samuel J. Pentz and Alfred Jenkins, as a body corporate, by the name and title of the Baltimore and Havana Steamship Company; incorporating John W. Randolph, Chauncey Brooks, Horace Abbott, William A. Fisher, Alfred Mace, Jesse Tyson, Samuel Shoemaker, Dr. G. H. Tyler, Thomas Booze, F. Littig Shaffer, S. J. Carroll, Charles J. Baker, and Evan T. Ellicott, as a body corporate by the name and title of the Union Railroad Company; incorporating John W. Ross, William W. Watkins, Robert Fowler, Michael Hooper, and John O. Reid, as a body corporate, by the name and title of the "Merchants Steamship Line."

The great Southern Relief Fair, in aid of the suffering poor of the Southern States, opened at the hall of the Maryland Institute on Monday evening, April 2d, and terminated with great success on Friday evening, the 13th. Total amount of receipts $164,569.97, which was disbursed among the Southern States as follows: Virginia committee, $27,000; North Carolina committee, $16.500; South Carolina committee. $19,750; Georgia committee, $17,875; Alabama committee, $16.250; Mississippi committee, $20,625; Louisiana committee, $7,500; Florida committee, $5,500; Arkansas committee, $5,000; Tennessee committee, $12,500; Maryland refugees, $10,000; Miscellaneous States, $6,069.97. The following were the principal officers of the "Ladies' Southern Relief Association," and to whose generous hearts all honor is due, for administering to the wants of age, to the distresses of afflictions, and to the cravings of widows and orphans, for the indispensable necessaries of life in a destitute and impoverished country: President, Mrs. B. C. Howard; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. Hanson Thomas, Mrs. Chas. Howard, Mrs. J. S. Gittings, Mrs. W. Prescott Smith, Mrs. J. J. Bankard; Treasurer, Mrs. Peyton Harrison; Assistant Treasurer, Miss Dora Hoffman; Secretary, Miss Frick; Executive Committee—Mrs. J. Harman Brown, Mrs. Samuel Hoffman, Miss Louisa Hoffman, Mrs. Chas. J. Baker, Mrs. D. Preston Parr, Mrs. Samuel W. Smith, Mrs. T. Parkin Scott, Mrs. Thomas Murdoch, Mrs. Lurman, Mrs. Robert H. Carr, Mrs. John H. B. Latrobe, Mrs. Joshua Vansant, Mrs. A. DuBois Egerton, Mrs. John F. Hunter, Mrs. Allan Dorsey, Mrs. Richard Norris, Mrs. James F. Purvis, Mrs. Louisa Cannon, Mrs. James M. Anderson, Mrs. F. W. Elder, Mrs. James Hodges, Miss Harper.

On Monday evening, May 21st, a number of the leading Catholics of this city, together with a number of pastors of the several Catholic churches of Baltimore, met in the basement of Calvert Hall and effected an organization known as the St. Mary's Industrial School for boys. Archbishop Spaulding presided at the organization, and in his remarks, acquainted those present with his past action in the matter and its results, and also what he proposed in the future. The meeting was also addressed by Rev. Fathers Dolan and McColgan on the subject. The corner-stone of this institution was laid on Tuesday, June 4th, 1867, by Rev. Thomas Foley, D. D., Administrator of the diocese, assisted by a number of clergy. The building is situated about one mile and a half west of the city limits south of the Frederick road.

The Grand Lodge of the Order of Odd-Fellowship in the United States assembled Monday morning, September 17th, at 9 o'clock, in the grand saloon of the Odd-Fellows Hall on Gay street, in this city. There were representatives present from twenty-four Grand Lodges and sixteen Grand Encampments.

Died on the 25th of September, Hon. Henry May, an able member of the bar and formerly a member of Congress. He was an eloquent and powerful speaker, and wrote with great power and effect.

The Second Plenary Council of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, was held Thursday, October 10th, at the Cathedral Church.

General John Spear Smith, son of Gen. Samuel Smith, died on the 17th of November. In 1844, on the formation of the Maryland Historical Society, he was unanimously elected its first president, a position which he held for twenty-two consecutive years.

The dedication of the Peabody Institute took place on Thursday, the 25th of October, at the Institute building, situated on the southwest corner of Mount Vernon Place and Charles street, immediately beneath the shadow of Washington monument. The ceremonies were very interesting, and attracted a large and remarkably attentive audience. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Backus of the First Presbyterian Church, the address of welcome to Mr. George Peabody was delivered by Governor Thomas Swann. Mr. Peabody's reply was alike excellent and interesting, touching feelingly on his personal remembrances of Baltimore in past days, and exhibiting the patriotic feeling which had animated Mr. Peabody during the Southern rebellion. The report of the Board of Trustees was read, recording their action in the building of the Institute and preparing it for the use of the public. After the close of the ceremonies Mr. Peabody gave a public reception in the library room, where a large number of citizens paid their respects to him. In the evening he was the guest of the Trustees at dinner. On the 26th, the children of the public schools marched in procession from the different sections of the city, and were presented to Mr. Peabody in front of the Institute. It was estimated that nearly eighteen thousand children of the public schools were present, and the addition of teachers and graduates increased the number to fully twenty thousand, requiring over two hours for the procession to pass in review.

Baltimore was on Tuesday, the 20th of November, the scene of one of the finest civic displays ever witnessed in this country. The occasion — the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple for the members of the Masonic fraternity in Maryland — assembled together representatives of the brethren from all sections of the country. Our citizens cordially welcomed the strangers. The streets throughout the day were thronged with people, eager to witness the display and do honor to the visitors. The procession was a most respectable one in appearance, and numbered about eight thousand men. The members of the fraternity were attired in suits of plain black cloth, which gave a uniform appearance to the line. The Knights Templar in their rich and elegant uniforms attracted the attention of all on the route of march. There were many magnificent banners and flags in the procession richly emblazoned with the symbols of the fraternity, conspicuous among which were the red-cross banner and flags of the Templars. President Andrew Johnson, who is a past Grand Master of the Masons, was in attendance, and participated in the proceedings at the Temple. The ceremonies were commenced by the singing of a hymn, composed for the occasion by Rev. A. Longacre. Rev. R. W. Murdy, D. D., LL. D., Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment of the United States, then offered up a beautiful prayer. The Grand Treasurer, Fred. Fickey, Jr., read the inscription and contents of the box, and deposited it with its contents in the place prepared for its reception. The principal architect, E. G. Lind, then presented the working tools to the Grand Master, John Coates, who directed the Grand Marshal to present them to the Deputy Grand Master, Francis Burns, and the Senior and Junior Grand Wardens. Hymn, tune "Old Hundred," composed for the occasion by Brantz Mayer, Esq. The stone was then lowered and laid with the usual ceremonies. The choir then sang the grand chorus from Haydn's oratorio of "The Creation" with thrilling effect. Rev. John McCron, D.D., Grand Chaplain, then followed with prayer. Then followed a very eloquent and able oration by John H. B. Latrobe, P. M. P., H. P., &c., who gave a most interesting history of Masonry. At its conclusion Mr. Latrobe was cordially complimented by many of his brethren for his masterly effort. The choir then sang the Gloria from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, and this concluded the ceremonies, whereupon the lodges reformed and marched to the Masonic hall on St. Paul street, where the procession was dismissed. Immediately upon the conclusion of the ceremonies the Knights Templar of Baltimore entertained the visiting commanderies with a handsome collation at Front Street Theatre. It was well attended, and a very happy season was enjoyed by all present. At night the Grand Lodge of Maryland entertained the visiting grand lodges at Concordia Hall. The gavel used by Grand Master Coates was the same which was used by Gen. Washington upon the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the first National Capitol at Washington in 1793. The gold trowel which he used was also the same used by Levin Winder, the Grand Master of Maryland, in laying the corner-stone of the old Masonic hall over fifty years ago, and which was also used in laying the corner-stone of the Washington Monument and of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

1867. Dr. John Cavendish Smith Monkur, a very eminent Baltimore physician, died on Tuesday night, January 1st, in the 67th year of his age. Also on Sunday, the 6th of January, Mr. Nathan Tyson, one of the ablest and most honorable merchants of Baltimore, in the 80th year of his age. Also on the 18th of January, Mr. William Fisher, of the firm of William Fisher & Sons—a man beloved by his family and friends, and most highly esteemed by all who knew him.

The "Newsboy's Home" was established by Messrs. J. M. Drill, Wm. B. Hill and others, in a large room over the farrier shop of Mr. James Keenan on Holliday street, south of Saratoga, below the old City Hall, in January.

On Tuesday, February 26th, Mr. Callender, a United States Government bank inspector, commenced an investigation into the condition of the National Mechanics' Bank, located on the south-east corner of Calvert and Fayette streets, and during the day discovered false entries upon the books in which are kept the accounts of foreign banks, and which were in charge of Samuel H. Wentz, who was known as the "foreign bookkeeper." Mr. John H. Rogers was also implicated in the systematic system of defalcation, which extended back a period of twenty-seven years, amounting to nearly $300,000. The robbery was regarded as one of the most adroit on record, the length of time for which it continued evidencing this, and probably ran through a longer series of years than any bank defalcation yet discovered.

At an election held on the 10th of April, the majority were in favor of calling a convention to change the constitution of the State, and the running of the city passenger railway cars on Sunday. The cars commenced running on Sunday, April 28th.

The corner-stone of the Ascension Church, Lafayette Square, was laid on Thursday afternoon, July 18th, with appropriate ceremonies, by the rector Rev. C. M. Callaway, assisted by a number of other clergymen, after which addresses were delivered by Rev. A. P. Stryker, Rev. J. E. Grammer, and Rev. H. A. Wise.

The corner-stone of the new City Hall was laid in this city on the 18th of October. It was altogether a very dull affair, little interest being manifested in the proceedings. John H. B Latrobe, who had been selected as the orator of the occasion, delivered an eloquent address.

The first grand parade and review of the First Division of the Maryland National Guard took place on Tuesday, October 15th, and it was a display that reflected credit upon the troops and their officers.

The General Assembly at the January session passed the following acts: incorporating the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association; the Baltimore Warehouse Company, and the Central Maryland Railroad Company.

The order of the Knights of Pythias was instituted in the city of Baltimore, November 27th, when "Golden Lodge No. 1" and "Monumental Lodge No. 2" were both started on the same evening.

Major-General Geo. H. Steuart died in the city of Baltimore on Tuesday, October 22d, in the 77th year of his age. Previous to the civil war Gen. Steuart, for some twenty years, commanded the first light division of Maryland militia, and in his younger days represented the city in the State Legislature. He was also at one time a member of the City Council. During the war of 1812 with Great Britain, the deceased was one of the brave men who defended the city of Baltimore when attacked by General Ross. Shortly after the civil war commenced he went South, where he resided privately, mostly at Charlottesville, Va., and after the war went to Europe, where he remained until within some four or five months. At the first battle of Manassas General Steuart was present as a spectator, and was taken prisoner by the United States forces, but on the fact becoming known that he was not engaged in actual hostilities, he was promptly released.

1868. The demonstration on Thursday, March 27th, in honor of the officers of the Bremen steamship *Baltimore*, which arrived here on Monday morning, March 23d, was one of the most imposing displays that has ever taken place in our city. The military were out in strong force, the number of cavalry being a marked feature, and all looked and marched well. The officers of the steamer (Capt. Voeckler; first officer, Thomas Schubert; first engineer, Walter Moffat; second engineer, Frederick Fanger; purser, Thos. Flutting; doctor, F. Frei; second officer, Theodore Deetzen; third engineer, Herman Tage; and third officer, F. Kustar), as they passed along the route, everywhere densely crowded, were warmly cheered, and a platoon of German sailors that followed, fine hardy looking fellows, met with a characteristic reception which they warmly reciprocated. The civic part of the procession was also quite large, the battalion of policemen and the fire department, and the strong array of mounted butchers being the most attractive points in this part of the long procession. The mass of spectators along the route was wonderful; the whole population of the city apparently being congregated on the sidewalks, in the windows, and on the roofs of the houses. The banquet at night at the Concordia was a splendid affair.

Thursday, July 16th, was an exceedingly warm day, the thermometer ranging from 97 to 101 degrees in the shade. Thirty cases of sun-stroke were reported, twenty one of which proved fatal.

Our city on Friday, July 24th, was visited with one of the most appalling and destructive calamities that has ever overtaken it since 1837, which swept away all the old stone and brick bridges that previously spanned Jones Falls. It was thought that the elevated and broad span iron bridges that have since been constructed would prove an effectual bar to a similar visitation, but even these have proved ineffectual, and we have now to record a flood the most disastrous that has ever visited Baltimore. The amount of destruction to property no doubt far exceeds that of 1837.

About two o'clock on Friday morning, July 24th, the storm commenced, accompanied by thunder and lightning, but the fall of rain was not serious until eight o'clock, when it began to pour down in such a volume that fears at once were entertained of a flood in Jones Falls, which passes through the heart of the city dividing east from west Baltimore. This heavy fall of rain continued with but little intermission until after two o'clock, flooding the streets, and rendering pedestrianism next to an impossibility. Accompanying the rain was a strong wind from the southeast, and persons owning property of any kind in the vicinity of Jones Falls were instantly apprised, upon arising in the morning, that their old enemies, a heavy rain and a south wind, were again at work and that they must move quickly if they would save their goods and chattels from damage or destruction.

The water in Jones Falls commenced rising very rapidly about eight o'clock, and gradually creeping upwards, first overflowed its banks and filled the east side of Centre Market Space and Swann and Hawk streets. Another hour and it had backed up sufficiently to overflow Harrison street, and within a few moments it was in Holliday, Frederick and Saratoga streets. At twelve o'clock the cellars of perhaps two thousand houses in this section of the city were filled, and the water was steadily rising on their first floors; but as the storm had commenced to abate, hopes were still entertained that the flood was at its height. About half-past twelve o'clock, however, the flood then commenced to rise more rapidly than ever, and in a half hour reached ceilings where it had previously only invaded floors, and the greatest consternation prevailed. So rapid was this rise, and so wild and furious the rushing torrent, that the lives of many persons were jeopardized, and we regret to add several lives were lost. Had it occurred at night, as in the case of the great flood of 1837, the loss of life could not but have been immense. About half-past twelve o'clock one of the city passenger cars of the Gay street line crossed the bridge coming towards Baltimore street. Immediately after crossing, the car proceeded on as far as Saratoga street, down which the water was running at a furious rate, reaching the floor of the car. The horses floundered in the water, and the front wheels left the track; the driver unhitched his horses, and endeavored to attach them to the other end of the car and draw it back on to the bridge. The driver and conductor, however, unfastened the horses from the car, and getting on their backs, went on shore, leaving those in the car to save themselves as best they might. The car soon floated, and was swiftly moved by the tremendous current down Harrison street, surging and swaying in every direction. There were then about eight persons in the car, the others having escaped; but as it neared the awnings on either side, four or five of them managed at great risk to clutch the awnings, and were saved by entering the second story windows. Mr. C. J. Emery, an employee of the *American* office who was in the car, says: "My friend and myself stood with our feet on the brakes of the car, holding on to the top portion of it. The water was about up to our arm-pits, and the car continued swaying in the wild torrent from one side to the other, we laboring hard to clear ourselves from the floating *debris*. We finally reached the corner of Harrison and Fayette streets, in front of the tavern kept by John English, when the car wheeled around and turned over, carrying us and other persons, an old gentleman and a lad about fourteen years of age, with it. Myself and friend, through great exertion, succeeded in getting on the upper side of the car, and reaching the awning, were saved by the timely assistance of Mr. English and the occupants of the house. Mr. Aymeriche, my friend, was much bruised, cut and swollen, and almost insensible when he reached a place of safety. The old gentleman and the youth who were our fellow-passengers in this most terrible catastrophe, followed us in reaching the awning, but we had scarcely got into the window when it was carried away, and these two unfortunates who were on the awning were carried off in the raging current and sunk to rise no more. They were strangers to us, and in the excitement and the effort each of us had to make during the occurrence to save ourselves from impending death, it would be impossible to give the faintest description of their personal appearance. That they were both drowned is certain, and their bodies probably swept out into the basin. We were most kindly received by Mr. English and his family, and every attention given to our comfort and resuscitation from almost a drowned condition. A boat in charge of police officers finally came to search for the wrecked passengers, and conveyed us to dry land once more; and we hope never again to make so perilous a journey over the paved streets of Baltimore."

Standing at the corner of Frederick and Baltimore streets about 1½ o'clock, the scene was truly distressing. The flood had now swollen into an angry torrent that rushed down the beds of Harrison and Frederick streets in volume and swiftness resembling the rapids of Niagara. At the corner of Harrison street, in front of Laroque's drug store, the water was within one foot of the top of the street lamp. Ever and anon masses of timber and wood, boxes, barrels, railroad ties, articles of household furniture, fencing, trees, wagons, out-houses, and in short all manner of *debris* from the wreck and ruin along the line of the Falls, came sweeping down the fearful current, and piling up in front of the Maryland Institute, in this way a sort of break-water was formed, protecting that building against the beating of the billows, for in truth nothing less than billows they were that swept down both Harrison and Frederick streets. The water soon after this was seen to dash over the bed of Baltimore street bridge, driving the people assembled there in wild confusion toward High street. About this time word came that Gay Street bridge was seriously threatened, and in attestation of this report there was soon a flood of water pouring down Gay street, and shortly thereafter the back water came in large volumes down Holliday street also. Language is almost inadequate to describe the scene that was now witnessed. The surface of the angry flood was fairly covered with every description of material, telling sadly and painfully of the immense loss, destruction and distress that this disaster was occasioning. Now the porch of a house, now the contents of some store, now the timbers of bridges and warehouses, would come down dashing along with fearful rapidity, driving up against buildings, crashing window glass in the first floor and bursting in doorways. At one time we noticed a child's crib floating down Harrison street, and several bodies of animals, cows and horses were also seen, whilst not a few of the spectators were of the opinion that more than one or two dead bodies of human beings were to be seen.

The effects of the flood were very severely felt on North street, and it is almost impossible to estimate the extent of the loss sustained in this portion of the flooded district. From the high ground near the City Hall excavation, just south of Lexington street, the water covered the whole extent of the street northward towards Eager street, flooding every building. In some places, say from near Pleasant street northward, the water was fully ten to twelve feet deep. The residents of the small dwellings in the neighborhood were obliged to take refuge in the upper stories of their dwellings, and some made very narrow escapes. Holliday street also came in for a large share of the overwhelming flood. The water extended the whole length of this street, even across the elevated portion of it at Fayette street, and thence passing down into Baltimore street. In front of the theatre the water rose above the sills of the doors, and thence extended in a broad sheet across the street to the new City Hall excavation, which was quickly filled, the water rushing into it with great volume, presenting the appearance of a mill dam. Northward the whole length of the street was like an angry river, and the occupants of the small houses above Saratoga street were in no little peril. Some of them were rescued from drowning only by the humane efforts of others. Smith and Curlett's soap and candle factory was entirely surrounded by the flood, and the water dashed and beat against its walls on all sides up to the second floor. The whole appearance of this region was so changed by the action of the water that one even tolerably familiar with the locality could scarcely recognize it.

On the opposite or eastern bank of the Falls many of the small dwellings had completely disappeared, and on this side those that were left standing as the water subsided, were in ruins, as though an earthquake had shattered them. Just above Bath street bridge, which disappeared at an early stage of the flood, a frame dwelling on the west side of the Falls was lifted bodily from its foundations and carried out into the stream, with all its contents, and soon became a wreck, its shattered fragments joining the mass of madly rushing timbers, boxes, and household goods continually passing down the current. Near where the above mentioned house stood was located Crichton's whisky distillery, which was also entirely destroyed, nothing being left of the establishment but a mass of ruins. All the whiskey in the stills and in the bonded warehouse was swept down the Falls. The Centre Market, under the Maryland Institute, was completely swept out, scarcely a box or a stall being left in the whole building. The blocks of the upper market, except those that were swept out into the basin, were piled up upon those in the lower markets, presenting a scene of confusion that made a bad show for holding market the next morning. The stores upon both sides of the market were in a terrible condition, the water having reached the ceilings, and a large portion of their stock was utterly destroyed. On the west side of the market and on Second street the pavements were torn up, and in some places the earth washed out to the depth of three or four feet. At the foot of the market on Pratt street the earth caved in at the head of Long dock, taking with it half of the bed of Pratt street. Five dead bodies were fished out of the falls and along the streets.

The mammoth body of water that poured with such terrific force down Marsh Market Space, Frederick street and Gay street into the wharves at the south side of Pratt street, can scarcely be described. The bed of the street was uprooted and carried away, the enormous stones forming the coping at the edge of the wharves torn up as if they were mere pebbles, and tossed on edge and transversely so that the water pouring over them formed a cataract the width of the streets, and swept downward into the docks with a volume of sound that could be heard a considerable distance. This was especially the case at the foot of Centre Market Space, where from Dugan's wharf on one side and McElderry's wharf on the other, the torrent of angry turbid water rushed onward with a force that carried down huge beams and rafters, barrels of whiskey, beef and pork, and where it poured over the head of the destroyed dock was converted into a cataract that can be likened to nothing but a miniature Niagara. Down this stream there came a number of staves, probably 25,000; a short distance further down the dock they caught against some huge pieces of lumber that had become fixed across it. In this way a strong boom was formed, and as the piled up mass of debris grew greater, it made a bridge on which a person could cross dry-shod from shore to shore.

It was supposed at first that all the bridges over the Falls had been swept away, but fortunately this was not the case, though the few that were left standing were nearly all greatly damaged. The stone bridge at Eager street stood firm, and did not appear to be injured in the slightest degree. The Charles street bridge was swept entirely away, the abutments having yielded to the force of the torrent. The structure was soon dashed to pieces, and came down with the mass of debris against the Monument street bridge. The pressure of debris and its damming of the flood at Monument street, soon caused the water to rise and flow over the bed of that structure, and in a few minutes after it floated from its abutments and was dashed into fragments. The Madison and Centre street bridges, the Hillen street and the Swann street bridges soon after gave way and were swept down the current, the abutments and approaches to these fine structures being entirely destroyed. The Belvedere bridge was not injured, it having withstood all the floods for fifty years past. The firm iron bridge at Fayette street was also swept off. This bridge was of massive cast iron, and probably had enough iron in it to construct a half dozen bridges. The abutments gave way about half-past one o'clock, and the iron superstructure crumbled into a thousand fragments; even the abutments were pushed out to their base. The only other bridge totally destroyed was the foot-bridge over Swann and Plowman streets, which was swept off and destroyed. The three principal bridges in the centre of the city, those over Gay street, Baltimore street, and Pratt street, were all badly damaged, and were only in a condition for foot-passengers to cross.

The scene at Gay street bridge after the water subsided was of the most appalling character, and showed the cause of such an immense flood having forced its way into Harrison and Frederick streets. When the flood was at its height the debris from the five bridges that were washed away above Gay street massed itself against the north side of the Gay street bridge, and was piled up to the height of fifteen feet above the floor of the bridge, and massed back to the extent of fifty or sixty feet. The bridge itself was raised from its abutments on the north side, and the railings on both sides carried away. The water when at its height was nearly a foot over the railings, and it is singular that the structure retained its position. Baltimore street bridge also caught a large portion of the floating timber, and was badly damaged, though it was made passable the next day. Pratt street bridge was also in a critical condition, and could not be used except for foot-passengers. The bridge over Eastern avenue was not injured in the least, and this and the Eager street bridge were the only two serviceable for travel. The flood had pretty well subsided, and the water was confined to the banks of the Falls, about six o'clock in the evening, and many thousands of persons were wading through the mud left in the streets, nearly ankle deep, to witness the scenes for two or three squares on either side of the Falls, extending over a distance of fully two miles. Hundreds of vehicles were in use for the same purpose, though it was difficult at times to thread a way through the rubbish left by the receding waters. A horse and wagon, the latter containing some fifteen persons, was crossing Baltimore street near the west side of Market Space, the pavement caved in and the whole party were thrown into a hole eight feet deep. They all managed to struggle to shore, and the horse was cut loose in time to save himself. The wagon came to a sudden end by being badly smashed.

Whilst the flood was at its height, and the angry billows of the torrent were surging around the Maryland Institute, a most thrilling scene was enacted. Several members of the theatrical profession, who had assembled in the upper hall over the market-house to hold a rehearsal, heard cries of distress from the market-house. Mr. Stevens procured a piece of timber, and with the assistance of his friends, knocked out some planks in the floor, which enabled them to communicate with the people who were flood-bound in the market-house beneath. The water was now some eight or ten feet deep, and the only refuge of these unfortunates was by climbing upon and clinging to the stalls. A rope was procured, and a large number of persons of all ages and sex, white and colored, amounting to about thirty-five in all, were rescued.

The destruction of property in Baltimore County was immense. There was scarcely a bridge over a stream of any considerable size standing. The flood at Ellicott City was terrible, and thirty-eight lives were lost.

The People's Bank, at the corner of Baltimore and Paca streets, was discovered on Sunday evening, August 16th, to have been robbed by parties who first entered an adjoining warehouse, and then obtained access to the bank by breaking through the wall. Once in the bank, they succeeded in digging their way into the vault, and blew open an interior safe containing money and securities, the whole contents of which they carried off. The safe contained some six thousand dollars belonging to the bank, and Government bonds and other securities belonging to other parties and placed on deposit for safe-keeping. The whole amount of loss was about $20,000.

The Maryland Institution for the Blind, on North avenue, near Charles street avenue, was dedicated on Friday, November 20th. The ceremonies were commenced by the singing of a chant by the larger pupils, accompanied on the organ by Prof. Wm. Harman. Rev. Dr. Randolph of the Protestant Episcopal Church offered a prayer, after which a chorus was sung by the pupils. W. W. Glenn, Esq., of the Board of Directors, read the annual report. The programme was closed by a benediction delivered by Rev. Dr. Crosby.

1869. In accordance with the instructions of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spaulding, the Tenth Provincial Council of Baltimore assembled Sunday morning, April 25th, at the Cathedral, and the first day of its session was celebrated with great religious ceremonies.

The corner-stone of the new St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Druid Hill avenue and Lanvale street, was laid Thursday afternoon, April 29th, with appropriate religious ceremonies. An address was delivered by the rector, Rev. Dr. Julius E. Grammer.

The eleventh festival of the Northwestern Saengerbund commenced their five days of musical and social festivities in this city on Monday, July 12th. People of all nations, citizens of all classes, were on the streets to join in the acclaim of kind words, and the streaming flags, evergreen arches, illuminated houses, and flashing fireworks, added to the notable features of an occasion that was altogether remarkable in its demonstrations of popular interest. The procession was brilliant and well-arranged, creditable to the Baltimore associations, and must have been highly gratifying to their visitors. The 14th was the first picnic day at the Schuetzen

Park of the Saengerfest, and there were numerous festive and jovial observances. The singing associations marched from the Concordia to the Schuetzen Park in the morning, and on arriving there, there were orations in German by Wm. Rapp, Esq., and in English by Robert C. Barry, Esq. Each was a very fine oratorical effort, and elicited great applause. The distribution of the prize pianos to the winning societies took place in the afternoon, the New York Liederkranz taking the first, the Philadelphia Junger Maennerchor the second, the Hoboken Quartette Club the third, and the Washington Gesang Verein the fourth. During the day speeches were made by Mr. Christain Ax, chairman of the honorary committee, Mr. George P. Steinbach, chairman of the executive committee, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and Major-General Bier, Adjutant-General of Maryland. The management of the musical department of the festivities attending the Saengerfest could not have been placed in better hands than those of Professor Charles Lenschow, our eminent townsman, a musician of great experience and some renown as a composer.

The most destructive fire that had occurred in Baltimore for some time transpired between the hours of half-past eleven o'clock on the morning of the 25th of April and two in the afternoon. The greater portion of a block of buildings, and lumber yard of Randolph Brothers, and several workshops, bounded by Thames, Wolfe, and Lancaster streets, were consumed, entailing a loss of nearly $150,000.

Shortly before twelve o'clock on Saturday night, October 2d, a rain storm visited this city, and continued during Sunday. A great scare prevailed amongst the residents along Jones Falls, they being fearful that another inundation was about to befall them. Centre Market bridge was carried away, and Pratt street bridge and the draw-bridge were considerably injured by the dredging-machines which were wrecked against them.

The first annual exhibition of the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association was inaugurated on Tuesday morning, October 26th. Agreeably to orders issued by the Adjutant-General (George H. Bier), the First Division Maryland National Guards marched to the grounds and participated in the ceremonies.

Mr. George Peabody died in London on Thursday, the 4th of November. Mr. Peabody, whose name is famous in two continents for his unexampled generosity in distributing millions of money in beneficent objects, was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, February 18th, 1795, and for many years was a merchant in this city. Our State has particular reasons for remembering his important services in negotiating important loans while in London, for which he always refused compensation. Among the noble monuments which will stand in everlasting attestation of his munificence, are the working-men's houses in London, an immense block of which were built by him and bestowed upon them; the Institute at Danvers;

the donation of $1,400,000 to the purpose of educating the children of the South; and the Peabody Institute at Baltimore, to which he has also given $1,400,000. The great philanthropist also gave smaller sums to various objects; indeed, his last years of life are but the history of a series of noble charities, bestowed with a large heart and a willing hand.

At his residence in this city, at twenty-five minutes before one o'clock on Wednesday, November 10th, died Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, a gentleman who in past years had filled many public positions of importance. He was born in the city of Washington in the year 1804, and graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey. He served in both the State Senate and House of Delegates. The next political position held by him was that of Governor of Maryland, to which he was elected in 1844, and retired from in 1848. He was also in the United States Senate. At the outbreak of the late war he strongly espoused the cause of the South, and in 1861 was arrested by order of the Government and sent to Fortress Monroe, where, however, he remained but a few weeks, and then returned to Baltimore.

Mr. Charles Howard, who was the youngest son of Col. John Eager Howard, died at Oakland, in Alleghany county, where he was seeking relief, under the advice of his physicians, from a protracted and distressing malady, Friday, June 18th. He was among the early graduates of St. Mary's College in this city. For a considerable period he was president of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company. He was afterwards presiding judge of the Orphans' Court, and subsequently filled the place of city collector under Mayor Hollins. In 1860 he was appointed by the General Assembly of Maryland a member of the Board of Police Commissioners under the law of that year, and presided over the board until July, 1861, when he was forcibly removed with his colleagues, by the military power of the Government. The health of Mr. Howard received an impression from his sixteen months' imprisonment in Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren which was never removed. He was, at the time of his death, one of the trustees of the Peabody Foundation, and belonged to the board of trustees of the Maryland Hospital, and the board of managers of the Asylum for the Blind. He was amiable, affectionate, gentle and brave—full of all the blessed charities and quiet virtues that make this world happy; as well as of the Christian faith and hope which brighten the pathway to another.

1870. A meeting was held on Tuesday evening, March 22d, at the Mount Vernon Hotel, for the purpose of organizing an Academy of Music, and the building of an opera house or music hall. Dr. J. Hanson Thomas was called to the chair, and Israel Cohen, Esq., was appointed secretary. A charter was read and adopted, fixing the stock at $300,000; the shares $50 each, and giving to each holder of twenty shares ($1000) and his assigns the privilege of a free seat to all dramatic and operatic representations so long as the stock was held in one block. The following gentlemen were then appointed directors: Israel Cohen, W. T. Walters, Thomas H. Morris, S. T. Wallis, A. Schumacher, A. J. Albert, W. F. Frick, W. P. Smith, Werner Dressel, Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, J. Hall Pleasants, and John Curlett.

In accordance with the decision rendered in the United States Circuit Court for the Maryland District, on April 29th, by Judge Giles, the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company are required to carry colored people on the lines of their railway in the same class of cars provided for all other persons.

On Tuesday, May 24th, the corner-stone of the new Episcopal Christ Church of Baltimore was laid at the corner of Chase and St. Paul streets. The services were conducted by the rector, Thomas U. Dudley, assisted by Revs. Fleming James and A. M. Randolph. An address was delivered by the rector, in which he gave a very interesting history of the church.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte died at his residence in this city on Friday morning, June 17th. Mr. Bonaparte was the son of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor, and Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, who were married in this city by Bishop Carroll in 1803. Her treatment by Napoleon and her husband is familiar to almost every one. Napoleon forbade her landing in France, would not recognize the marriage, and she was compelled to leave her husband and take up her abode in England, and at Camberwell, near London, the deceased was born on the 7th of July, 1805. Napoleon never succeeded in inducing the then Pope Pius VII. to declare Jerome's marriage null and void, and this protest had several times been brought forward in a question involving the rank of the deceased and his family. Madame Bonaparte returned to Baltimore with her son during his boyhood, and he was reared in this city. Mr. Bonaparte entered Harvard College, and graduated from the institution in 1826, having then an intention of pursuing the legal profession, but although he studied for the bar he never practised law. He was married in early life to Miss Susan May Williams, only daughter of Benjamin Williams, Esq., originally of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Miss Williams was born in Baltimore, was a lady of very large fortune, which, united with Mr. Bonaparte's own fortune, made him one of the wealthiest citizens of Baltimore. Mr. Bonaparte had two sons, Jerome Napoleon, born in 1831, and Charles Joseph, born in 1852. Major Jerome served with great distinction and gallantry in the Crimean war, and also in the Italian campaign in 1859. During the reign of Louis Philippe, Mr. Bonaparte was permitted to visit Paris, but for a short period only, and under his mother's name of Patterson. Although travelling *incognito*, he attracted much attention from his singular likeness to his uncle, the great Emperor. He was always thought to resemble him more than any of the monarch's own brothers did. Mr. Bonaparte was distinguished by the same shape of the head and regularity of features, bronze countenance and dark eyes of peculiar tint, which Napoleon had, and which characterized the Corsican people. His figure too was cast in the same square mould which we see in the pictures of Napoleon. Mr. Bonaparte had long been on good terms with the late Louis Napoleon, and visited the French Court with his son. If the validity of his father's marriage with Miss Patterson had been fully recognized by the Court of France it would have given his heirs precedence over the children of his half brothers and the Princess Mathilde, the children of Jerome's second marriage. It is very often doubted whether there was a drop of Bonaparte blood in the veins of the late Emperor of France, but the story of the intrigue between Hortense and the Dutch Admiral has never been proved, although it has formed one of the staple themes for the invectives of *La Marsellaise* and the Red Republicans against Napoleon III. If it was true, then the deceased was the proper heir to the throne of France, and his son succeeds to his rights. But the son of Hortense made himself Emperor by a *coup d'etat*, and always refused to recognize the American marriage of the first Jerome as valid, thus excluding the Baltimore Bonapartes from rank as Princes. The first Jerome made his second marriage with the Princess of Wurtemburg in 1807, of which the offspring was the present Prince Napoleon, more generally known by the nickname of "Plon-Plon," which was given him by the army, and the Princess Mathilde. Mrs. Patterson Bonaparte and her husband never met but once after his marriage with the Princess of Wurtemburg. The occasion was in a picture gallery of Florence, years afterwards. They recognized each other instantly, but the gentleman who accompanied the lady led her away, and the next morning Jerome Bonaparte left the city. Mr. Bonaparte was of a genial and social nature, a generous friend, kind and charitable, and universally beloved by his friends and acquaintances.

Hon. John Pendleton Kennedy, of Baltimore, died on Friday, August 18th, at Newport, R. I., full of years and full of the honors of a meritorious life. In all of the many public positions to which he was called he distinguished himself, bringing to them a rare intelligence and ability. He was born in Baltimore on the 25th of October, 1795, and graduated at Baltimore College in 1812. When the British troops appeared before Baltimore in 1814, and the call was made for volunteers to defend the city, Mr. Kennedy, then but nineteen years of age, enlisted and fought in the ranks at the battles of Bladensburg and North Point. In 1816 he was admitted to the practice of law at the Baltimore bar, and in 1818 commenced authorship by the publication, in connection with his friends, Peter Hoffman Cruse and Josias Pennington, of the "Red Book," a light serial of prose and verse. This was issued once a fortnight, and continued for two years. In 1820 he entered political life, and in that year, and again in 1822, was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates. That body chose him for its speaker. In 1823 he was appointed by President Monroe, Secretary of Legation to Chili, and accepted the post, but afterwards declined it before the mission sailed for Valparaiso. He was always strongly in favor of high tariff and protection of home industry, and in 1830 wrote a review of Hon. C. C. Cambreleng's report on commerce and navigation, combatting its free trade arguments. In 1831 he was appointed a delegate to the National Convention of the Friends of Manufacturing Industry, held in New York. In 1832 Mr. Kennedy published his first novel, "Swallow Barn, or a Sojourn in the Old Dominion." From this time until 1838 Mr. Kennedy devoted his attention to works of fiction, and produced in 1835 his second novel, "Horseshoe Robinson, a Tale of the Tory Ascendency." In 1838 he published "Rob of the Bowl, a Legend of St. Inigoes." All of these books were revised and republished in 1852. In 1838 Mr. Kennedy emerged from his retirement and was elected a member of the House of Representatives as a Protectionist. Once at Washington, he immediately assumed a foremost position in a Congress that numbered many of the greatest lights of the nation. In 1841 he was again elected to Congress, and was appointed chairman of the Committee on Commerce. In 1843 he was a third time elected to the House of Representatives, serving there in all six years. In 1845 the Democratic party carried his district against him, but in the succeeding year he was again returned to the Maryland House of Delegates, and was once more elected its speaker. At the expiration of this term Mr. Kennedy devoted himself to the production of his "Life of William Wirt, Attorney-General of the United States," which was published in 1849. In 1852 Mr. Fillmore appointed him Secretary of the Navy, which position he held until the Administration went out of office in March, 1854. Since then he lived the life of cultivated repose, and literary and material research, to which his bent of mind disposed him. The possessor of an ample fortune, he had every opportunity to indulge in his predilection. At the outbreak of the war he immediately announced himself a supporter of the government in its efforts to crush the rebellion, and remained firm in its faith. In November, 1868, he presided at a Republican mass-meeting at Front Street Theatre, then held in this city prior to the Presidential election. His letter accepting the position was fervid with the principles of Republicanism. Mr. Kennedy was Provost of the University of Maryland, Vice-President of the Maryland Historical Society, and a member of several other literary and scientific associations. He was chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Institute of this city, and also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund.

In August it was discovered that Mr. John L. Crawford, of Baltimore, treasurer of the Parkersburg Branch Railroad Company, had issued fraudulent certificates of its stock to the amount of $1,300,000. On account of the manner in which the alleged unauthorized issues of stock, for a period of more than two years, and perhaps more (as disclosed in the evidence), were made by Crawford, with the facilities especially afforded him for that purpose by the absolutely uncontrolled possession and use of the certificate books and seal of the company and signatures in blank of the president, and other causes, the holders of the fraudulent certificates are endeavoring to hold the company responsible. The following very eminent legal gentlemen have been retained to settle the questions in dispute before the courts: Messrs Reverdy Johnson and John H. B. Latrobe, for the company, and Messrs. I. Nevitt Steele, William F. Frick, and Samuel Snowden, for the holders of the fraudulent stock.

The corner-stone of the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church was laid on Monday, September 26th, with impressive ceremonies. A large audience was in attendance, and stood patiently through the whole exercises, which continued nearly three hours. Interesting addresses were delivered by Bishop Janes, Dr. Fuller, and Dr. Eddy.

The first day of the meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at the grounds of the Association at Pimlico on Tuesday, October 25th, was a grand success. The track was in good condition, the weather delightful, the exhibition of blooded stock unequalled, and the attendance exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the club. The contests for speed were well-managed, and everything passed off as all affairs of the kind should — pleasantly.

Mr. Benjamin Deford died on the 17th of April, leaving a large estate, the accumulation of years of patient industry, of prudent foresight, and of judicious enterprise.

On Tuesday, November 8th, the colored people of Maryland voted for the candidates of their choice.

In the First Branch of the City Council, on Monday evening, November 14th, an ordinance was presented by Mr. Trippe, providing for the laying down of the tracks of the Citizens' Passenger Railway.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore Gas Light Company on Monday, November 31st, the franchises and property of the company were disposed of to capitalists from New York for $3,000,000.

The opening of Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, corner of Park avenue and Townsend street, took place on Sunday, December 2d. The dedicatory services in the morning were led by Rev. Dr. J. C. Backus. The dedicatory services were continued in the evening. Every seat was occupied, the aisles were crowded, and hundreds went away who were not able to find even standing room inside the doors. After the introductory services, which were conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Jones, a sermon was preached by Rev. Henry C. Boardman, of Philadelphia, appropriate to the occasion, and commemorative of the eminent Christian gentleman to whose memory the church was erected. Its cost was entirely defrayed as a gift from his widow, Mrs. Isabella Brown, a lady distinguished for her great liberality and truly Christian character. The church is a most beautiful edifice, and will stand as a monument to her memory.

The Rev. James Dolan, familiarly known as the "good Father Dolan," pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church in the city of Baltimore, who was respected and admired by all for his virtues, charities, and usefulness, died on the 12th day of January, 1870, aged 55 years, 6 months, and 12 days. He was born in Ireland on the 1st day of July, 1814, and sailed from the city of Cork on the 18th day of February, 1834, bound for New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana. After many hardships and privations he arrived in Baltimore on the 18th day of December, 1834. He was admitted into the seminary in 1834, received the holy tonsural in January, 1836, was admitted to minor orders in 1838, to subdeaconship in September, 1839, deaconship in the same month of the following year, and was ordained a priest and entered on the duties of assistant pastor of St. Patrick's on the 20th of December, 1840, and pastor on the 28th day of February, 1841.

The order of the Sons and Daughters of America was first introduced into this State and city by the Grand Council of Pennsylvania, November 17th, 1870, upon which occasion "Columbia Council No. 1" was duly instituted as the pioneer council.

James Sullivan Garey, one of Baltimore's wealthiest and prominent manufacturers, died on the 7th of March, 1870, aged sixty-two years. The village of Alberton, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about twelve miles from Baltimore, is the scene of his many labors, and the busy factory and its pleasant surroundings remain as monuments to his energy and skill.

1871. The consolidation of the Central Young Men's Christian Association with the Baltimore Association, was consummated at the rooms 160 West Baltimore street, on the evening of Thursday, March 2d.

A serious conflagration took place on Sharp street, near German, before daylight of Monday morning, May 22d. Two extensive warehouses occupied by Messrs. Wm. H. Brown & Bro., and Stellman, Henrichs & Co., and a dwelling-house, were destroyed, and several other buildings damaged, the loss amounting to a total of between two hundred and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The saddest incident of the calamity was the killing of J. Harry Weaver, member of the First Branch of the City Council from the nineteenth ward, by the explosion of the steam fire engine "Alpha," at the northwest corner of German and Howard streets.

John Van Lear McMahon, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the Maryland bar, died at the residence of Dr. Robert J. McKaig, Cumberland, on Thursday, June 15th. Mr. McMahon was born in Cumberland, August 18th, 1800. His father, Wm. McMahon, was a highly respected farmer of Alleghany county. Mr. McMahon graduated when only seventeen years old, with the first honors of Princeton College. He immediately commenced the study of law with Roger Perry, the father of Judge Perry, of Cumberland, and was admitted to the bar in the nineteenth year of his age. He was at once successful, being retained as counsel in almost every considerable case. As soon as he had reached his majority he was elected to the Legislature. The next year he was re-elected, and at that session became the leader of the House of Delegates, and made his famous speech in favor of giving to the Jews of the State an equality of all rights. In 1826 he was urged by his friends and admirers to remove his residence to Baltimore city, which he did, and was elected to the Legislature with Geo. H. Steuart, Esq., twice in succession, by the Jackson democrats. The same party unanimously nominated him as their candidate for Congress, which he peremptorily refused to accept. He afterwards became identified with the Whig party, and in 1840 he was president of the great National Whig Mass Convention which gathered its thousands in this city, at Canton, where, in his stentorian voice, he "called the nation to order," and proclaimed that "every mountain has sent forth its rill, every valley its stream, and lo! the avalanche of the people is here." When General Harrison became President, Mr. McMahon was offered, by letter, any office, except one, in the presidential gift. But he declined to accept any office of a political nature, although the highest honors of his State were also offered him. Mr. McMahon was a delegate to the State Internal Improvement Convention in 1825, of which Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, was president, and was the leader in it, although such men as John Nelson and Charles Fenton Mercer were members of it. When it was determined to construct the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, Mr. McMahon, then only 26 years old, drew the charter, which has ever since served as a model for railroad charters in this country. In 1831 he published the first volume of his History of Maryland, and it is greatly to be regretted that he never published the intended second. Mr. McMahon continued to be one of the leaders of the Baltimore bar from 1827 to 1859, in which year, whilst preparing a brief in a cause in the Court of Appeals, he was stricken with partial blindness, which continued to grow worse thereafter. In consequence he gradually withdrew from the bar, and in 1863 removed to his native town, Cumberland, where he resided with his brothers-in-law, the late Joseph Sprigg, Esq., and Dr. Robert McKaig, who married his sisters. He also passed a portion of his time in Dayton, Ohio, where another brother-in-law, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, resided.

In his residence in this city Mr. McMahon made his home at the Eutaw House, from the time it was erected until he left the city in 1863. As a political speaker it is said no one ever heard his superior; as a profound and astute lawyer he had few equals. When practising his profession he was familiar with the decisions of all the States in the Union. The power of his memory was wonderful. If a legal question was propounded to him, he would at once say, "It is decided so and so in such and such States," and would at once go to his library and put his hand on the volume containing the decision. His voice had a wonderful volume, and he could be distinctly heard at a great distance, and yet there was no harshness. He was always listened to with pleasure, for he was truly eloquent both in language and thought.

The Pope's Jubilee illumination on the night of the 17th of June was a most extraordinary affair, and one that will long be remembered by the rising generation of the city. In every section the city was brilliantly illuminated and handsomely decorated with wreaths, crosses, and festoons of evergreens and flowers; the illumination was in many instances by gas-jets and Chinese lanterns outside, as well as candles and other lights inside the windows. Flags, both the Papal and American, were profusely displayed. With the evening of June 21st terminated the celebration, by the Roman Catholics of Baltimore, of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of Pope Pius IX. to the position of spiritual head of the Roman Catholic Church. The churches of that denomination, with the residences of many citizens, were brilliantly illuminated, and a mammoth procession took place. The procession, both in point of numbers and brilliancy of design, was, perhaps, one of the grandest which has ever passed through the streets of Baltimore. Every inch of curbstone along the streets through which the pageant passed was occupied by young and old of both sexes, and every window and door-step that would afford humanity a chance of gazing upon the flaming procession, was filled with ladies and children. At half-past seven o'clock large crowds of men were seen wending their steps to the different Catholic churches, each man bearing in his hands Chinese lanterns, torches, or other illuminating devices; and by eight o'clock most of the congregations had received their full complement of members, and in a short time thereafter the flambeaux, lanterns, and torches were ignited, and the line of march taken up for headquarters on Central avenue, where a multitude of persons, numbered by thousands, had assembled. During the passage of the procession through the streets the church-bells were rung, and thousands of sky-rockets and other fireworks flashed upon the horizon, reminding one of the time when the night of a 4th of July was celebrated in a truly national manner. The illumination this night of the dwellings and places of business was on a more extended and magnificent scale than that employed on Saturday night. Two stands had been erected at the Cathedral, one at the front of the building on Cathedral street, the other on Mulberry street. At the latter the addresses were made in the German language. Whilst the procession was passing the west front of the Cathedral, the meeting at the stand there was organized by the selection of the following officers: President, Hon. J. Thompson Mason; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Judge T. Parkin Scott, Hon. Judge Danels, Capt. William Kennedy, Charles M. Dougherty, C. Oliver O'Donnell, Col. T. J. Mathias, John Murphy, Michael Kelly, George W. Webb, Thomas E. Jenkins, D. J. Foley, John F. Hunder, Cumberland Dugan, John E. Eschbach, John Bell, and Colonel Bensinger; Secretaries, F. X. Ward and Joseph S. Heuisler. Speeches were made by Messrs. J. Thompson Mason, F. X. Ward, William P. Preston, Prof. Burg, F. E. Bauer, and A. Heine. At a meeting of the clergy in the interior of the Cathedral, Archbishop Spaulding delivered a brief address.

Mr. Albert Schumacher, one of the leading shipping merchants of Baltimore, president of the Board of Trade, and agent for the North German Lloyd line of steamships, died suddenly at his residence No. 52 Mount Vernon Place, on Monday, June 27th.

The West Baltimore Schuetzen Association commenced their first annual festival on Monday, July 31st.

Thousands of Knights Templar thronged into Baltimore during Tuesday, September 19th. The hotels were packed, and in the centre of the city the symbols of the order met the eye at every point of view. The streets were bright with their uniforms, decorations and banners, and the music of their bands was almost constantly ringing out in the air. The Grand Commandery was escorted to Masonic Hall by the Baltimore Commanderies, and there an address of welcome was delivered by Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order in Maryland. The response was delivered by Grand Commander Warren. In the evening there was a banquet at the Maryland Institute and social entertainments at the various headquarters. On the second day there were excursions on the Chesapeake, and the usual parading of commanderies through the streets and visits to the various headquarters. The Grand Commandery and the Grand Royal Arch Chapter were in session at the Temple. In the evening there were balls at the Concordia, Masonic Temple and the New Assembly Rooms, and a banquet at Barnum's Hotel. The grand parade and review of the Knights Templar took place on Thursday, September 21st, and was a most superb spectacle of its kind. The streets were crowded, and such a manifestation of enthusiasm and interest was shown as has never before been witnessed in Baltimore on any occasion of Masonic character. The procession was truly a magnificent demonstration. There was a sparkling grandeur in its massed columns, and it may be doubted whether a finer looking set of men ever marched in solid phalanx before. A manly and martial tread indicated military service, and the perfection of drill could be accounted for in no other way. An army of veterans could scarcely have kept step to martial music with more precision than was universal throughout the line. Many of the commanderies also went through various evolutions along the line of march, forming crosses, diamonds, and one from Philadelphia actually without halting or breaking the line of march formed the figures signifying the number of their commandery. Of course nearly all of our citizens witnessed the procession, as throughout the line of march, extending not less than five miles, the streets and sidewalks were literally massed, and the windows and steps, even the house-tops, thronged with ladies. We think we do not exaggerate when we number the spectators at not less than two hundred thousand, there being just room sufficient for the broad platoons of Knights to pass. At all points of the route they were greeted with cheers, the clapping of hands, showering of bouquets, and the waving of handkerchiefs by ladies on all the elevated positions. They marched generally in platoons of eight, whilst some numbered twelve, and others kept up through a greater portion of the route the form of a cross. Each of the seventy commanderies bore a handsome banner, and the number of full bands of music in line was thirty-three, with seven drum corps. These bands were mostly from other cities, and included all the finest and most elegantly equipped military organizations from all sections of the country. The music of course was grand and inspiriting, and there was no lack of it, their fine uniforms serving to break the uniformity which might otherwise have marred the scenic effect of the display. It was a demonstration composed of members from nearly every State in the Union, and some of the Territories. The men of Mississippi were in brotherly fellowship with those of Maine and New Hampshire, and Virginia and South Carolina trod in the footsteps of their brethren from Massachusetts and Kansas. It brought together in brotherly concord the North and the South, the East and the West, and has cemented a fellowship that will be lasting and serviceable to both sections.

The National Commercial Convention opened its session in this city on Monday, September 25th, at Masonic Hall. Delegations were present from twenty-two States. Mr. John W. Garrett was appointed temporary president, until a perfect organization was effected.

The Triennial General Convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States of America, composed of delegates from every portion of the Union, met in this city on Wednesday the 1st of October, at the Emanuel church, corner of Cathedral and Read streets, where the opening services took place at ten o'clock, in the presence of an immense congregation of clergy and laity. The sermon was delivered by the venerable Bishop Johns, of the Diocese of Virginia.

The City Council on the 10th of October appropriated $100,000 for the relief of the Chicago sufferers by fire.

The Union railroad tunnel was commenced on the first of May, 1871, and finished June, 1873. It is about five-eighths of a mile long.

Ford's Grand Opera House was inaugurated on Tuesday evening, October 3d, with a crowded house. The opening address, written by Dr. C. C. Bombaugh, was delivered by Mr. Harry S. Murdock. The initial performance was Shakspeare's comedy "As You Like It"—Jacques, Mr. James W. Wallack; Rosalind, Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard. The music was sung by the Baltimore Liederkranz. The orchestra under the direction of Prof. J. H. Rosewald. The scenic department under Charles S. Getz.

1872. Mr. Alexander Lorman, an old and well-known citizen of Baltimore, died on the 14th of January, at his residence, corner of Charles and Lexington streets, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Mr. Lorman was many years ago a merchant, but retired from business with a large fortune, which he judiciously invested, and at the time of his death was accounted one of the wealthiest of our citizens.

On Tuesday afternoon, January 23, the first grain elevator erected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at Locust Point was ready to receive grain, and car No. 15,119 of the Continental Line, B. & O. R. R., containing a lot of corn consigned to Messrs. Barker & Fisher, was run alongside, and in a short time was emptied into one of the bins.

At five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, February the 7th, the Cathedral bell tolled a requiem for the departed spirit of a man who in life was truly great and truly good. When the solemn tones broke upon the winter air, all who heard the mournful sound knew that Martin John Spaulding, Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the United States, had breathed his last. His death was not unexpected. From time to time the city newspapers had published bulletins of his health, which were read with eager and trembling interest by tens of thousands of devout Catholics, whom he was in the habit of saluting as "dearly beloved children." Martin John Spaulding, the seventh Archbishop of Baltimore, was born near Lebanon, Marion Co., Ky., on May 23d, 1810. His ancestry, however, was of Maryland origin; his father, Richard Spaulding, having been born near Leonardtown, in St. Mary's County, while his mother, Henrietta Hamilton, was a native of Charles County, her parents residing near Port Tobacco. They both emigrated with their parents to Kentucky in 1790.

Died, on the 25th of February, Jonathan Meredith, in the 88th year of his age. Mr. Meredith was a connecting link between the present and past generation. Born in the city of Philadelphia at a time when this was the infant republic, and it had but just emerged from the struggles of the Revolution a free nation, when the Continental Congress assembled in Independence Hall and Washington had not entered on the first term of his Presidency. Mr. Meredith grew up amongst all the great events of our early national history, and was personally cognizant of the days and the men that laid the foundations of the nation. He had known Washington, Franklin, Adams, Jefferson, Monroe, in fact all the great men of the times following the war for independence, and while in Philadelphia met with the notabilities of this and other countries, who clustered around the seat of the new-born Government, among whom were Robert and Gouverneur Morris, Alexander Hamilton, Louis Philippe, afterwards King of France; the wily diplomatist, Prince Maurice de Talleyrand; the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria; the Marquis De la Fayette, and a host of other illustrious persons. Mr. Meredith was still a young man when he removed to Baltimore and established himself here in the practice of the law. His contemporaries were Luther Martin, Roger B. Taney, William Pinckney, and William Wirt, and even among such intellectual giants he stood in the front rank of his profession, and won a fame for skill, learning and eloquence that places his reputation side by side with those of these great lawyers. Men who have listened to his reminiscences of the past, either on the lecture platform or in the private circle, will not need to be told how richly freighted his mind was with the memories of historic days. Living an honorable, upright life, in death he was crowned with the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

In the First Branch of the City Council, on March 4th, Mr. Orndorff, chairman of the Committee on City Passenger Railways, presented an ordinance granting permission to James L. McLane, Wallace King, C. Oliver O'Donnell, Darius C. Howell, George P. Frick, Cumberland Dugan, James W. Tyson, John S. Hogg, and Gerard T. Hopkins, or a majority of them, &c., to lay down city passenger railway tracks along the following streets: commencing on German street, at the west line of South street, and with double tracks on German street to Charles, and on Charles to Saratoga, and a single track on Saratoga street to and on Park street, to and on Franklin street, to and on Howard street, and on Howard street north from Franklin street, &c., &c., &c.

Died on the 6th of March, Benjamin Chew Howard, at his residence in this city. He was the third son of Col. John Eager Howard, of Revolutionary fame. The deceased was a brother of Governor George Howard, who was Governor of Maryland in 1830; also of Judge Charles Howard, who died about the year 1869, and Dr. William Howard, a celebrated chemist in his day. Benjamin C. Howard was born November 5th, 1791, at Belvedere, and graduated at Princeton with high honors, and at the time of his death was the oldest alumnies living. He was Captain of the Mechanical volunteers at the battle of North Point in 1814. The deceased was by profession a lawyer, but being possessed of a princely fortune, he yielded the high position at the Baltimore bar which he had earned, for political honors. He commenced political life in 1820 in the First Branch of the City Council, was sent to the Legislature in 1824, and afterwards to the Senate, and the same year connected himself with the Masonic fraternity, and was before he died the oldest P. G. M. living. In 1830 he was sent to the United States Congress, and was a leading member of that body for about ten years. He was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and author of the celebrated report on the Northeastern boundary question, a remarkable document, frequently ascribed to Cushing and Winthrop, who, however, said the whole credit therefor belonged to Gen. Howard. After leaving Congress he was induced by Chief Justice Taney and Judge Wayne, both intimate friends, to accept the position of Reporter to the Supreme Court, and was the author of the well-known textbook, "Howard's Reports." He declined the nomination for Governor, and also the nomination for Vice-President, and United States Senator. At the commencement of the war he resigned his position as Reporter to the Supreme Court. In 1861 he was one of the Washington Peace Commissioners, by appointment of Governor Hicks. He was Democratic candidate for Governor against Governor Bradford. His intimate friends and compatriots were Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, Governor Kemble, of New York; Chief Justice Taney, Judge Wayne, Judge Daniel, George M. Dallas, John R. Poinsett, Lewis Cass, and Forsyth of Alabama.

The National Democratic Convention assembled in this city, on the 9th of July, at Ford's Opera House. On the second day Horace Greeley was nominated on the first ballot the Democratic candidate for President, and B. Gratz Brown the Democratic candidate for Vice-President. Senator Bayard of Delaware, and the Delaware delegation, with a few others from other States, dissatisfied with the nomination, held a meeting in the Maryland Institute, adopted an address to the Democratic party of the country, and called another convention to be held at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 3d of September.

The corner-stone of the new Carmelite Convent at the southwest corner of Caroline and Biddle streets was laid on the 21st of July with the usual religious ceremonies.

Decidedly the most bold, daring, well-planned, well-executed and successful bank robbery that has ever been perpetrated in Baltimore, or perhaps in the United States, was accomplished in this city between the hours intervening from the close of business on Saturday, August 17th, and daylight of Monday morning, Aug. 19th, at the Third National Bank of this city, which is located on the east side of South street near Second. About $70,000 of the bank was stolen, and the boxes rifled of private funds, bonds and securities. The entire loss was over $220,000.

William Prescott Smith died on Tuesday night, October 1st, 1872, at his residence in this city. Mr. Smith was born in Baltimore about 1822. His family were in humble circumstances, and he received merely a common school education. He was a wonderful man, even in these days of remarkable phenomena. Whether we consider him as a scholar, a wit, a gentleman, or a railroad magnate, he was simply admirable. As a mimic he was unrivalled, and could at his pleasure "set the table in a roar." As a railroad man he had no superior on this continent, and his untimely death leaves it a matter of speculation to what position he would have risen had his life been spared but a few years longer.

The Right Reverend James Roosevelt Bayley, D. D., was on Sunday, October 13th, installed as Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the United States, with imposing ceremonies at the Cathedral.

Fully one thousand ladies and gentlemen assembled at noon on Wednesday, October 16th, in the new Home for Aged Women, corner of Fulton and Franklin streets, for the purpose of taking part in the dedicatory services of that institution.

The prevalence of the horse disease, "Epizootic," caused a total suspension of travel on all thê car routes, on Monday, November 4th, and proved a very serious inconvenience to that portion of the public who resided in sections of the city remote from its business centre. There were but very few animals on the street, and it was no uncommon thing to see a party of men pulling a wagon, and oxen were in some instances brought into requisition. Business of course suffered seriously by the lack of means of transportation.

Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church was formally dedicated on Thursday, November 21st. The large interior was filled to the utmost extent of its capacity. Many ministers of other cities were present, as well as the clergy of Baltimore. In the morning the dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. P. S. Foster, D.D., LL. D., one of the newly made bishops. The formal dedication was made by the Rev. Dr. Eddy, a former pastor of the congregation, according to the form prescribed by the Discipline. In the evening a sermon was delivered by Bishop Andrews. The pulpit was occupied by Bishop Foster, Bishop Weaver of the United Brethren Church, Rev. Dr. Backus, Rev. Mr. Rogers of the M. E. Church South, Rev. Andrew Longacre, Rev. Thomas Eddy, Rev. Mr. Slicer, the Presiding Elder, and Rev. Thomas Guard, the present pastor. In front of the pulpit were seated Rev. Henry Furlong, Dr. James H. Brown, and Reverends George Hildt, William H. Pitcher and William Harden.

Samuel Ready, the founder of "The Samuel Ready Asylum for Female Orphans," died on Tuesday, November 28th, in the 83d year of his age. He was born in Baltimore County, on the 8th of March, 1789, and came to Baltimore when fifteen years of age, and was apprenticed to Messrs. Grafflin & Hardester, sail-makers, on Bowley's wharf.

About the year 1815 he formed a partnership with Mr. James Kerby, and carried on the sail-making business under the firm name of Kerby & Ready, at the corner of Light and Camden streets. In 1846 Mr. Ready gave up sail-making to engage in the planing-mill and lumber business. He continued to carry on the latter until 1861, when, on account of advanced age and failing health, he retired from active business. In 1864 he determined to endow with his entire wealth (about $400,000) an asylum for female orphan children. He never married. The life of Mr. Ready was one of great industry, frugality, probity, and simplicity of habit, and had for its chief object the foundation of an asylum for the helpless female orphan; and although he has passed away, his work survives and will bear fruit to nourish the destitute.

1873. The night of the 29th and the early morning hours of the 30th of January, 1873, will long be remembered in this region as one of the coldest periods ever experienced. In the city of Baltimore the mercury fell before sunrise, 6 A. M., to 10 degrees below zero, which is perhaps the lowest temperature ever recorded in this city. At Lutherville, Baltimore County, the thermometer ranged 20 degrees below zero; at Mount Washington 22 degrees; at the Relay House, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 24 degrees below zero.

The Fifth Regiment Maryland National Guard is to the city of Baltimore what the Seventh Regiment is to New York, or what the First Regiment of Grey Reserves is to Philadelphia. It is a military organization whose members are all recognized as gentlemen, an organization that aspires to have the best possible military drill, and at the same time to cultivate the self-respect, the manly bearing, the social courtesy, and the fraternal feelings that belong to the most advanced civilization. This fine regiment, so elevated in its aims, and composed of such excellent materials, is only six years old. It has labored under some disadvantages, one of the principal being the want of a suitable permanent armory and drill-room. In November, 1872, the City Council, appreciating the character and purpose of this military organization, and realizing the great benefit that might under certain contingencies result from having such an organization to sustain law and social order, donated to this Fifth Regiment the great rooms over the newly built Richmond Market. All that the city gave was the bare walls. The Fifth Regiment being composed of generous men—many of them men of means and influence—they out of their own pockets spent over eight thousand dollars to fit up this new armory in good style, and they can now boast of having one of the finest and most complete armories in the United States. The new armory was formally delivered over by the city authorities to the Fifth Regiment on Thursday night, February 6th, and this was the occasion of an immense opening reception, not less than six thousand persons being present. Addresses were delivered by Mayor Vansant, Governor Whyte, and Colonel Jenkins.

Mr. Alexander Kirkland, senior partner and original founder of the firm of Kirkland, Chase & Co., died on Saturday, March 1st, aged 89 years. Mr. Kirkland was instrumental in establishing the sugar refineries whose business is now so valuable to the city. The firm of Kirkland, Chase & Co. was, during its existence, one of the best-known and most widely respected in the city, having a large trade with Porto Rico and Rio Janeiro, and being intimately connected with the business transactions of many other large importing houses here and in other parts of the United States and the Canadas.

On Wednesday, the 21st of May, the finance commissioners of Baltimore city ordered the payment of 30 per cent., the first instalment on the city's subscription of $1,000,000 to the capital stock of the Valley Railroad, Robert Garrett, Esq., president.

The Carmelite Nuns, whom we have mentioned before in this work, and who for forty-two years occupied the old Convent on Aisquith street, vacated that establishment and removed in March to the new monastery at the corner of Biddle and Caroline streets. The Carmelite community is among the religious pioneers of Maryland. The Carmelite order is the oldest in the Church, going back even in its primitive state to the period when Elias or Elijah and his disciples worshipped in the retirement of Mt. Carmel, where, in the 12th century, a monastery was founded; the order afterwards migrating under its fifth general to Europe, to escape the persecutions of the Saracens. The female branch of the order was founded in the 15th century. In the 16th century (1562) St. Theresa and St. John of the Cross set on foot a reformation of the order in Spain, and the reform has spread everywhere; the Carmelite Nuns all looking to St. Theresa as their mother and foundress, the community in Baltimore keeping, with some few necessary exceptions, the strict rule of St. Theresa. There are some ninety convents of Carmelite nuns, in each of which the number is generally restricted to twenty-one. During the 18th century an aunt of the late Father Matthews, of Washington city, went from her elegant and retired home in Charles county, Md., to join the order of the Carmelite Nuns, at a house of theirs in Belgium. Two sisters of the same clergyman afterwards crossed the sea to join their aunt in her cloistered home. Miss Brent also joined them there, but she died in Belgium. In 1790 the three ladies mentioned above, who were then become members of the strict order of Mt. Carmel, together with another lady who joined them in England, came back to their native shores, settled in Charles county, and there established a community. Their little family was by degrees augmented by accessions from some of the first families of Maryland; many pious ladies, charmed with the odor of virtue and sanctity, finding in this rising congregation opportunity for bidding adieu to the world and all the vanities of life, to dedicate their youth and wealth to religion. When they left their home in the country and came to found a house in Baltimore in 1831, they numbered twenty-four sisters, with Rev. Mother Angela Mudd as superioress. At one time the Sisters had a very respectable school for girls, which was much frequented; but this mode of life being contrary to the spirit of their rules, which is to be altogether retired, they, at the suggestion of the late Archbishop Kenrick, closed their academy. They devote all their time to prayer, meditation, manual labor, pious reading, and the like, praying not only for themselves but for all, chiefly for those who live in the city or place where they reside.

The splendid Church of the Ascension, Protestant Episcopalian, a prominent ornament of the beautiful neighborhood of Lafayette Square, was almost totally destroyed by fire on Monday night, May 12th. The fire was caused by the sexton smoking out a wasp's nest in the roof over the organ gallery.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, held on the evening of Wednesday, March 12th, the following important letter was received from Mr. Hopkins, setting forth his grand designs for the relief of the indigent sick and the orphan. This letter was received by the citizens of Baltimore with intense gratification. Of all the monuments which grace our city, none can approach this monument, which is soon to be erected on such broad foundations and with such munificent provision for the relief of the sick and the care and shelter of the destitute orphan:

"BALTIMORE, *March 10th*, 1873.

"To Francis T. King, President; and John W. Garrett, Hon. Geo. W. Dobbin, Galloway Cheston, Thomas M. Smith, Wm. Hopkins, Richard M. Janney, Joseph Merrefield, Francis White, Lewis N. Hopkins, Alan P. Smith, and Charles J. M. Gwinn, Trustees of 'The Johns Hopkins Hospital':

"*Gentlemen:*—I have given you in your capacity of trustees, thirteen acres of land, situated in the city of Baltimore, and bounded by Wolfe, Monument, Broadway, and Jefferson streets, upon which I desire you to erect a hospital. It will be necessary to devote the present year to the grading of its surface, to its proper drainage, to the laying out of the grounds, and the most careful and deliberate choice of a plan for the erection and arrangement of the new hospital buildings. It is my wish that the plan thus chosen shall be one which will permit symmetrical additions to the buildings which will be first constructed, in order that you may ultimately be able to receive four hundred patients, and that it shall provide for an hospital which shall in construction and arrangement compare favorably with any other institution of like character in this country or in Europe. It will therefore be your duty to obtain the advice and assistance of those at home or abroad who have achieved the greatest success in the construction and management of hospitals. I cannot press this injunction too strongly upon you, because the usefulness of this charity will greatly depend upon the plan which you may adopt for the construction and arrangement of the buildings. It is my desire that you should complete this portion of your labor during the current year, and be in readiness to commence the building of the hospital in the spring of 1874.

"It will be your duty hereafter to provide for the erection upon other ground, of suitable buildings for the reception, maintenance and education of orphan colored children. I direct you to provide accommodation for three or four hundred children of this class; and you are also authorized to receive into this asylum, at your discretion, as belonging to such class, colored children who have lost one parent only, and in exceptional cases to receive colored children who are not orphans, but may be in such circumstances as to require the aid of the charity. I desire that you shall apply the yearly sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the revenue of the property which you will hereafter receive, to the maintenance of the Orphans' Home intended for such children.

"In order to enable you to carry my wishes into full effect, I will now, and in each succeeding year during my life until the hospital buildings are fully completed and in readiness to receive patients, place at your disposal the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. In addition to the gift already made to you of the thirteen acres of land in the city of Baltimore upon which the hospital will be built, I have dedicated to its support and the payment of the annual sum provided to be paid for the support of the Orphans' Home, property which you may safely estimate as worth to-day two millions of dollars, and from which your corporation will certainly receive a yearly revenue of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and which time and your diligent care will make more largely productive. If the Hospital and Orphans' Home are not built at my death, it will be your duty to apply the income arising from this property to their completion. When they are built, the income from the property will suffice for their maintenance. The indigent sick of this city and its environs, without regard to sex, age, or color, who require surgical or medical treatment, and who can be received into the hospital without peril to the other inmates, and the poor of the city and State, of all races, who are stricken down by any casualty, shall be received into the hospital without charge, for such periods of time and under such regulations as you may prescribe. It will be your duty to make such division of the sexes and patients among the several wards of the hospital as will best promote the actual usefulness of the charity. You will also provide for the reception of a limited number of patients who are able to make compensation for the room and attention they may require. The money received from such persons will enable you to appropriate a larger sum for the relief of the sufferings of that class which I direct you to admit free of charge, and you will thus be enabled to afford to strangers, and to those of our own people who have no friends or relatives to care for them in sickness, and who are not objects of charity, the advantage of careful and skilful treatment.

"It will be your especial duty to secure for the service of the hospital, surgeons and physicians of the highest character and of the greatest skill. I desire you to establish, in connection with the hospital, a training school for female nurses. This provision will secure the services of women competent to care for the sick in the hospital wards, and will enable you to benefit the whole community by supplying it with a class of trained and experienced nurses.

"I wish the large grounds surrounding the hospital buildings to be properly enclosed by iron railings, and to be so laid out and planted with trees and flowers as to afford solace to the sick and be an ornament to the section of the city in which the grounds are located. I desire that you should, in due season, provide for a site and buildings of such description and at such distance from the city as your judgment shall approve, for the reception of convalescent patients. You will be able in this way to hasten the recovery of the sick, and to have always room in the main hospital building for other sick persons requiring immediate medical or surgical treatment. It is my special request that the influences of religion should be felt in and impressed upon the whole management of the hospital; but I desire, nevertheless, that the administration of the charity shall be undisturbed by sectarian influence, discipline, or control. In all your arrangements in relation to this hospital, you will bear constantly in mind that it is my wish and purpose that the institution should ultimately form a part of the medical school of that university for which I have made ample provision by my will. I have felt it to be my duty to bring these subjects to your particular attention, knowing that you will conform to the wishes which I definitely express. In other particulars I leave your board to the exercise of its discretion, believing that your good judgment and experience in life will enable you to make this charity a substantial benefit to the community.

"I am very respectfully your friend,

"JOHNS HOPKINS."

On Tuesday, March 18th, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Kerr in the Second Branch of the City Council, and adopted unanimously by both branches: "Whereas, By the appropriation already made of a large part of his immense fortune to provide the means of relieving human suffering and of protecting those who are helpless in our midst, and also by his promised munificent endowment of a free university to be established in the suburbs of the city, Johns Hopkins has nobly contributed to the future welfare and happiness of our people, and should receive every evidence of public appreciation and gratitude; therefore, *Be it resolved by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,* That the practical and unostentatious charity of Mr. Hopkins, in thus disposing of the wealth which he has accumulated in Baltimore during a life of extraordinary activity, success and usefulness, for the benefit of her own people, has not merely enrolled his name in the list of famous benefactors of mankind, but furnishes the most striking proof of the sincerity and earnestness of his purpose. *Resolved,* That the city of Baltimore is proud to record among the many distinguishing facts of her history this crowning act of magnanimity on the part of one of her own citizens, whose whole career has materially contributed to her advancement and prosperity, and whose name has long been known wherever commercial enterprise and integrity are respected. *Resolved,* That the Mayor be requested to communicate to Mr. Hopkins a copy of these resolutions neatly engrossed."

Gen. Columbus O'Donnell, one of the wealthiest and most honored citizens of Baltimore, died on Sunday, May 25th.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States was formally opened in the city of Baltimore on Thursday morning, May 15th, in the Central Church, corner of Saratoga and Liberty streets. About five hundred of the commissioners were present, among them many of the most learned and distinguished men of the Church. Rev. Dr. Smith, pastor of the Central Church, made a short prayer, and then read the hymn that is so frequently sung upon such occasions, "All hail the power of Jesus' name." Rev. James Ellis read a portion of the Scriptures, and Rev. Dr. Brown, president of Hamilton college, led in prayer. Rev. Samuel J. Niccolls, D. D., Moderator of the last General Assembly, delivered the opening sermon. His theme was "The Apostles' Prayer." Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., of New York, was elected moderator.

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum, situated on the Calverton Heights, was dedicated on Sunday afternoon, May 18th, before a large number of Israelites of this city with impressive ceremonies. About half-past two o'clock, the choir, consisting of about sixty-five voices, comprising the combined choirs of the synagogues of the city, opened the services with the singing of an introductory hymn, Prof. Rosewald, the leader, presiding at the organ. A fervent prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Szold. A dedicatory ode composed by Rev. A. Hoffman, and put to music by Prof. Rosewald, was then sung by the entire choir with striking effect. A trio in this piece was handsomely sung by Mrs. Rosewald, Miss K. Benner, and Miss Jennie Putzel. Mr. Wm. S. Rayner, who generously presented to the Asylum the old City Almshouse, valued at $50,000, was then introduced, and delivered an eloquent and glowing address.

The corner-stone of the new German Orphan Asylum, on Aisquith street, opposite the Eastern Female High School, was laid on Sunday afternoon, June 22d, with imposing ceremonies. A procession, which preceded the ceremony proper, was composed of most, if not all, of the German lodges and societies in the city, and it is admitted to have been one of the finest and largest demonstrations of its kind seen in this city for a long time. The procession was under the command of chief marshal Otto Duker, with Charles Seipp and H. Wehr as assistants, and the following staff: Adjutant-in-chief C. F. Winter, George Strohmeyer, A. Prey, G. Rauth, B. Stolte, August Kiel, D. F. Kahl, George Robinson, H. Mooyer, C. Edelmann, L. Strassburger, John Scharz, C. Sauer, F. Everett, Jacob Edelmann, J. Drechsler, H. E. Valentine, F. Plitz, E. Siebert, F. Meyer, H. Lehr, J. Guenther, S. Neuhahn, H. Best, P. Otto, F. Schwear and H. Noss. The first division was marshalled by Charles Blumhardt, who was assisted by A. Beck and G. Schwerder as adjutants. The second division was marshalled by Charles Schwarzhaupt, and Lewis H. Robinson and John Vanderhorst as adjutants. The third division was under the command of H. Eckes, with H. Drockenbrot and H. Menger as adjutants. The fourth division was under the marshalship of C. Lotz, with H. Schuchhardt and William Burkheimer as adjutants. The fifth division was under the command of C. Knoeff. The opening address was delivered by Professor Facius, the president of the German Orphan Asylum. Governor Whyte also delivered an address, which was received by a perfect ovation of applause.

Friday morning, June 20th, shortly after five o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from the five-story stone building known as the Mount Vernon Cotton Mill No. 1, on Jones Falls, about two miles from the city, owned and worked by the Mount Vernon Company, of which Captain Wm. Kennedy was president, and Mr. Albert Carroll superintendent. The fire spread rapidly through the building, and in a few moments it was destroyed. The loss of the building, stock and machinery was estimated at $207,000, which were insured for $185,000.

In June, the Maryland Academy of Art, through Mr. John H. B. Latrobe, the president, transfered all their statues, casts, &c., to the Peabody Institute.

Mr. Frederick Pinckney, who had been for many years deputy State's Attorney, and for over thirty years identified with the Criminal Court of Baltimore city, died about 10 o'clock Friday night, June 13th, at the country residence of Mr. John E. Owens, near Towsontown, Baltimore county. He was the fifth son of the great lawyer and statesman William Pinckney, and was, perhaps, the most learned man in the State.

Colonel Solomon Hillen, formerly Mayor of Baltimore, member of Congress and of the State Legislature, died suddenly on Thursday, June 26th, at Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

The through Southern train on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, which left Richmond Saturday night, June 28th, arrived at Calvert Station at 6.45 Sunday morning. This was the first regular passenger train that used the Potomac Railroad tunnel, engine No. 2, Jerry Sweeney engineer, pulling the train, with Conductor John T. West in charge. The first through train from Washington for New York passed through Baltimore on the same night. The Baltimore and Potomac Tunnel is one of the greatest enterprises of the kind that has ever been executed. With the exception of the Hoosac Tunnel, it is the longest on this side of the Atlantic. The Baltimore and Potomac Tunnel is about one and a half miles long, and although of the most solid and durable construction, has been built in two years. The ground was broken near the intersection of Cathedral street and North avenue on the first of June, 1871; upon August 9th, 1871, the masonry was begun; upon the 27th of the same month the brickwork was begun to be laid, and from that time to the present the work has been prosecuted with marvellous rapidity. The force employed in the work ranged from 500 to 700 men at different periods, comprising stone-cutters, stone-masons, bricklayers, timber-men, miners, rock-men,blacksmiths, machinists, carpenters, and common laborers. During the progress of the work four men were killed, each of whom lost his life by accident. Over one hundred thousand cubic yards of rock were blasted out. The side walls are of solid masonry of Cockeysville marble, rock faced, but dressed at beds and joints. The arch is built of five rings of brick and backed up with rubble masonry. At places where the bottom was composed of quicksands or yielding earth of any kind, an inverted arch was constructed of four rings of brick. About 1,250,000 cubic feet of masonry were used in the construction, and 15,000,000 brick. The cost of the work is thought to be about $2,300,000. The following are the distances to the bottom of the excavation. Above this the arch of the tunnel rises twenty-two feet in height. The width of the tunnel is twenty-seven feet: John street, 49 feet; Park avenue, 52 feet; Bolton street, 50 feet; Linden avenue, 43 feet; Eutaw street, 42 feet; Madison avenue, 31½ feet: Druid Hill avenue 33 feet; Division street, 33 feet; Pennsylvania avenue, 32 feet; Fremont street, 40 feet; Republican street, 35½ feet; Carey street, 32½ feet; Calhoun street, 27 feet; Stricker street, 21 feet; Gilmor street, 33½ feet. The station at Fremont street is 350 feet long and 32 feet deep, and at John street 200 feet long and 49 feet deep. The lengths are as follows: Eastern facade to open cut at John street, 1,148 feet; open cut from John to Oliver streets, 200 feet; John street to Pennsylvania avenue, 3,625 feet; Open cut from Pennsylvania avenue to Fremont street, 350 feet; Fremont street to Gilmor street, 2,196 feet; Length of tunnel proper, 6,969 feet; Length of open cuts, 550 feet; Length of entire line, 7,519 feet. In addition to this there is a tunnel of 150 feet under the bed of

Fulton street. The eastern terminus of the tunnel is about 67 feet above tide-level; it ascends with a rise of 1½ feet to the hundred, up to Pennsylvania avenue at which point the grade changes to 10½ inches the hundred, making the ascent from Northern Avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, nearly 70 feet, and the ascent thence to the western terminus about 45 feet, a total ascent of 115 feet. The contractor and constructor of the Baltimore and Potomac tunnel was Mr. Thomas Rutter of New York, a gentleman whose energy, skill and capacity have been conspicuously displayed in many works of the kind, and who has acquired a fame as a builder of tunnels which will be still farther increased by this last great manifestation of his ability. The plans and specifications were prepared by Mr. Thomas Seabrook, general manager; Mr. C. S. Emack, the chief engineer, and Mr. H. H. Carter, the resident engineer. Mr. Rutter was ably assisted by Mr. John H. Moss, his superintendent, who took charge of many of the details. In concluding this article, mention must not be omitted of the railway officials prominently concerned in the enterprise. Mr. J. D. Cameron, president of the Northern Central, and Ex-Governor Oden Bowie, president of the Baltimore and Potomac, and Mr. J. N. Dubarry, vice-president of both roads, worked with unflagging energy in carrying out their great enterprise. A large amount of the funds for the building of the Baltimore and Potomac tunnel came from the subscriptions of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and perhaps it is ultimately due to the sagacity and enterprise of President J. Edgar Thompson, of the road, and Col. Thomas A. Scott, that the Baltimore and Potomac tunnel was built at all.

In July the Maryland Bible Society purchased the lot of ground on the east side of Charles street, and decided to erect a new building. The building committee consisted of Francis T. King, Wm. B. Canfield, Isaac D. Jones, Geo. H. Pagels, and Francis A. Crook.

Captain William Kennedy, one of the most highly respected citizens of Baltimore county, died at his residence on Saturday, October 4th. And on the 5th of August Mr. Hugh Gelston, a native of Connecticut, but for very many years settled in Baltimore, where he acquired a large fortune. Prof. Thomas D. Baird, LL. D., principal and professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Baltimore City College, died, universally lamented, on Thursday morning, July 10th, aged 54 years.

On Friday, August 1st, Thomas R. Hollohan and Joshua Nicholson suffered the extreme penalty of the law by hanging in the jail-yard of this city, for the murder of Mrs. John Lampley, on the night of the 2d of January previous. They were indicted by the Grand Jury of the City Criminal Court, then in session, but upon being arraigned, removed their cases to Anne Arundel county. They were tried at Annapolis, at the April term of the Circuit Court, and were both found guilty of murder in the first degree.

When the prosecuting attorney was making his closing argument before the jury, Hollohan made himself the principal actor in a scene which, for a few minutes, produced a great panic in court. He had obtained a short iron spike in his cell, which he put in one of his stockings, and this was supplemented with a few pieces of coal. Having thus improvised a "slung shot," he hid it in his clothing so that it was not noticed when he was brought into court. He sat quietly in the prisoner's dock until the prosecuting attorney had got into the middle of the closing address to the jury, and then, when all eyes were turned upon the orator and away from the prisoner, he suddenly sprang from his place and dealt Deputy-Marshal Frey a heavy blow with his slung-shot. There was a desperate struggle in the court-room for a few minutes, at the close of which Hollohan, ghastly and bleeding, was forced into the dock again. The prosecuting attorney, interrupted in the midst of a brilliant climax, was very naturally indignant, and so were the learned judges, at this wanton contempt for their dignity and defiance of their authority. No further argument was needed, and the jury promptly brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

On the 23d of August James West (colored) suffered the extreme penalty of the law by hanging in the jail-yard of this city, for the murder of Anna Gibson, a woman with whom he had cohabited, having confessed the crime.

The first train of cars passed through the Union Railroad tunnel on Thursday, July 24th; it was the fast train from Washington for New York.

On Friday morning, July 25th, the most extensive and destructive conflagration ever known in Baltimore occurred near the heart of the city, and threatened at one time to rival the previous disasters of Chicago and Boston. The fire broke out at about 10:15 A. M., in the shavings box adjoining the engine-room of the planing mill and sash and blind factory of Messrs. Jos. Thomas & Sons, on Park and Clay streets. The large quantity of combustible matter in the buildings gave the flames such strength and volume that they swept over the surrounding buildings in a very short space of time, and the heat became so fierce that the firemen could not work in Park street. In the meantime, the men who were working up-stairs knew nothing of the fire, and were compelled to jump from the second and third story windows to save themselves; in doing which several of them received slight injuries. The greater number of the houses hard-by had shingle roofs, which had been so baked and dried by the hot sun as to be inflammable in the highest degree; and under the copious shower of blazing cinders that fell upon them, they were soon smoking and blazing. A strong wind was blowing towards the northeast, and the gusty flaws swept the flames many feet to the surrounding buildings, while vast clouds of smoke and cinders were carried squares beyond. Flames would shoot up in several places at once from buildings in close proximity to the fire, and in a short time there were eighteen houses on fire on Park, Clay, and Saratoga streets. Thomas's factory was shaped like an L, and the flames roaring with uncontrolled fury throughout the whole building, streamed out both into Clay and Park streets. In a very short time the row of houses on the west side of Park, between Lexington and Clay streets, were on fire. The buildings between Thomas's mill and Clay street caught fire on the roof, and in a short time so intense was the heat that a lot of hose belonging to the fire department was burned up. The wind carried the flames away from the buildings fronting on Lexington street, or else they would have been also entirely consumed. As it was, a great number of them had the back buildings burned, and great damage was inflicted by the water which the engines poured in from all available points.

The flames soon leaped across Park street and seized the extensive livery stables of John D. Stewart, No. 111 Lexington street, and extending to Clay street. In anticipation of this the horses and carriages had been taken out. The rear portion of the stable was soon wrapped in roaring flames, sending up sparks and cinders into the air and spreading to the contiguous buildings. Meanwhile those dwelling in the vicinity were in the greatest consternation. All along Lexington street, from Park nearly up to Howard, people were hastily dragging their furniture and clothing from the houses, and the streets were soon heaped high with household goods. While the houses on Clay street, between Park and Liberty streets, were in flames, the sight was one that struck terror to the hearts of the stoutest firemen attached to the Baltimore fire department. The flames, fed from the material of the stables, carpenter and paint-shops, united and twisted into columns of flame and smoke, mounting until nothing else could be seen rolling along the street and above the house-tops. Men of iron nerves shrank back from the scorching blast which met them. Women ran to and fro, wringing their hands and moaning in hysterical grief over the destruction of their homes. Men with wagons and drays were endeavoring to force their way to the scene; some were carrying away articles by hand, and everything was in uproar and confusion. Just about eleven o'clock the bells of St. Alphonsus church began to ring, adding their clangor to the noise, and with the varied cries from the restless mass of humanity in the streets, the shrill whistles and hoarse puffing of the steamers, the shouts of the firemen and policemen, and with the deep roar of the flames, made up a babel of noise that greatly intensified the horror of the scene. By eleven o'clock the flames had spread over a large area. Park street, between Lexington and Saratoga, was ablaze for its greater portion. Clay street, from Park half way up to Howard street, was wrapped in flames, and the fire had burnt through into Lexington street in three separate places. Scorched and blinded by the intolerable heat, it was almost impossible for the brave firemen to go into Park street at all, and the flames roared up with such unabated strength that the panic-stricken people threw out furniture with reckless haste, unnecessarily breaking and damaging it.

The flames now spread so rapidly in every direction that it is impossible to give an account of the progress in the order of time. Upon Lexington street the First English Lutheran church was a mass of flames, and soon nothing was left of the building but the walls. The pastoral residence next door was also greatly damaged by the flames. The row of houses between the church and Park street were on fire several times, and were greatly damaged. The row on the west side of Park street, between Thomas's factory and Lexington street, seemed at one time doomed to total destruction, but by strenuous efforts the firemen were enabled to check the flames in this direction. The east side of Park street was burned to the ground from the corner of Saratoga street to the building on the corner of Lexington and Park streets. At one time the Mansard roof of this building was all ablaze, and the flames streamed out through the windows of the two upper stories, but the firemen were successful in saving it from utter destruction. Meanwhile the roof of St. Alphonsus Catholic church took fire several times, but the flames were extinguished by men upon the roof before they could spread. Its tall spire and glittering cross could hardly be seen at times for the clouds of smoke that eddied about it, and it was momentarily expected to take fire. Although scorched and blistered by the fierce heat, it, however, escaped.

At fifteen minutes before eleven o'clock fire was discovered on the roof of the dwelling house on the northeast corner of Mulberry and Park streets, and from the fact that all the steam-engines were busily engaged on Clay, Park and Saratoga streets, considerable time elapsed before any water could be thrown upon the new fire which had broken out at the locality just mentioned, and by the time a steam-engine could be dispatched to the place, the roofs of six houses were in flames and threatened to extend to Cathedral street; but, fortunately, the flames were mastered after a hard fight, and the magnificent dwellings on Cathedral street, opposite the Cathedral, saved. At the same time a one-story structure, connected with the Maryland University, under the charge of Dr. Dalrymple, situated on Mulberry street opposite, was set on fire by embers wafted from Saratoga street and destroyed, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the Academy of Art and its costly models, &c., were prevented from sharing the same fate. The roof of the academy was on fire so often that the greater portion of the shingles had to be removed, and had not a large number of gentlemen formed an independent fire brigade and battled with the fire upon roofs along Mulberry street, there is no estimating when and where the conflagration would have spent its fury.

All this time the flames were spreading rapidly along the south side of Saratoga street from Park to Liberty streets. The Central Presbyterian Church was not at first considered to be in very great danger, as the sparks were not carried in its direction, but the wind shifting, it was now evident that it could hardly escape taking fire. At about one o'clock the tall spire took fire in the cornice, when a rapid effort was made to remove the furniture. Soon after the falling embers ignited the roof, and as soon as the flames penetrated the interior of the building they roared through the whole edifice with uncontrollable fury. The fine houses on the north side of Saratoga street, the residences of A. S. Abell, Johns Hopkins, Professor N. R. Smith, Mrs. Cummings, the old "Wyatt Mansion"—the parsonage of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church—and other prominent citizens, were then in dangerous proximity to the flames, but owing to the unusual width of the street and men stationed upon the roofs with fire-extinguishers, they were saved.

The whole row on the south side of Saratoga street between Park and Liberty street was then in flames. The large school buildings of the St. Alphonsus Church, extending through from Saratoga to Clay streets, were thoroughly possessed by the raging fire, and their total destruction was evident. The square between Saratoga and Mulberry street is intersected with alleys built up with small houses occupied chiefly by negroes. The roofs of these houses were momentarily taking fire, and it was only by the strenuous exertions of a number of policemen and some colored men, who were not quite unmanned by fright, that the flames were prevented from gaining headway. With the fires upon Mulberry and Saratoga streets, the frightened denizens of the locality thought themselves surrounded with flames, and ran about screaming and crying, throwing their furniture into the streets with reckless and altogether unnecessary haste, and giving vent to their feelings with the characteristic gush and effusion of negroes. The scene was terrible, and was enough to strike terror into those whose dwellings were in proximity to the fire. It seemed at one time as if the flames would cross Liberty street, and the inhabitants of the fine row of houses between Liberty and Charles street began to move out with great haste. Valuable furniture was piled upon the pavements, and drays and wagons were removing it as rapidly as possible. Charles street was blockaded with a long procession of laden wagons carrying away the goods of the frightened people. At times there would be a complete jam, and there would be the greatest uproar and confusion before the mass of vehicles was extricated. So intense was the heat on Saratoga street whilst the people were moving their household effects, that in one case an express wagon used in removing some bedding took fire. It was with difficulty the horse was loosed, and then men and boys rushed with the wagon through the street to the front of a building, whose destruction was inevitable, and there let it burn up. All along the east side of Liberty street the panic-stricken people were endeavoring to get out such of their furniture as they could remove, for the flames were encroaching upon the row of houses on the west side, and were leaping forth so ravenously that they were expected to seize the houses upon the east side as well. The firemen worked with the greatest energy, and by their unremitting toil, quite early in the afternoon the area in which the fire originated was under control. In fact the fire had burnt itself out, Park and Clay streets being smoking ruins. The fire along Saratoga street was also under control, and four houses on the south side near Howard street were preserved intact, as well as the house on the southwest corner of Park and Saratoga streets. The others were wholly or partially destroyed. At a later period the row of houses on the south side of Saratoga street, extending from Park to Liberty street, were brought under control, but not until the greater portion was in shapeless ruins. Standing in Saratoga street, one could look down through tottering walls and isolated piles of brick almost to Lexington street. Clay street was so completely covered with bricks that in some places the sidewalks were undistinguishable. The row of houses on the north side of Mulberry street, between Park and Cathedral streets, was perhaps the last to be extinguished.

During the progress of the fire the dome of the Cathedral appeared in the light of a habitable globe. A number of men, at great personal risk, exposed themselves on its giddy height, and were continuous in their efforts to prevent its taking fire with water and wet blankets. The escape of the Cathedral from fire was in large part due to the exertions of James P. Rock, Mr. Walsh, Gustavus Creamy, Mr. Stack, John McNally, Charles Arthur, Alfred Riep, Sr., and Joseph Miskelly. There were others whose courage deserves equal praise, but whose names could not be ascertained. There were relays of volunteers every half hour on the dome, which is covered in part with shingles and partly with metal.

The Central Presbyterian Church was one of the largest structures in the city, built of brick, with an imposing square tower, large auditorium, and very lately brought into prominence among members of the denomination from all parts of the United States, as well as foreign countries, on account of the recent convocation within its walls of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. The church was built in 1855 for its first pastor, Rev. Stuart Robinson. He was minister up to 1857. Upon the resignation of his charge to go to Louisville, Ky., where he is at present, he was succeeded by Rev. J. E. Peck, D.D., who remained up to 1859. Rev. Dr. Peck was succeeded by Rev. Silas G. Dunlap, who had charge of the congregation up to 1861, when he was succeeded in his apostolic mission by Rev. Joseph T. Smith, D.D., who was ordained early in the year 1862, and who is the present pastor of the church. The elders under Rev. Dr. Smith were Dr. James McIntire, Wm. Boggs, James Warden, Richard K. Cross, Edward C. Small, and Wm. H. Cole; the deacons, Wm. S. Cross, E. J. D. Cross, Archibald McElmole, Harding Longcope, Theo. K. Miller, Louis C. Dietch, William Reynolds, R. H. Millikin, and Henry G. Tyson. The original cost of the church was $70,000, exclusive of the organ, built in 1863 by Henry Erben of New York, at a cost of $2500.

At eight o'clock P. M. the weary firemen ceased from their labors, and went to their quarters. For eight hours they fought the flames with steady fortitude, and not a few fell to the ground overpowered by the heat. Many acts of heroism were quietly performed which will go unrecorded. Infirm persons were carried from burning buildings, and no doubt many lives were saved by these gallant men; but all their most praiseworthy acts are performed in the regular line of duty, and the outside world knows nothing of them. On the 25th of July they did a most noble day's work, especially when the limited means are considered which they had to use in the accomplishment of the results as illustrated, and proves the Baltimore fire department equal, if not superior, to any in the world. This excellent department of our city government was under the charge of a board of fire commissioners, consisting of John S. Hogg, Thomas W. Campbell, James Logan, Edwin L. Jones, and George F. Thompson, with John S. Hogg as president, and Thomas W. Campbell as secretary, Henry Spilman chief engineer, George W. Ellender assistant engineer, John M. Hennick assistant engineer. The police department, under the charge of Marshal Gray and Deputy Marshal Frey, also deserve great credit for the manner in which they saved furniture, household goods, and in some cases human life. During the progress of the fire many of the citizens carried ice-water, lemonade, and other refreshments to the nearly exhausted firemen and police, but Messrs. Richard H. Snowden and Charles McCoy deserve special mention.

General R. H. Carr, commanding general of the second brigade M. N. G., soon after the fire gained headway, issued the following order: "Headquarters Second Brigade M. N. G., Baltimore, July 25th, 1873. Special orders No. 9. Col. Clarence Peters, commanding sixth regiment infantry M. N. G., will hold his command in readiness to assist the police commissioners in case they should need his services for the purpose of protecting property from depredation. R. H. Carr, Brevet Major-General. Thomas J. McKaig, Jr., Colonel and Chief of Staff."

In compliance with this order Col. Peters issued the following: "Headquarters Sixth Regiment Infantry, M. N. G. Baltimore, July 25th, 1873. General orders No. 11. In accordance with special order No. 9, headquarters second brigade, this command will assemble at the armory on this Friday evening at 8 o'clock, fully armed and equipped for duty. By order Clarence Peters, Colonel Commanding. (Official.) A. J. O'Connor, Acting Adjutant."

In accordance with the order a large number of the command assembled at the armory, but it was not found necessary to call upon them for assistance, and after remaining there until about 9 o'clock they were dismissed. About fifty-five policemen were on duty during the night in the burnt district, for the purpose of protecting the property, and keeping persons from approaching too near the crumbling walls.

At 11.50 A. M., when the magnitude of the conflagration was fully anticipated, a dispatch was promptly forwarded to Washington asking for help, as follows: "To the Chief Engineer Washington City Fire Department: Send every spare engine and carriage here immediately. Henry Spilman, Chief Engineer." This message on reaching Washington city was delivered to Martin Cronin, chief of the fire department, and in one hour's time engines Nos. 2 and 3 fully equipped, and having with them a compound pipe, arrived at the Camden street depot, under charge of the chief of the Washington fire department, assisted by the president of the board of fire commissioners and Commissioner Joseph Williams. The distance from Washington to Baltimore was made in thirty-nine minutes. Chief Cronin at once reported to Chief Spilman of the Baltimore fire department, who placed engine No. 3 on Pleasant street below Charles, and No. 2 on Liberty below Lexington street, and they immediately commenced work on the buildings near Liberty and Saratoga streets, doing efficient and valuable service. The officers and members of engine company No. 2, the Franklin, were Charles Hurdle, foreman; John Sinclair, Samuel Dawes, Samuel Ricks, Hugh Myers, Philip Meredith, Wm. Hunt. The officers of No. 3, the Columbian, were James Lowe, foreman; Daniel Barron, Jasper Smith, Michael Kane, Walter Cox, Francis Lewis, Conrad Kaufman, Lewis Low (representative of No. 1 truck Washington), John Fisher, F. P. Blair, James Frazier, L. T. Folansbee (exempt.) Each company had their horses, hose-carriages, and 900 feet of hose. The locomotive which accomplished the extraordinary feat of running forty-two miles in thirty-nine minutes was No. 413, and was in charge of Samuel Buckey, engineer. The train consisted of three gondolas and one passenger coach, Captain Wm. Bines, conductor, and all in charge of Col. Koontz, agent for the railroad at Washington.

Soon after the news was received in Philadelphia that a large fire was raging in Baltimore, the chief engineer of the fire department of that city sent the following dispatch: "H. Spilman, chief engineer of the Baltimore fire department. I have four full companies at your service. Do you need them? Wm. H. Johnson." The following reply was received from Baltimore: "Wm. H. Johnson, chief engineer of the Philadelphia fire department. Many thanks for your kindness; the fire is under control; no use for more engines. H. Spilman." The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad gave notice that they had made preparations for the transportation of fire-engines in case they were needed. H. F. Kenney, of the P. W. and B. R. R., telegraphed three times to the acting Mayor Greenfield, of Baltimore, offering the use of that railroad. He said he could run fast extras with engines and firemen, if the Mayor of Baltimore said so, putting them in Baltimore in less than two hours. Telegrams from the authorities of York, Harrisburg, Alexandria, Martinsburg, tendering aid in the way of fire-apparatus, were also received. Major Richards, of Washington, telegraphed, tendering to Marshal Gray the services of a portion of the Washington police force. The officers of the Northern Central Railroad Company sent their employees at the Bolton shops down to the scene to render assistance, and the employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company were held in readiness at the Mount Clare shops, and would have been sent if they had been needed.

The City Council met informally on Friday night, July 25th, in accordance with a call from acting Mayor Greenfield (Mayor Joshua Vansant on a visit from the city), and appointed the following committee to relieve those who were made destitute by the fire: Messrs Seim, Conn and Gifford, of the First Branch, and Messrs. Sommerlock, White and Ford, of the Second Branch. Resolutions of thanks were passed to those cities who had tendered assistance. The following was received from Mayor Alexander, of Columbia, S. C.

Columbia, S. C., *July* 26*th*, 1873. To his Honor the acting Mayor of Baltimore:—We have heard of your calamity by telegraph this morning. How can we aid you? The people of Columbia will come to the aid of Baltimore in any way in their power. Answer. John Alexander, *Mayor*.

To the above Mayor Vansant (who had returned to the city) sent the following:

Mayor's Office, City Hall, *Baltimore*, *July* 26*th*, 1873. To his Honor the Mayor of Columbia, S. C.:—Your telegram tendering aid of your noble people, on account of our disaster of yesterday, is received, for which you have our grateful appreciation. From appearances we will not require aid from our sister cities. I will write to you by mail. Joshua Vansant, *Mayor*.

In the official report of Charles T. Holloway, Fire Inspector, it is learned that 113 buildings were destroyed, as follows: 2 churches, 3 two-story and attic brick houses, 64 three-story brick houses, 18 four-story brick houses, 1 two-story frame house, 1 three-story frame house, 1 one-story brick house, making in all 113. These buildings were occupied as follows: Mills, 2; silk factory, 1; carpenter shops, 4; stables, 4; carvers, tobacconists and segar manufacturers, 3; tailors, 4; cabinet-makers, 3; school-houses, 3; marble worker, 1; painters, 2; sewing machine agency, 1; dress-makers, 2; shoemakers and shoe dealers, 6; machine shop, 1; restaurants, 4; tin-smith, 1; grocery, 2; coal-office, 1; plumbers and gasfitters, 2; housefurnishing, 1; office, 1; boarding-houses, 3; hat and bonnet factory, 1; hair-dresser, 1; academy of art, 1; university, 1; watchmaker, 1; confectioner, 1; leather dealer, 1. These buildings, with the exception of 17, were also occupied as dwellings. It is estimated the loss will amount to about $750,000, with insurance for about one-third of the amount.

About half-past two o'clock on Wednesday morning, September 10th, a fire broke out from the rear upper portion of the Holliday Street Theatre, and rapidly spreading, soon involved the entire structure. Soon after the alarm was sounded the fire-steamers began rushing to the scene; but before they could get to work upon the building, the flames burst out and illuminated the whole centre of the city, and sparks were showered through the air over the buildings for many squares around. The wind was blowing gently at the time, in a southwesterly direction, and a most disastrous fire seemed imminent; but through well-directed exertions of the firemen and citizens, who rushed to the scene with alacrity, only four buildings were burned. The roofing of the City College buildings or old "Assembly Rooms" adjoining, took fire soon after the flames burst from the theatre, and that structure was soon in flames, and came very nearly sharing the fate of the theatre. The St. Nicholas Hotel, on the north of the theatre, was also on fire, and a number of buildings in the rear of the burning structures. The fire threatened at one time to consume the best and most closely-built part of the business centre of Baltimore.

The Hon. T. Parkin Scott, Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench of this city, died on Monday, October 13th, in the 70th year of his age. He was possessed of high abilities as a lawyer, and was much respected for his great probity of character.

Ishmael Day died on Saturday, December 28th.

At a quarter past two o'clock on Friday morning, December 12th, the New American Theatre, known to old residents as the Baltimore Museum, at the northwest corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, belonging to the estate of the late Judge John Glenn, and his son Mr. W. W. Glenn, was discovered on fire, and in a short time was destroyed. The fire was first seen issuing from the southwest corner of the fourth story of the old Museum, and being located in the air as it were, the fire department had considerable difficulty in arranging hose so as to have full play upon the flames. Inside of thirty minutes, however, the flames were under complete control, when all apprehensions of a disastrous conflagration passed away. The only plausible solution as to the origin of the fire is that it resulted from carelessness on the part of some of Mr. Howe's company connected with the theatre.

Johns Hopkins, Esq., died on Wednesday morning, December 24th, in the 79th year of his age. Mr. Hopkins was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, on the 19th day of May, 1795. His father was Samuel Hopkins of this county, and his mother was Hannah Janney Hopkins, of the well-known Tucker-Janney family, of Loudoun County, Virginia. Samuel Hopkins was descended from an English Quaker family of respectability, and emigrated with five brothers soon after the colonization of Maryland. In his boyhood Mr. Johns Hopkins received a moderate education, and worked upon his father's farm until 1812. When in his eighteenth year he came to Baltimore to engage in commercial pursuits. He entered the counting-room of his uncle, Gerald T. Hopkins, a well-known grocery merchant. He displayed an extraordinary industry and energy, and in a short time he had mastered the details of the business. In 1819 Mr. Hopkins, in connection with Benjamin P. Moore, established the grocery house of Hopkins & Moore. The young merchants had no cash capital, but the reputation Mr. Hopkins had already earned as a young man of enterprise, energy and honor, stood with the firm in place of money. This partnership was dissolved in 1822, and Johns Hopkins took with him two younger brothers, and established a business under the firm name of Hopkins & Brothers, in a frame house at the corner of Pratt and Hollingsworth streets. The business of the firm was rapidly developed, principally with the Valley of Virginia, where the firm had large family connections. After his retirement from business life the most remarkable portion of his career commenced. With large means at his disposal, he made judicious investments, which soon gave him a leading place as a capitalist. The Rialto Building, on Second street, at the corner of Holliday, is a monument to him, and immense warehouses were during his life erected by him. He was connected with nearly all the great enterprises that have marked the history of Baltimore. In 1847 he became a director in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and took an active part in its management up to the time of his death. In 1854 he was appointed chairman of the finance committee, which position he always held. Prior to 1857, when the company was embarrassed by the monetary difficulties of the country and internal dissensions, and was unable to provide in due season for the heavy obligations imposed upon it by the extension of the road, he voluntarily endorsed the notes of the company, pledging his private fortune to its support, and thus sustained the credit of the company and insured the completion and success of the road. He possessed from 15,000 to 17,000 shares of its stock, with an actual market value of $3,000,000. His interest was only exceeded by that held by the State of Maryland and city of Baltimore. During the panic in the fall of 1873 he again came to the assistance of the road, and furnished it with over $900,000 in cash, by which it paid its interest in cash, while other great roads were paying in certified checks or in scrip. Necessarily his connection with various banks in Baltimore was very large, and it may be said that he controlled them. His judgment was so good and his interests so large as to make his voice all-powerful with them. He was for many years president of the Merchants' Bank, and a director in the First National, in the Mechanics', Central, National Union, Citizens', and the Farmers and Planters'. He was a large stockholder in many of the banks of this city, as well as in a number in Virginia. All enterprises appealed to him for aid, and, ever mindful of the prosperity of Baltimore, he assisted with his means. He was treasurer of the Republic Life Insurance Company of Chicago, director of the Baltimore Warehouse Company, director of the Merchants' Mutual Marine Insurance Company, a large stockholder in the George's Creek Coal Company and in the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company. The latter company have one of their steamers named after him. On the receipt of the news of the great panic of 1873 at his office in the Commercial Building, corner of Lombard and Gay streets, he became somewhat excited, and he saw at once the serious character of the financial trouble, and exclaimed, "This is a tornado!" By the time the clearing-house met on the afternoon of the panic he had made up his mind what to do, and he gave some of his strength and confidence to each member of that important and financial body. He said that he could put his shoulder to the wheel, that he held $2,000,000 of commercial paper, and had large investments, all of which were affected by the unexpected crisis, but he would devote his money and his influence to avert the panic from the business community of Baltimore. This he was able to do, and he was the only single man that could have done it. He started the next morning to carry out his object, and after his money was exhausted, he loaned his name, which was as good as a bank-note, and in many instances he charged nothing for it. He thus prevented a panic like that which swept New York and other cities, bringing disaster to commerce, to mechanical and all other kinds of industries.

Mr. Hopkins was a Quaker, without being a professed member of any church. He dressed in the plainest fashion; was tall in stature, with a slight stoop in the shoulders, with a plain and wrinkled face, but a not unkindly eye. He was brief in his conversation, but to the point. He was of a quick mind and temperament, and when he came to a determination it was difficult to get him to change it. He was honest, industrious, generous and liberal. In his will he endowed to the amount of about $6,000,000 the following institutions: A university at Clifton (his country residence), with a law, medical, classical, and agricultural school. A free hospital in the city of Baltimore for four hundred patients, complete in all its appointments and departments, for the reception and treatment of the indigent sick of Baltimore and its vicinity, and in special cases of casualty for the people of the State generally, without respect to age, sex or color. The hospital will form a part of the medical school at Clifton. A convalescent hospital in a country neighborhood, within easy reach of the city, to which patients from the free hospitals may be removed as soon as relieved of their maladies, and where they may completely recruit their strength and vigor before returning to their customary labors. An enclosure of the thirteen acres of the hospital as in part a free park to all who choose to enter it; a low stone wall will surround it, surmounted by iron railings, and the grounds are to be graded, laid off into walks, and ornamented with trees and shrubs and parterres of flowers, with seats for rest, and sprinkling fountains. In connection with the hospital a training school for nurses will be established, in accordance with the plans of Florence Nightingale. Such nurses are to be paid out of the trust funds, and will be permitted, after becoming skilled in their duties, to exercise their profession, wherever their services may be engaged, among the general community. A home for colored orphans and for colored children having but one parent, and in exceptional cases for such colored children not orphans as might be in need of charity. The Home is to be in Baltimore County, and is designed to accommodate about four hundred inmates, and to be enlarged when necessary. Messrs. Lewis Hopkins, Galloway Cheston, Francis T. King and Charles J. M. Gwinn are his executors. His estate is estimated to be about $10,000,000.

The following very prominent and worthy citizens died at the dates given: Mr. Noah Walker, Monday, February 2d; Horatio L. Whitridge, Wednesday, February 11th; Hon. Robert Fowler, Tuesday, March 3d; Judge Bolivar D. Danels, Sunday, March 1st.

The harbor of Baltimore penetrates the heart of the city, from which the ground rises slowly for distances varying from one hundred to one thousand yards, then rapidly into successive heights, forming an amphitheatre with views from each tier increasing in beauty as it ascends, until the city, the harbor, the river, the bay, the surrounding country, spreading out their varying features, present a scene of beauty seldom surpassed by the seats of commerce in the old or new world. Baltimore is one of the best built cities in the country. Its churches, libraries, hotels, theatres, educational institutions, including the University of Maryland, a law school, two schools of medicine, with infirmaries attached, are altogether consistent with its commanding position as one of the great centres of American trade and commerce. Its system of public schools is admitted to be of the best. At a cost of $460,000 in 1869, it sustained 119 schools, with 558 teachers and 24,000 scholars, in all grades, from primary to college, in houses which, for convenience and healthfulness of arrangement, answer the most fastidious requirements. Its churches, embracing every denomination, number 191, many of them of fine architectural beauty. The buildings occupied by the United States and State and City governments compare favorably with those of other cities, and the magnificent new City Hall of marble is scarcely inferior to any structure in the country, except the Capitol at Washington, whilst its splendid monuments of marble have given it the name and compliment of the "Monumental City." Nor have pleasure and health been neglected; eleven parks purify the air and invite the people to their shades. No park in America vies, we believe, with the hundreds of acres of woodland and lawn, hill and dale, of our exquisite "Druid Hill." The *cent* contribution of every citizen or sojourner who rides in our City Passenger rail cars, suffices to pay for and support this life-giving lung of our metropolis. The visions of Canton Company stock speculators of over thirty years ago, though not entirely realized, are still demonstrated to have been more than "baseless fabrics" by the wharves, factories, dwellings, and hum of business covering the once vacant spaces at the base of those eastern hills which are now crested with the groves and avenues of Patterson Park. There is no longer the stir of ship-building on Fell's Point, but it has only changed quarters for the shores of Federal Hill and Locust Point, on the southern side of the basin and harbor. There, too, a fresh town has sprung up on the "Whetstone Peninsula," with long lines of paved streets, houses, public buildings, quays, coal-wharves, and extensive piers and fire-proof warehouses for the European steamers from Bremen and England, connected with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Still onward the city stretches, over the peninsula to the Middle Branch and Fort McHenry on the south and east, and on the west threatens still to include "Moale's Point" in the city's limits, in spite of the denunciations of that ancestor of the family who in 1729 refused his lands for the site of the future metropolis. Northwestwardly and westwardly, northwardly and eastwardly, the city has run out its streets and avenues; the forest has been felled, the hills as well as the level grounds are now covered with substantial improvements, slowly but securely won by the patient, unostentatious accretions of wealth and people during the last forty years. Large numbers of private, *individual* houses (not vast and crowded lodging houses) have been built for and are occupied by the working-classes, demonstrating the demand for, as well as the recompense of, labor in our community. The old "Howard's Park" is filled with residences and public buildings of a richer character, in substantial comfort and taste comparing favorably with the dwelling-quarters of more boastful capitals. The observer of this busy and beautiful scene from the top of the "Washington Monument," in the centre of these luxurious dwellings, whence the whole panorama of Baltimore is distinctly visible, now beholds a magnificent city nestling under the sheltering slopes around the head-waters of the branches of the Patapsco, where our ancestors planted themselves so confidently one hundred and forty-five years ago. From the still wooded heights north of the Northern Boundary avenue, to the waters of the basin and across the peninsula to the Middle Branch, the space is densely packed, quite four miles in width, with solid improvements, while from Canton and Fell's Point on the east, to the House of Refuge and Druid Hill Park on the west and northwest, seven or eight miles in length, the substantial buildings are centrally quite as dense, and only scattering in parts of the extreme outskirts.

"The city of Baltimore, though its prosperity suffered from the civil war, still had certain partial compensations in the increased knowledge obtained by our countrymen of its geographical importance, of the value of Maryland lands, streams and mines, as well as in the temporary depot trade in military supplies and troop transportation. But the war stopped the great trade of Baltimore with the South, and broke the city's connection with the West. Since the conflict ended the revival of this suspended prosperity has been steady and firm; nor can any one observe our thronged streets, our crowded cars, our packed vans, the gay crowds of pleasure-seekers in our parks, the wide-awake, healthy alacrity of our people at all times, the rows of comfortable houses built and building in every direction, without being aware of Baltimore's substantial growth. Prior to 1820 we were rich from foreign and domestic trade, combined and *nearly* monopolized in Baltimore. We are now endeavoring to re-assert our lost supremacy mainly through the continuation and increase of the internal improvement system.

"Before the days of sea-going and ocean-crossing steamers, it was objected to Baltimore that it was not a seaport, being at the end of two hundred miles of inland navigation; and it was replied that London, Paris, Antwerp, Bremen, Dresden, Berlin, and Hamburg, the great European trade cities, and Amsterdam, the great financial centre of the continent, were not seaports. But since the era of sea-going steamers, the geographical fact is of no appreciable practical importance, the vehicle of transportation being continuous. And so we return to the great founders of Baltimore, in 1729, that in truth it is *the original and natural terminus of internal American trade on the Atlantic seaboard, indicated by the geography of the country.* The canal and railway companies, incorporated over fifty years ago, have been and are still striving to demonstrate this. Their success in sustaining the city amid all the rivalries of trade, of competing States and cities, amid the disasters of war, with the small capital of a comparatively small State and small city exclusively, has been marvellous; yet that they have succeeded under all such discouragements and disadvantages, is proof of the soundness of their basis: *the central and national supremacy of Baltimore.* It was from Baltimore town, in colonial and ante-revolutionary days, that the trading adventurers, soldiers, or pioneers, set forth when they went westward, wending their way by Fort Cumberland until they penetrated the wilderness, with their long trains of pack-horses, (before the days of wagons) bearing luxuries into the forest, to be exchanged for the peltries which were then almost the only circulating medium of the region. Maryland, lying like a wedge between Pennsylvania and Virginia, and having in its centre another wedge in its magnificent bay and river, whose affluents penetrated its extreme northwestern corner, afforded the easiest levels for a channel of trade for passing the mountains and reaching the navigable waters of the Ohio, then almost the outer boundary of civilized men. Thus our State became the chief recognized line of travel, and our town the chief depot between the Atlantic slopes and shores and the valleys beyond the Alleghany range. Historically, as well as geographically, Baltimore is, therefore, to be reckoned the earliest commercial ally of the West. It was certainly so in the days when Braddock and Washington pursued the line we have indicated, towards Fort Pitt or Fort Du Quesne; and also in periods when the common interests and common-sense of men pointed out a trail for trade, independently of all extraneous rivalries or influences. It continued so, indeed, till the opening of the Mississippi by steam navigation, and until the establishment of the New York Canal.

"The geographical fact still remains—immutable. All the art, all the ingenuity, all the capital of other States and cities, are unable to change the surface of the earth, or their relative situation on it. They have been unable to destroy the great truth that Baltimore is not only the natural depot of American continental trade, but also the central point of the seaboard Union in instantaneous intercourse with the national capital, and that its great Western railway is the shortest, directest, and, of course, most economical communication between the West and the sea. A glance at any skeleton map of the United States, on which the great railways are *truthfully* laid down, will show this. It will be seen that while Boston, New York and Philadelphia stretch out their iron arms longingly to the West, every grasp they make drags commodities over a longer road, and of course at greater cost.

"While seeking *central* communications westwardly, we have not been unmindful that there were northern lands and lakes and mines which might contribute to our and the South's prosperity and convenience. Accordingly we have threaded the Susquehanna with a canal and a road, which places Lake Erie nearer to Baltimore than to New York or Philadelphia. Our communications with the North and East and their connections are perfect through the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, the Western Maryland, and through the Northern Central Railway, whose connecting lines at Harrisburg, Williamsport and elsewhere throw into its power the products, not only of Western New York and

Western Pennsylvania, but of the northwestern lake and prairie country of our Union. By the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad we are linked inseparably with all sections, under the alliances and systems inaugurated through the masterly administration of President Garrett. These roads and connections [together with the Baltimore and Potomac under the able management of President ex-Governor Oden Bowie] link our city by direct and regular intercourse with Washington, Richmond, and the affiliated southern roads penetrating Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana. Through Harper's Ferry and Winchester we penetrate the Valley of Virginia, and will shortly make complete southern connections in that direction. Through Grafton we wend northwardly to Wheeling or westwardly to Parkersburg; from the latter striking straight forward to St. Louis and its connecting Pacific Railroad; and from the latter, uniting with that griddle of railways which checkers Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois and the far Northwest. The Connellsville and Pittsburgh connection with our Baltimore and Ohio road has opened a great line of travel; and will continue to do so, especially when the independent Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago road is finished. This line will be the shortest, cheapest, and most direct from the Northwest to tide water. New York has been hitherto held as the objective point of Chicago on the Atlantic; but by this line, Baltimore, now a first-class port, will be one hundred and fifty-two miles closer to Chicago than by the average distances of the existing lines used to New York. By the New York Central road from Chicago to New York, it is 185 miles further than from Chicago to Baltimore; by the New York and Erie, 166 miles; and by the Allentown route the distance is 104 miles greater to New York than by the new route from Chicago to our city. From Louisville to Baltimore the distance through Cincinnati is 696 miles, or 291 *less* than to New York by the Ohio and Mississippi and New York and Erie lines, and 209 *less* than to New York by the New York Central, and 155 *less* than by the Allentown route of the Pennsylvania road. Through the Ohio and Mississippi road to Cincinnati, and the Marietta and Cincinnati road thence, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad presents a line 210 miles *less* in distance to Baltimore from St. Louis than the average distance by the three trunk lines used from St. Louis to New York. The Baltimore and Ohio Company now controls and works, under a permanent lease, the Central Ohio road from Bellaire on the Ohio river to Columbus the capital of the State; and it has also a line which extends from Newark on its Central Ohio division to Sandusky on the lake. The new lines of the Baltimore and Ohio road in connection with its Metropolitan branch from the Point of Rocks, reduce the distance from Pittsburgh to Washington city, as compared with the route *via* Harrisburg, full seventy-five miles.

"Shortened distance is, of course, a main element of transportation; but facility for transfer and cheapness of handling are not the least of the material advantages sought for in the competitions of commerce. The establishment of the Locust Point piers and warehouses has shown the wisdom and foresight with which our great railway has been directed. This is, at once, a depot on deep water for coal, and also a depot for freight and passengers, reached without change of cars from any part of the country. The coal is delivered in the hold from the original vehicle of transportation; and the landed emigrant mounts the car for his western home without delay, or a dollar's cost for the movement of his baggage, or danger of the impositions practised in other cities by the greedy runners of rival railways.

"But the main purpose of this great Locust Point depot and pier—650 feet long and 100 feet wide, covered with fire-proof warehouses—is the accommodation of the Clyde-built steamers at this marine *terminus* of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It was believed until within a few years that New York alone could maintain lines of steamers to Europe. The trials made by the Baltimore and Ohio Company of a small class of these vessels induced more extensive experiments. Accordingly two first-class steamships, of 2,500 tons burthen, were built and put on the sea between Bremen and this port, and in less than a year it was found necessary to double the line; and so successful had the attempt proved, that when the new stock was offered for the additional capital required, the astute merchants of Bremen, who entirely comprehended the advantages of Baltimore, offered subscriptions for *forty times* the sum desired, so that the apportionment of the stock made but two and a half per centum upon the subscriptions asked for. Another line for Liverpool is necessary and organizing, The great ocean steamers of New York are supplied with coal carried by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and shipped from Baltimore. The cost of transportation hence to New York is $2.50 per ton; and as our Baltimore steamers in their voyage hence to Bremen consume 800 tons, they, consequently, save *two thousand dollars on each voyage* as compared with New York. Accordingly, it is not surprising to see that we have in addition to our railroad facilities and our Bremen or Liverpool steamers regular lines of steam packets to Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond, Va., Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Key West, Havana, Galveston, and New Orleans. We have also most successful lines of steamers by canal and ocean to Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and to all parts of our own bay and rivers. The old established 'Bay Line' of steamers is most important and successful in its connections with the railways of the South, thus feeding Baltimore with large supplies of staples, and sending back important cargoes of commodities purchased in our city. Our northern railways are sufficiently known, while those in connection with Washington and New York are now especially esteemed by the thousands who yearly use them, for the ease and security of the transportation.

"These rail and water communications, with the vast advantages they have by comparative cheapness of fuel and facility for its reception, have certainly added largely since the late war to the commerce of Baltimore. Two facts are striking. When the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was chartered in 1827, the *whole* wealth of the city is estimated to have been scarcely more than about seventeen millions of dollars. The *assessed* value of real and personal estate for taxation in the city in 1870 is $207,181,550; while, under the influence of improved business connections, the revenue of the railroad has increased from $300,000 per month to $1,000,000! The New York importer of coffee sends his ship to Baltimore to avail of its lower port charges and superior and economical facilities for transportation. The city has liberally fostered the road by furnishing it *riparian* rights on deep water, and hence the company was enabled to build its wharfs, piers, and warehouses, and to furnish without cost to European steamers those admirable advantages we have described, by which sagacious course the wealth of Baltimore has been augmented by many millions in the course of the last ten years. It has re-established not only our western internal trade, but effectually reinitiated a lucrative foreign commerce, large and varied importations being now made through Baltimore for the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

"Baltimore is nearest the North, nearest the South, nearest the West in fact, so central on the seaboard as to be nearest all classes of industry and of production. It is nearest the manufacturer of the North, the agricultural producer of the West and South, the speculator and purchaser of Europe and the West Indies, and of purchasers everywhere. When our great road shall be prolonged to the Pacific Ocean [which was accomplished in March, 1874] by the contemplated routes, partially in progress, near the 40th parallel of latitude, it will become the central belt of North America, the twin-clasps of which must be San Francisco and Baltimore."

In drawing to the close of this volume, by the same pen yet wet with what the author and compiler has chronicled the latest events of moment of the passing year which mark the city's life, he asks, of a liberal and discriminating public, indulgence and allowance for the imperfections and shortcomings in his work. Through a labyrinth of difficulties in the laborious and wide field of research which such a subject as he has treated necessarily embraces, he has threaded his way to the consummation of his task, endeavoring, at every step, faithfully to gather up and bind together, in form and manner as appears, the sheaves of history. If much has been missed by the way, or if rudely and clumsily the ground has been gone over, after-gleaners, doubtless, will complete the work which an eye, a hand and a judgment less skilled than theirs may have failed thoroughly to accomplish; and whatever the deficiencies and defects in the book, the author trusts that some compensation for the same, in the balance of differences, shall have been found in the mere amount of historical information, old and new, collected and condensed from a thousand different sources, and outspread in single and convenient shape. To many, the numerous extracts and quotations from various writers will have been a reintroduction, so to speak, to dear and familiar friends — not the less pleasing, perhaps, that they are thus found side by side in the same company harmonizing to a useful end. Of the more recent writers from whom the author has freely quoted, none seem to him to have supplied so exhaustive and so fresh an account of Baltimore as Mr. Brantz Mayer, in his sketch, in the late book "Baltimore, historical, biographical." But from first to last, one and all who have touched upon the subject have furnished in greater or lesser degree, something of value; and all have been culled from without stint, and judiciously, it is hoped.

To the reader who may have gone over these pages, standing if he should to-day on the quay at Locust Point, or the parapet of Fort McHenry, looking forth, two pictures will arise—one, in the mind's eye before him down the distant past, the other visible to the eye of the body, looming up and outstretching in the living present,—pictures striking by their contrasts through time and change, and by their intermingled presence exciting varied emotions and reflections. In one instant, as it were, the old wilderness is here with unbroken wastes around, and untroubled waters—save by the birch-canoe. In another, sweeps the living moving panorama of the life that is. In one, the eye scans, afar, the faint, white sail of Captain John Smith slowly creeping up through the then wide unknown, with scant, adventurous crew—in another, it beholds the giant ocean steamer freighted with its thousand souls, breasting with a new, a master-power the now familiar scene. In one instant, looking over the shoulder of Captain Smith, the eye follows his skilled hand, outlining with extraordinary precision land and water, and fixing names on that most accurate and now historical "mappe," the first ever draughted of the region hereabout. In another, lifting up, it beholds the fiery smoke-stacks and furnaces of the Abbott and other iron-works in full blast and view, and the indented earth around with its opening stores of the raw material which supply these works—recognizing by the double glance both the sagacity of the great explorer in naming the now familiar Patapsco "Bolus," as he did, predicting in that original and appropriate name the presence of the precious metal in its banks—and the proof of that sagacity and prediction in the resonant hammers, clinking picks and belching flues around.

Other figures in the foreground of the past break on the view, following in the wake of the first fearless explorer, and seeking the head waters here—first, Lord Baltimore, the fortunate and favored founder; and after him, in time and slowly coming up from the lowlands and the sea, scatteringly, settler after settler, bringing gradually the material for the final foundations and corner-stone of the metropolis of the State. To stand thus, and to thus gaze and think down the stream of time, this picture offset against that, the far and the near seem one, the then and the now as yesterday and to-day. But yesterday, so considering, it seems the Dove and the Ark gave up their burdens to the shore, and we behold the Catholic Church standard planted at St. Mary's. But yesterday we suddenly behold that standard supplanted under the law by the English Church establishment, and Papists taxed to keep them from the land. But yesterday we see the law in force branding the foreheads and boring holes in the tongues of offending men. But yesterday, in the background we behold groping their way, people searching for court-house or church by the interesting means of slits and notches in trees. But yesterday, coming over the hills, groaning and jogging through tortuous tracks, wooded and tangled ways, we see wagons, hub deep in mud, laboring down to the Eldorado of their wish—this very water's edge—the only outlet to the outside world. This, yesterday! To-day, standing where we do, on parapet or pier, with all the past and all the present here, the free flag over head and the iron rail at our feet—are further words at all necessary where intelligent suggestion will so naturally and readily come in to draw for itself the lights and shadows and the contrasts of the pictures clearer?

We have finished; with all their imperfections these are our "Chronicles of Baltimore"—the result of nights and days of labor through months and years. We have endeavored to remove the moss from the gravestones of "Ours," and to any one who will follow us and do better, we will do all we can to assist with our experience and kindliest advice.

APPENDIX.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Joshua Vansant, Mayor; Andrew J. King, Clerk to Mayor; John A. Robb, Register; S. T. Duvall, Deputy Register and Cashier; J. Sewell Thomas, Clerk to Register; Samuel Maccubbin, Comptroller; Samuel S. Mills, Jr., Clerk to Comptroller; I. Nevett Steele, City Counsellor; Albert Ritchie, City Solicitor; Beverley Diggs, Mayor's Detective.

MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

First Branch.—President, Otis Keilholtz; Chief Clerk, A. V. Milholland; Reading Clerk, J. Frank Brady; Sergeant-at-Arms, Jas. Stanton; Page, Daniel Barr. 1st Ward, Jas. T. Kirby; 2d, E. Hergesheimer; 3d, Jas. Logan; 4th, C. W. Lewis; 5th, Stanley Hynson; 6th, John L. Baker; 7th, James Bond; 8th, M. J. Owens; 9th, Telfair Marriott; 10th, W. T. Browning; 11th, Wm. Conn; 12th, Jos. S. Heuisler; 13th, Otis Keilholtz; 14th, Geo. U. Porter; 15th, Thomas H. Rice; 16th, J. H. Freeburger; 17th, John T. Langville; 18th, J. G. Linthicum; 19th, John T. Ford; 20th, C. W. Chancellor.

Second Branch—President, Henry Seim; Chief Clerk, J. J. Grindall; Assistant Clerk, E. J. Edwards; Sergeant-at-Arms, Jos. W. Wallace; Page, H. D. Berry. 1st and 2d Wards, Charles Streeper; 3d and 4th, John K. Carroll; 5th and 6th, Henry M. Staylor; 7th and 8th, George Rinehart; 9th and 10th, Henry Seim; 11th and 12th, Henry D. Loney; 13th and 14th, John S. Hogg; 15th and 16th, Wm. J. Murray; 17th and 18th, Charles A. Wheeler; 19th and 20th, George A. Kirk.

TAX DEPARTMENT.—City Collector, James M. Anderson; Deputy, J. T. M. Barnes; Cashier, R. D. Ducket.

JUDGES OF APPEAL TAX COURT.—Edward A. Gibbs, William J. King, Beale H. Richardson; Thomas Gifford, Cashier; H. P. Mowinkle, Clerk; D. A. Fenton, Assistant Clerk.

WATER DEPARTMENT.—Water Engineer, James Curran; Register, Wm. L. Sharretts.

CITY COMMISSIONER, John H. Tegmeyer; Assistant, Richard H. Johns; Clerk, John E. Toole.

Port Warden, Daniel Constantine; Clerk, James H. McNeal.

Park Commissioners.—Joshua Vansant, Chairman; Thomas Swann, John H. B. Latrobe, Wm. E. Hooper, James Webb, Louis McLane.

Building Committee of New City Hall.—Joshua Vansant, J. Hall Pleasants, Ichabod Jean, Samuel H. Adams, John W. Colley; Walter S. Smith, Secretary, John J. Purcell, Superintendent.

Health Department.—Commissioner, James A. Steuart, M. D.; Assistant Superintendent, Alfred E. Smyrk; Physician to Marine Hospital, J. S. Conrad, M. D.; Secretary, I. W. Mohler; Clerk, W. H. Bosley.

Commissioners for Opening Streets.—Isaac Cox, James S. Morrow, John F. Piquett; R. F. Green, Clerk.

Police Organization.—Commissioners, Wm. H. B. Fusselbaugh, President; Treasurer, James E. Carr; Thos. S. Morse; Secretary, Marriott Boswell; Marshal, John T. Gray; Deputy Marshal, Jacob Frey; Clerk, George Wentz.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Commissioners.—President, John T. Morris; Superintendent, William R. Creery; Assistant Superintendent, B. C. Reed; Secretary, H. M. Cowles.

Board of Commissioners.—1st Ward, Henry A. Creagh; 2d, Geo. L. Hamel; 3d, John G. Dillehunt; 4th, Dr. Thomas Kelly; 5th, William M. Ives; 6th, John F. Hancock; 7th, Robert H. Sinclair; 8th, John Johnson; 9th, Alexander L. Spear; 10th, John T. Morris; 11th, John P. Poe; 12th, T. J. Magruder; 13th, J. L. Lawton; 14th, G. S. Griffith, Jr.; 15th, John Ferry; 16th, William R. Brewer; 17th, H. B. Roemer; 18th, Christian Emmerich; 19th, I. T. Stoddard; 20th, B. H. Hobbs.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Board of Commissioners.—President, Thomas W. Campbell; Commissioners, William Wilson, Jr., John T. Morris, James A. Bruce, Samuel Kirk; Secretary, G. A. Campbell; Inspector, Charles T. Holloway; Chief Engineer, Henry Spilman; Assistant Engineers, Geo. W. Ellender and Jno. M. Hennick.

COURTS.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—Baltimore City.

The Supreme Bench.—Hon. George William Brown, Chief Judge. Hons. George W. Dobbin, Henry F. Garey, Campbell Whyte Pinkney and Robert Gilmor, Jr., associates. The Judges of the Supreme Bench are assigned to the following Courts:

Superior Court.—Judge Dobbin, with Judge Garey to assist. George Robinson, Clerk.

Court of Common Pleas.—Judge Garey, with Judge Dobbin to assist. I. Freeman Rasin, Clerk. John M. Young, Commissioner of Insolvent Debtors.

Circuit Court.—Judge Pinkney, with Judge Garey to assist. James R. Brewer, Clerk.

Criminal Court.—Judge Gilmor, with Judge Dobbin to assist. William F. McKewen, Clerk. Augustus Albert, Sheriff. A. Leo Knott, State's Attorney. W. N. C. Carr, Deputy State's Attorney.

City Court.—Chief Judge, George William Brown. Nathaniel C. Robertson, Clerk.

The Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, Criminal and City Courts, commence their terms on the 2d Monday in January, May and September. The terms of the Circuit Court are 2d Monday in January, March, May, September and November; and the 2d Monday of July shall be a return day.

Orphans' Court.—Hon. John A. Inglis, Chief Judge; Hons. George W. Bishop and G. W. Lindsay, Associate Judges. J. Harman Brown, Register of Wills. The Orphans' Court is in session every day, except Sundays, from 11 o'clock, A. M., to 1 o'clock, P. M.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS IN MARYLAND.

The State of Maryland is in the Fourth Judicial Circuit, which includes Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina.

THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—"The Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for Maryland District." Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Circuit Judge, and Hon. Wm. Fell Giles, District Judge. Clerk, Jas. W. Chew. U. S. District Attorney, Archibald Stirling, Jr., Esq. A. M. Rogers, Assistant. U. S. Marshal, Edward Y. Goldsborough. U. S. Commissioners, Isaac Brooks and R. Lyon Rogers, Esqs.

Terms of Court are held on the first Monday of April and November.

THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—"The District Court of the United States for Maryland District," Hon. Wm. Fell Giles, District Judge.

[The officers of this Court are the same as the officers of the Circuit Court.]

Terms of Court are held on the first Tuesday in March, June, September and December.

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